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D. T. AMES, Canoniner at Questioned Enadwriting. 206 Broadway, New York.

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Lessons in Practical Writing



It is often said that "practice makes perfect." This is true if the term practice implies thoughtful, patient, and persistent effort for improve ment, otherwise it may be quite untrue

Thoughtless scribbling tends rather to retard than to enhance the acquisition of good writing. Each time a copy has been carelessly repeated sucorrect, or had bahits have been confirmed rather than corrected—a more backward instead of forward. This is a fact not sufficiently sppre ciated by teachers or pupils. Better far not practice than to do so carelessly one might as

Business Cards limited to three lines will be inserted | well seek to win a race by occasionally taking u in this column, one year for \$4.50

In our previous lessons we have considered position, movement, unity of form, and the cor-rect proportion of letters as essential to easy and legible writing; another essen which we will specially consider in the present lesson is the proper spacing and connecting of letters and words; upon these very much de ponds, as in mesy instances the connecting ligos alone impart the distinctive character to letters

In determining the proper writing, the distance between the straight lines of the small u may be taken as s space in width. The distance between the rts of letters having more than one downward stroke should be one space; hetween the letters one and one-fourth spaces, measured at the head line, except a, d, g and q, which should occupy two spaces measuring from the preceding letter to the point of the ovals : between words there should be two spaces

EXAMPLE OF CORRECT SPACING manymen

INCORRECT SPACING

eommunication

Much care should be exercised while practicing employ the proper curve for connecting let ters and their parts. It is a very common grievous fault in writing that a straight line of the wrong curve is employed in the construction sud connection of letters, thus leaving them without distinctive character, or imparting one which is false and misleading. As for instance, a form made thus M is really no letter, but

may be taken for an MI a MU

and possibly for a M. In cases where the context does not determine, its identity nes a mere matter of guess, and when extended thus MM its significance, as will be still more vague and uncertain; as it might he intended for either of the following seven c

With a properly trained hand no more time or effort is required to impart the true and unmistakable characteristics to each letter than to make forms whose identity is open to doubt and onjecture

ecting lives should have slant of 30°, as shown by the accompanying diagram: 1.5. 3

Before practicing the copy for this lesson the following exercise for movement



employing purely the muscular or fore arm It is not inteoded that in practice the pupil will make precisely four lines as is indicated in each oval, but many light lines racing each other as pearly as possible

The special effort to trace rapidly and seen rately the lines so that a whole multitude of them shell constitute one well defined oval is ise discipline that gives accuracy at the same time that it imparts ease and rapidity to riting; with this as in other practice if carcless and without design, the lines sprawling out in all sorts of ill-defined shapes, it is time

We now present the following copy for prac-

Tractional

We specially urge each one seeking to by these lessons to give special attention to the correction of the faults mentioned and the suggestions given for improvement, in connection with each lesson : attention and effort concen trated upon one or two faults at a time will be the most effectual method for overcoming or removing them

Toil is the price of excellence (TO DE CONTINUED.)

How to Teach Writing The successful teacher of writing will be cer-

tain to set the brains of his pupils to work be fore he does their fingers. He will recognize the fact that the fingers can be skillful only as the ready and obedient servants of an enlighten ed and active brain, that the one can never per form letter than the other perceives and directs. He will therefore direct his first efforts to awak ening thought and inquiry concerning the sub ject. This is hest accomplished by a skillful and free use of the black-board, upon which should he carefully written the copy of each exercis when it should be carefully and critically analyzed by the teacher, before being practiced by the class thus conveying through the eye to the mind of the pupil, a correct idea of the form and con struction of the copy, which should also be writen or cograved in the most perfect manner posible, and placed before the pupil for study By skillful black-board illustration imitation. the eye and mind will become familiarized with the correct forms and construction of letters writing and when thus in the mind there exists a clear and perfect conception of writing, the fingers, with proper instruction regarding position, movements, etc., will very soon acquire the requisite skill for transcribing it upon paper, nor will they soon lose that power, since a perfect copy for imitation will always be present in the mind, while the pupil, who by much practice, with little study, may become skillful at imitating a good copy so long as it is before him, will at once lose that power when the copy is remov-ed. Teachers who look for permanent success must therefore make a free use of the black

Are Good Writers Bad Spellers

It is often remarked that good writers are no toriously bad spellers; that they are more so than any other class or profession we do not believe. This mistaken idea comes from the fact that good writers impart to each letter a perfection of form, which renders every error in spelling very conspicuous; while bad writers, who employ such imperfect and doubtful forms for letters as to often render their identity uncertain, and their legibility impossible, except from their contest, happily escape the odium of being had

Back Numbers

re are remaining a few of all the back amhers of the Jouanat since and inclusive of the September number, 1877, in all forty numbers to Jan. 1st, 1881, which will be sent for \$3,00; with all four of the premiums for \$3.50. | nography, 744 Broadway, New York.

Penmanship. SY O. H. SHATTUCE

[The following most valuable suggestions as to the methods of teaching penmanship were given to the teachers of the Children's Aid Society, at a roceting which they hold regularly for self-improvement. At the close a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.]

When I go into a schoolroom the teacher shows me the best copy-books; I theo ask for the poorest one. The teacher is to be judged by the poorest work he does. All teaching should aim at the lowest,—should come within reach of

afin at the lowest,—snout come some sense.

In Pittsburg I virited a school in company with one of its officers. He said: "If it's in a boy to write, he will. It it's not, he won't." He said: "If it's not, he won't." He said: "If it's not, he won't." This boy was writing in a bock having two rallogs. His letters slanted every way and touched neither top or hottom line; he said he could do it no hetter. I told him I wanted him to do me a favor by writing a sligel word and have the letters found the top and hottom and have the letters found the top and hottom written four lines. I said, "I told you to rife but one." "Yes," said he "I did, but I didn't, like it, and wanted to make it better." I told him to written one more and then bring it to the him to write one more and then bring it to the but one," "Yes," said he, "I did, but I didn't like it, and wanted to make it better." I told him to write one more and then bring it to the teacher. He did. She asked, in astonishment, "Did you write that?" He was proud of it. I merely pointed out a little thing for him to do, and he did it. Put your instruction within reach

and he did it. Put your instruction within reach of the lowest.

A teacher need to timpers on every pupil that A teacher need to timpers on every pupil that.

A teacher need to timpers on every pupil that is a considerable of the san alone. He cannot actually see every child, but he can see their work, and mark his estimate of it, and correct his rerors. To accomplish this let us take up the practical work of its to bear down hard on the per. When in pussing along I see this, I put on the top of the page a light mark, meaning "wate lighter." If they do not touch they for bottom line, I put to the per per light to the per per light to the per light mark than V. I the letters are too near together, or too far apart, or they are irrecgularly crouped, I put a dashing must have V. I the letters are too near together, or too far apart, or they are irrecgularly crouped, I put a dashing water than V. I have been a seen of the per light of the lowest.

A teacher needs to impress on every pupil that

A teacher needs to impress on every pupil that

and tak and see that all have followed the in-struction given. Do not attempt to instruct them to the form of the letter. If you do, they at once knuckled down to it with cramped fingers trying to make s good letter. That is, train them to hold the pean and write over the traced letters with ink before attempting to teach the analytic cal form of the letter.—N. Y. School Journal.

"Lesons in Practical Writing."—Is the title of a series of valuable articles by Professor D. T. Ames, in his Prusav's An Jonesas, published at 2005 Broadway. The number for December has an article comparing the commoo longhand with shorthand, showing how much shorter the latter is, and suggesting that the shorter the latter is, and suggesting that the most of the professor of t

We agree with the Journal that there is now no method better adapted to meet the demand than that it suggests. For further information address, A. J. Graham, author of Standard Pho

THE PENMANS (T) ART JOURNAL

THE GREETING OF THE PEN

The Pen, with life and fire and a The breathing, speaking Pen, Gives cheer to all its votaries Among the sons of men.

The cessence of all by gone yes With all the Pen's glad wor And all the Pen's proud victor Its present purpose girds.

he mystery of years undawned Its germs in pledge doth hold he triumplis of the unborn da Its promise doth enfold.

e uncarred majesty of power to speak the future's pride, th sleep within its marke point the happy dreams, and hide.

The paiptinting heart of hope Doth throb within its form: The fire of zeal beneath it burns And faith is over warm.

A prescience of what shall be A knowledge of the past, to subtle mystery deth bind In miracle to last.

The fine aroma of past swe With sweetness never she The chalice of its nectar he The secret fountain head

The fragrance of divinest thought,
Begenmed with Heaven's dew,
From all the bloom-hand of past wealth
R helds forever new.

The hero's triumph ne'er to fado. In never-paling glow, Within the garner of its pride, Its matchless might can show.

The blush of bloom from all the Where bloom is yet to be. With surety of its periectuess, Its prophecy doth see.

The friumph of the here's stri Through all the days to come Dolh live immortal in its up And find eternal home.

And man corpor nome.

And vanquishment to be.

I high-strong metal keeps for truth,
And qualls with pain to see.

For wisdom's sake and virtue's guide And purity a it keeps. To flash rovealing light in need When human judgment sleeps.

Ils fine nerves quiver 'neath the weight Of shame it bears within, For light to innocence untaught Amid the hosts of sin.

An angel, with a touch of fire, Upon the deeps of night. For wavering and tempted souls Its warnings flash in sight.

All might and magic stumbering In latent glow within. Its sphero ts all otornity. Its mission is to win.

Its treasury of growth and gain
Is for immortal years;
Its lore of pain is garbered safe
To spare the future tears. Its power of scoring halt no boun Its pride of strife no rest: All soul-might gathers in its skill, All liberty is blest.;

Beneath its grace all beauties d To charm with sudden might All splendors gather in its speli Eternity to light.

The sun of glery hides its bear Beneath its wondrons top; The here-heart unendingly Its joy from thence shall sip

The radiance of all his pride The Pen shall keep and hold To light the scroli of here anne For deathless life enrolled.

And high in Heaven, with Pen of fire, An angel hand shall write The lefty names of spotless souls To shine in angel sight.

Neath fractifying energy Of universal lite, The Pen to all its votaries Gives cheer and their strife

A New Year dawns for human sight All years are for the Pen; All cycles of God's universe Its heart shall beat for men.

With life, and fire, and soul, and heart Of all its boundless wealth, He cheer and love it gives for love, With prayer for peace and health.

May all the years of time be glad, And all eternal days Be glorified with evaseless joy To churt the Father's praise

MADUE MAPLE ----

Graphiology

Paper read by Charles H. Deubsen, before the San Fran-cisco Microscopic Society—Detection of Forgery by the aid of the Compound Microscope.

cisco Microscopic Society—Thetection of Engert by the said of the Conjugunal Microscopical.

Alt the regular inserting of the San Francisco Microscopical Society, held recently, Mr. Green and the Microscopical Society, held recently, Mr. Society, held recently, Mr. Society, held recently, Mr. Society, held recently and the said society of the said society of the said society of a treatise on the art of writing, the detection of fungery, etc. The use of the microscope in the examination of funged or altered signatures, has been the study of the writer fur the past six has been the study of the writer fur the past six has been the study of the writer fur the past six has been the study of the writer fur the past six has been the study of the writer fur the transmission of funger of the said study and the said six of the said study and the said six of t

in the New York Times also presents the same subject, and states that writer's theory upon forgery. I quote a few of his words. "Where the methods of the expert (in detection of forged methods of open the property of the compound microscope interfere to detect and demonstrate forgery. If you follow the tracings of a letter, however rapidly written, you find when examined with a power of the other than the compoundation of the property of the

iran, this heides the larger hythm there is

"A MANTE SECORANI MITTIN,
which is imperceptible to the naked eye and cannot be accurately developed with a hand len,
or simple microscope, but which comes out forcivily in the optical image fermithed by the comcivily in the optical image fermithed by the comtraceable to the action of the small muscles in
maintaining and regulating the amount of presure upon the pen. The usen that supposes that
the pen-pressure is undform in writing, merely
because it appears to be so when reviewed with
its varnitions are between 200 and 300 to the
inch, and that they are regular just in proportion
as they are spontaneous and involuntary, that is
to say, when a man is writing in bia natural
manner, the variance and supportion as they are spontaneous and involuntary, that is
to say, when a man is writing in bia natural
manner, the variance and supportion of the contracery, while he is consciously ministing the writing of
another they are irregular and wanting in rhythonical symmetry, and they remain so just so long
as the conscious voluntary, moverent incident
Cl still quote him) the margin of a well-illuminated letter in a genuine signature, with a compound microscope you will observe that it is
every way the result of a rapidly successive series
of muscular inquiles, and that these impales
of muscular inquiles and the conouter of the control of the control of the conouter of the control of the control of the conouter of the control of the control of the conouter of the control of the conouter of the control of the OA MINUTE SECONDARY BRITTEN,

fabric, with the same pen and with the same ink as the drops, which exhibit similar edges. I consider, therefore, that I have established this fact, that there are no regular nerve impulses individually with each other; or, in other words, that this theory is not practical, and cannot be demonstrated before a jury, or ourt, and that the irregularities seen on the mergin of signature of the second of the second property of the second

CADET WHITTAKER CASE

A West Park, a gradlema of Tro's New York, who is a Paul, a gradlema of Tro's New York, who is a Paul, a gradlema of Tro's New York, who is a Paul, a gradlema of Tro's New York, who is a Paul and the Paul and the State of the

duction here, however, New Year's cards have rapidly become popular throughout the United States, and this year they have even crossed the border-line into Canada. The 8ist New Year's cards, as such, were published by J. C. Y. Cornards, as such, were published by J. C. Y.

cards, as such, were published by J. C. Y. Corn-wall.

"It was in the winter of 1803-50 that the idea came to me to print some New Year's cards," said Mr. Cornwall. "The thing was made to the card of the card o

passed out of mind."

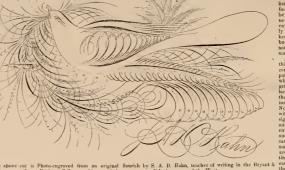
Large numbers of the different varieties of
New Year's cards may be seen at various stores,
filling show sindows and ecoering counters.
The prices range from \$1 to \$25 a hundred, and
special single cards, hand painted, cost from \$8.0

\$25 each, a few specimens going up as high
as \$40.0. The latter, however, are nothing norse
or less than water-color paintings with a date or
less than water-color paintings with a date or

" sentiment " added. Their subjects are mostly of the flowery mostly of the flowery order, or represent fresh winter scenes. One of them contained ed a series of meda-lions illustrating the four seasons about to be ushered in by the new year. These new year. These eards, however, scarce ly come under the head of "calling cards," but are more after the nature of the Christ-mas card,

nature of the Christmas card.

A new fashion in this year's calling cards, to accommodate who have the cards to accommodate who make calls to gether, is shown in a large card containing the usual decorative mineription. "A Happy with appropriate designs and emblems, and having very small envelopes attached, one for the separate card of each entirely designs and emblems, and having very small envelopes are usually in delicate this, differing from each other and from each other and from the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to which the card to which thry are detailed in the card to which the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to the card to which the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to the card to which thry are attached, thus making the card to the card t



The above cut is Photo-engraved from an original flourish by S. A. D. Bahn, teacher of writing in the Bryant & Strutton Davenport (Iowa) Business College, and is one of the most accomplished penmen of the West.

ed, as long as the imitator exercises a vestige

CONSCIOUS VOLUNTARY CONTROL

of the CONSCIOUS VOLUNTARY CONTROL.

of the hand essential to the set of imitating in tracting the letters, just as long the margin of the stroke remains irregular in the length and distributing of the impulses, and the forgers can be proposed to the impulse of the forgers can be jury." Having read this portion of the writer's article, I call your attention to his frank state, article, I call your attention to his frank state, and the state of the control of the cont

UNEVEN EDOKS OF THE INC

As a proof of that declaration, I submit specimens of ink-drops on paper, which have dried undisturbed, and upon the same kind of fathric as the signature—the edges showing the same unevenness and reembling caucity the edges of the signature. Tou will also observe the straight lines drawn with a ruler upon the same

tion of the question whether by use of the mi-

DATE OR PRIORITY OR WRITING

DATE OR PRIORITY ON WAITING
can be determined. [The Secretary then exhibited figures whose park were made at diffeshield places whose park were made at thirdhited figures whose park were made at thirdhited figures whose park were made at thirdsubsequently after drying the ink to a figure 4].
In conclusion I will add that the compound macroscopic in Courts of law, to examine disputed
will,, documents and signatures, must become a
valuable instrument in establishing the connect;
but in its use 1-have formed the opinion that the
examines should be a limpartial as those of the
excitosis should be as impartial as those of the
excitosis should be as impartial as those of the
excitosis whose the part in whose interest he comes
before the Court or jury. He should never lose
sight of the fact that his duty is that of an impartial investigator—a Judge rather than an addiscussion which enused was of a very interestting character, and lasted until a late hour. The
specimens of the Secretary were examined, and
commented upon with much zest.

New Year's Cards.

NOW THEY ORIGINATED AND HOW THEY SELL—SOME OF THIS SEASON'S VARIETIES.

New Year's early this season are rovel and pretty. While many of the based of the Christmas cards are imported from Euphani and mas cards are imported from Euphani and American hoth in manufacture and use, and owe their origin indeed to this city. Although the New York custom of making cells on January when all the people of Munhatan Island were acquaintances, the custom of leaving cards is of comparaily of yearent date, and special cards for the day with printed holding greetings were only introduced deering years go. Sance their lattra-

ing very pretty combinations. The same idea is carried out less elaborately in various other ways. Upon the large eard bearing the metto any number of smalls cards may be havened for the different gentlemen. Another arrangement is a number of cards of different rangement is a number of cards of different cards of the card of the

together winn a sincen cort and the control together winn of tablets, the outer curd being decorated with the real runny of the carde have satin ribbins of various calosis, upon which the compliants of the season are printed in gold letters, stretched across their faces; others are heavily endosed, and some are adorned with a profusion of satin hows, cort and tassels. Among the fined across their faces; others are heavily endosed, and some are adorned with a profusion of satin hows, cort and tassels. Among the fined and the season are adorned with a profusion of a minature Japanese fan, so exquisitely done that it almost appeared to be a real little fan dropped done upon the card. Across the fan runs and throwing out golden some profusion of the season of the season which is a season of the season which is a season of the season o

which is a triving sun with, white rays. Two divingles are sted across such other with several Marchael star, in the centre of which is a gold monogram in a blue medaline. Above this is a restrict scale of the Bonna (Tabeloi institutions) and he will be a search stare bearing an inscription, and below is a search stare bearing an inscription, and below is a place for a same. These care as leavy under bevelled edge, has a violet stripe, with "A Happy New Yars" areas the convers and below it a small how of blue ribbon, in which are tied and the stripe of whether the stripe of an of wheetin the hold, of a hand holds the stump of an of care of size afforms burst out, on which is marked 1800. This is a good eard for New Year's ker.

which is marked 1880. This is a good card for New Year's Eve. One firm, which stands high in the stationery trade, and introduces many coulty movelies, has rading cards. A representative of the firm told the reporter that the highest sple, according to their idea, was the ordinary written or engraved coding card. He added, hovever, that he had coding card. He added, hovever, that he had

The Pen.

A Poem written by Rev. L. L. Hager, of Findley's Lake, N. Y., for, and delivered by Prof. N. R. Lace, of Idion (Filty, Pa., in connection with an exhaustive be-ture on Writing at his graduating exercises May 24, 4894, at Reysbune Hall, Union City, Pa.

Or did the man of Uz who said, Engrave with from pen and lead, My deep adheticus in the rock, That they may live till times last shock?

Or they of Nimod's landly night? From helias tower, where stars were bright in studying the Zollac? And planets in their onward track?

for was it He the Magnity Ood, When fresubling Sinai He trod, His finger tracing for his pen, On stony leaves his laws for men?

From age to age thou hast brought down The wholem and the high renown; Of Hero, Poel, Statesman, Sage; Increasing light with every age.

And the Beginning bye and bye l'inte the cuiling thou shalt tie. And then, and then and not till then, Will all thy power be known O ! Pen

Educational Notes

COMMINICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT MAY BE ADDRESSED TO B. F. KELLFY, 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. BRIEF EDUCATIONAL ITEMS SOLICITED.

Harvard University now has 1,364 students and 158 instructors. The Boston Public Library contains 377,225

There are 66,000 schools and colleges in India, with an attendance of 1,900,000 boys and

In Hungary, 600,000 children of school age do not go to school at all.

Professor Blackie (Greek professor at Kdin-hurgh University) advocates the study of at least two modern languages and one ancient language as indispensable to culture.

Imagings a mospensive control. The latest statistics show that Nevada teachers receive larger salarise than their colaborers in other states. The salary average \$100 per month to mules, and \$84 to females. The lowest salarise paid to males is in South Carolina, averaging \$28.22 per month, and to females, in Maine, averaging \$10.00 per month—Teachers fuller.

Iowa has in her public schools an aversge at-tendance of 265,000 pupils and 21,000 tenchers. It is complished that the standard of the teach-ers' examinations in the State is not sufficiently high, and that the certificates issued are no cribence of real athirty. Iowa's school fund amounts to more than \$3,000,000.

smeants to more than \$2,5,00,000. Says the Educational Weekly, "Gramma' is the wors-tamplet subject in the schools, Outside of the granded schools too much time is spent upon arithmetic. It is arithmetic, arithmetic, then sit to tearly. The height of the arithmetic three times. The anxion-father says "I do sant my boy good in arithmetic," and so he graduates from the school in possession of this branch of learning, perhaps, but our of the property of the state of the property of the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the st

CHESCO, The Raglish alphabet contains twenty-sig-letters, French, twenty-fire, Italian, twenty. Syanish, twenty-weer, German, twenty-sig-Syanish, twenty-weer, German, twenty-sig-Russian, thirty-fire, Latin, twenty-two; Greek, twenty-fore, Helven, twenty-two; Arabic, twenty-sight, Pleiven, twenty-four, Turksid, twenty-cight, Suscent, twenty-four, Uninese, two hundred and fourteen.

the rest admit geutlemen only.—Noter Drums Scholaukte.

Giovernor-sleet Porter said at the Indiana teachers meeting the other day that the believed that "the best preparation of the boy far a viral second of the properties of the top far a viral second of the properties of the prop

The Chicago Tribune indulges in this fling at our colleges: "Can I give my son a collegiate clueation at home?" asked a fond parent. Certainly. All that you want is a base ball guide, a racing shell and a package of cigar-ettes.

The principal of a female seminary stepped suddenly into one of the recitation rooms, and sadi: "That person who is chewing gum will please step forward and put it on the drek." The whole school stepped forward with one accord toward the deek, while the teacher simple the rauld beneath her tongue, and said 'Leally, guls, I'm surpriseld!"

A schoolboy got up and read a composition on "The Tree." He got as far as: "This subject has many hranches," when the teacher said, "Stop, you have oot made your bought yet." If you interrupt me again," and the how, "If you interrupt more imposited. If take the you give me any more imposited. If take the teacher, "If you give me any more imposited. If the the teacher, and the young t

A father has been questioning his son, who has just returned from an expensive school, and says the boy answers four questions out of every five correctly in every branch of his studies. To four questions out of five the boy says, 'I don't know,' and this answer is always a true one. When he hazards any buffet it is apt to be

"Now many zones are there?" asks a teacher. None of the class being able to answer, a second question is propounded—"On youncentimone? To this one of the pupils feeling his superiority to the rest of the class by uplitted band vigorously indicates that he is prepared to answer. "What is it asks the teacher. The pupil with confidence answers "The Amazon The."

Marity Inpitalis JAANAAAAA GIRRA BARA 4575776.377666 0000000 G(4 (1) 5)

The above cut is a fac-simile reproduction of a page of part four of the New Spencerian Conpendium, reduced about one-half from the original size.

This is one of seven plates presenting a great variety of all the capitals.

This is one of seven plates presenting a great variety of all the capitals.

The copy has been carefully prepared by Lyman P. Spencer, and engraved on steel by Architald McLees. The work is set high faulties and presents the greatest variety of the most elegant forms, and will be invaluable to all permen aspiring to a high degree of professional excellence.

We have also examined seven of the mine plates of Part V. of the Composition which are devoted to alphabete, and which are most cannot will be ready to small about March 1st.

The four numbers now ready are mailed trant the office of the Johnson. or the publishers, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York, at Sixty cents per number.

EDOCATIONAL FANCIES

A teacher explained that "let" as a termina-tion indicated smallness as in streamlet, rivulet, hamlet, &c., whereupon a youngster in class asked if hamlet meant a small ham.

asked if handet mean a small han.

A green sportsman, after a fruitless tramp, net a lay with tears in his eyes and said, "I say, hoy, is three anything to about around here?" The bog answerel "mothin" just 'bout here, but there's the exheolimentset crother side the hill, I wish you'd shoot him?"

We received a work entitled "The importance of Sayle in Pennauship." We shall in future warr kind glores, a white cravat and a silk hat white engaged in writing—Krodwik Gute City.

One of our Essert neclulege has a cross-seed proposed on the control of the control of the standard of the control of the standard of the summons.—Noter Dame Scholastic.

Spanish, thenty-seven; German, treatristic, the state of the state of

The other day the professor of German asked an unregenerate junior what the gender of a certain noun was. The junior quickly replied, "I think it is neater, sir, at any rate it is new-

Experience may be a dear teacher, but she isn't any dearer than a pretty schoolma'am.

A schoolboy says that when his teacher under-takes to show him "what is what," he only finds out which is switch.

Chirographic Education

Chirographic Education.

The Washington Education Witing (lub, now numbering in its four divisions a membership of nearly five hundred ladies and gentlemen, has become one of the pupular institution of the national expirits. At the last sea to the control of the national expirits, the second of the pupular institution of the national expirits. Business College, the following presemble and recolutions, officered by a committee appointed, were unanimously adopted:

Wherever, the art of writing is of indispendent of the control of the present of the control of the control

Resolved. That the comprehensive and un-

equaled method of instruction derised by the Spencer Brothers, whereby ladies and gentle-men in from eight to taylor lessons are enabled to change their style from bad to good writing, receives our unanimous endorsement, and we earnestly recommend the Spencer Brothers and their incomparable system of instruction to ladies and gentlemen everywhere as worthy of the fullest confidence and most liberal patron.

in the fullest confidence and most liberal patronspec.

A. B., Morgan, J. B. Venscharberg, Miss M.
J. Prandi, Fannie A. Crandall, connuitive: II.
C. Rowell, president of W. E. W. C. P. C.
Mys, we entinous runtur renouses.

About 100 specimens from Division D. of the chib were submitted, for examination, to a committee consistency of the control of the chib were submitted, for examination, to a committee consistency of the control of the work of the chib were submitted, for examination, to a committee consistency of the control of the Warrand Division of the United States Treasury, who makes up the mostilly and wind and who is acknowledged the best penuman in the Treasury. These gentlemen, after a careful examination, emparing first and last specimens, decided that the greatest improvement course of six lessons, becan have been a consistent of the William of the

Complimentary to the Journal.

Complimentary to the Journal. Under date of January 7th inst, Prof. Googg M Nicol, Principal of the Old Dominion Business College, Richmond, Ne., asys: "I often advise my students to subscribe for the Journal, and the Journal of th

COUNTY LINE, N. C., December 28, 1880.

Editor Pennan's Art Journal:

DEAR Sin—I am well pleased with the JounNAL. It would be a grand thing in every family,
and especially excellent for learners and teachers
of penmanelip. Find \$1 for 1881. With kindest
regards.

Junn A. Better.

regards.

ART, BEATY, UTLITY.—THE PENNAN'S ART JOENSLA has come to hand, and is incomparably beautiful. For specimens of fine practical pennanship and spicndid pen drawing, we presume it has no rival in the world. Every teacher, scholar and business man should have this Joensla. D. T. Ames, edifor and preprietor; B. F. Kelley, associate editor.—Unyelle, (Fa.) Sentined, Discusser 24, 1880.

CLINTON, WIS., December 27, 1880.

nel, December 24, 1880.

Citron, Wis., December 27, 1880.

Editor Perman's Art. Journal:

My Dean Sin-You have done me distinguished house by sending specimen copies of your Freeza's Ant Junezal, for which accept an an anamination of their contents convinces me than to teacher, or others interved in good permanship, can afford to lose the invaluable instruction which these pages control writing.

The "Econo Tapers" on practical writing.

The "Econo Tapers" on practical writing, and the processing the processing of the processing

ty, Wis. Luce's Spencerian Wbiting College, 1 Union Citt, Pa., Dec. 30, 1880

Wy. Friend Ames:

Wy. Friend Ames:
Your card notifying me that my subscription to the Jeansal, Indi capirel is received. Thank you for the reminder. Herewith find one dollar for renewal. We cannot do sithout the darmatic for renewal. We cannot do sithout the darmatic for renewal. We cannot do sithout the darmatic for renewal. We cannot do sithout the formation of the capital for the capital formation of the capital fo



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D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

295 Breadway, New York.

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to secure not only the patron interested in skillful writing or test and active co-operation as e its, yet knowing that the labor, we offer the following

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To every new subscriber, or renewal, enclosing \$1.00 will mail the Journal, one year and send a copy of see "Lord" Frayer, "1924; "Flourished Eagle," x22; the "Ceutennial Picture of Progress." 22x28; or e "Bounding Stag." 24x32. For \$1.55 all four will be ni with the first copy of the Journals. ournat, and promium one you f mall to the sonder, a copy ublications, each of which is sens of penmanship ever put

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The Marriage Certificate.

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PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
New York, U. S. A

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1881

The Journal for 1881.

With the present number, the Journal en upon its fifth volume. If there was at the outset s doubt in the minds of its publishers or patrons regarding its permanence and success, we are authorized on behalf of its publishers to say that such doubt has long since passed, while the ers and patrons to its advertising columns gives evidence alike of their growing appre ion and confidence. During the year past the patronage of the Journal has more than doubled, while the indications are promising for wen a larger increase during the coming year. Letters and cards have been received from dreds of subscribers asking extra copies, to be used in securing clubs to accompany their own renewals. On behalf of the publishers we can assure those who have favored us with their sub scriptions, and spoken a kind word for the Journal that there will be no backward step, while we have abundant reason to believe the the Journal for 1881 will be much more valuable and attractive than during any year past. The increased patronage and experience of its pub lishers will certainly tend to add to its excellence. We begin the volume with new type throughout, and have reason to believe that the illustrations during the year will be more numerous and better ing promises, believing that works are the best evidence, and afford the strongest pledge for the We therefore make a simple statemenof facts, and point to the Jouanat's record for the four years past as being we trust fairly indicative of the future.

Answering Correspondence.

From time to time we have stated through the columns of the Journal the utter impossibity of replying personally to letters asking favors or specimens of penmanship. It is generally sup-posed that a party, receiving a letter, inclosing a stamp, and asking a proper and courteous qu tion, is bound to reply. Next to our own self preservation we desire to have all persons be lieve us to be courteous and honorable. And when we receive letters like the following, we wish the writer to understand why he does not get an answer

"Freloand find three cents for an answer to the following questions:

What do you think of my penmanship, for never having taken any instruction? Also you think that by purchasing some good work I could learn to do ornamental work, as good ome I sec in your ART JOURNAL? And what would you advise me to get for self-instruction ? By answering as early as convenient you will confer a favor on

Another letter covering a page of foolscap paper closes by saying, "I have heard you were a very fine penman, will you please send me me specimens of your writing and flourishing, I should be very much obliged?" These are two among many similar letters received in one

Undoubtedly the writers of the above enter tained not the slightest doubt that we should and would reply by letter to their questions, they nave been disappointed, and undoubtedly think us discourteous if not dishonorable, in not doing them a very simple favor for which they enclosed But let us see, suppose we receive fifty such letters per day, which is a moderate estimate, requiring in the average, to open and read, five minutes; to answer, ten minutes; in all fifteen minutes to each letter, saying nothing of time required to make the desired specimens this requires an agregate of seven hundred and fifty minutes or twelve and one-half hours three hours and one-half more than is allotted to a days work, the three cent stamps enclosed are all used to return our answers, and fifty sheet of our paper and as many envelopes used for which we have no consideration. It would af ford us satisfaction to oblige all these writers but we trust, with the aid of the above statement they will see how utterly impossible it is for u to do so and attend our other duties, and in future, we trust, they will refrain from agitat ing our kind and benevolent disposition by ask ing questions and favors which circumstances compel us to pass unnoticed

The Pen Mightier Than The Sword

Beneath the rule of men entirely great The PEN is mightior than the sword."

Whether or not the oft repeated saving, "the pen is mightier than the sword," is true, pendent upon the circumstances under which they are wielded. In estimating their relative powe ve may properly treat the sword as the symbol and agent of organized physical force, while the per symbolizes the great moral power of the world that which civilizes and elevates the untutored savage to a man of letters, science and refinement Thus viewed, there can be no doubt but that the pen now exercises upon the world a power balanced with which the sword weighs as nought even in warfare, as conducted in modern times inder the code observed by all civilized nations, the sword itself, becomes little more than the agent of the pen. At its command the sword is sheathed or unsheathed, and its blows are directed, given or withheld, at the command the pen. In olden times, when the rule of the was that "might, made right," the voice of the pen, if not altogether silent, was but feehly The sword was the one recognized pow er; under its sway kings and tyrants arrogated to themselves divine right to rule the masses, as slaves having no rights which a king was bound to respect; but gradually the pen has asserted its power and emancipated itself and the world from the thraldom of the sword. Its victories have been those of light over darkness; truth over

or; civil and religious liberty over the tyr of royal and priestly bigots and despots; from their hands it has wrested the sword and broke forever, its power, and in place of empires rules as if owned by tyrants, the pen has opened the way for nations founded and governed by the people, for the people, and in later times assisted by its handmaid, the press, it has at an accelerated speed led the van of progress in all depart ments of human thought and research

Verily, the pen is mightier than the sword.

Special Rates to Clubs

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where merous copies of the JOURNAL are desired we offer to mail it one year on the following very

fa	vorable term	18:				
2	copies	. \$1,75	15	copies		28.7
3	copies .	2.25	:5	copies		
	coptes	2,00	50	copies		22,
	copies					40.0

To each subscriber will be mailed, as a premium, with the first copy of the JOURNAL they may designate, either the "Bounding Stag, they may designate, clinic to 24x32, the "Flourished Eagle," 24x32, the "Lord's Prayer," 19x32, or the "Picture of Progress," 22x28. For 50 cents extra all four These premiums of the premums will be sent. were all originally executed with a pen, and are among the masterpieces of pen art. Either of them, to an admirer of skillful penmanship, is

Has it been Worth the Money.

Those of our readers who have a complete file JOURNAL for the volume that has just closed, and besitate, regarding a renewal of their subscription, can best settle the question by reviewing their file, and refreshing their memor; relative to what it contains of instruction and example. If a teacher, does he not find strength and inspiration for his work and a greater pride in his profession? If an artist, has not the ex amples and instruction regarding professional pen work repaid his dollars? If a pupil, has he een sided and encouraged to the extent of a dollar's worth? If a lover and admirer of the beautiful art," has be failed to derive an equivalent for his dollar?

The King Club

for the past month numbering forty-three, and comes from L. E. Kimball, of the Lowell (Mass.) Business College. Mr. Kimball has been one of the most successful workers for the JOURNAL during the past year. He not only appreciates the value of the JOERNAL, but evidently desires that his friends and pupils should share its benefits. The club second in size numbers seven teen names, and is sent by C. S. Chapman, penman in Baylies' Business College, Dubuque, Iowa. Clubs have been very numerous during the past month, and promise to be more so during some months to come. Who sends the next King ?

Obituary.

Through L. B. Lawson we learn of the death of E. M. Hoffman, which occurred at East San Jose, Cal., on June 8th, 1880, from pneumonia aged 33 years. Prof. Hoffman was a graduate of Ripon University, Wis., and also of the Law School of Ann Arbor, Mich. He was a man of fine abilities, of exquisite taste and a most genial companion. Owing to ill health, he had r recently pursued his profession, but was well and favorably known in the larger towns of the State as a genial and most successful teacher of

When Subscriptions May Begin.

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of September 1877. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of ums will be sent for \$1.75. With all four of the premiums for \$2.00.

Bindsre for the Journal

All who desire to preserve their Journals in a convenient form for study and refer do so by using "The Common-Sense Binder." It will contain at least four volumes of them, in as convenient and perfect form as if bound in a It is both a file and binder. Sent, postpaid, for \$1.75.

Extra Copies of the Journal. will be sent free to teachers and others who de-sire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers

Book Notices

GASKELL'S COMPENDIUM OF FORMS, ADUCATIONAL SOCIAL LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL.

By G. A. Gaskell, author of "Gaskell's Compi um of Practical Writing," and principal of the Bryant and Stratton Business College, at Jersey City, N. J., and Manchester, N. H. Publish by Fairbanks, Palmer & Co., Chicago, Ill. This is an elegantly illustrated work of 492 quarto pages, embracing a complete self-teaching course penmanship and book-keeping, and aid to English composition. Including orthography, capital letters, punctuation, composition, elocution, oratory, rhetoric, letter writing in all its forms, the laws and by-laws of social etiquette usiness, law and commercial forms, complete dictionary of legal and commercial terms, synonyms, abbreviations, foreign phrases, poetry. Also a manual of agriculture and me chanics, with a complete guide to parliamentary practice, rules of order for deliberative assen blies, organization and conduct of meetings, etc. We have seldom examined a more practical and useful work. It is a library in itself. As a book of reference it is invaluable to persons in every occupation and position in life. It is sold only by subscription through agents. Full information can be obtained by addressing the author, G. A. Gaskell, Jersey City, N. J., or Fairbanks, Palmer & Co., publishers, Chicago, Ill.

MANDEW'S HOOKKERDING

We have received copies of "Mayhew's University Book-keeping" and "Manual of Business Practice." The University edition is a complete text book on business and accounts. The entire science of accounts is arranged and presented in a plain, practical, comprehensive, and convenient form both for study and reference. The manuais designed more especially as a guide and class teaching book-keeping, and is a deservedly popular work. Professor Ira Mayhew, the author these works, has for many years ranked among the leading educators of the West, and is now President of Mayhew's Business College, Betroit-Michigan. See his advertisement in another column.

Exchange Items.

The Short-hand Review, published quarterly by T. J. Wolfe and Willard Fracker, Cleveland, Ohio, is an attractive fourteen p.ge magazine, devoted to the interests of short-hand writing, more specially Scovil's System. It is well edited nd filled with matters of value and interest, to all parties interested in short-hand writing. Subscription price \$1.00 per year; single numhers 30 cents.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1881 - We have to acknowledge the receipt of the above named work. It is the most superbly illustrated publication we have ever examined. It contains upward of one hundred pages, illustrative and descriptive of every desirable flower and vegetable that can be grown in this climate. Upon its covers and in its titled pages and headings is displayed a high degree of artistic skill, while all its illustrations are made with a remarkable degree of fidelity to nature. Vick is a king among florists. If you want flower or vegetable seeds of any kind address James Vick, Rochester, New York.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the ditors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications, not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by post-office order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Money enclosed in a letter is always at the risk of the sender. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Canadian postage stamps. Bominion of Canada notes may be sent.

Inclose tea cents for a specimen copy of the JOURNAL. A single dime is a trifle, but when aggregated to thousands it is not a trifle. Again, you wish a copy of the Jounnal, which is of value to you and a cost to us. The cost of a single copy to you is a trifle, but the cost of

The Ethics of Art.

It is a remarkable, though not a notorious, fact, that the guild of artists presents fewer knaves than any other class of men in the world. I say the fact is not notorious, because it is one of those quiet, universally recognized aspects of the order of things which nobody ever conceive the idea of disputing, or even of looking at twice. There would be a great ado in the world If there was a rea-onable possibility of the sun not rising to morrow Sunrive would suddenly become a great and engrossing event in men's minds. They would begin to appreciate its importance as a fact in the economy of life. So with other universally acknowledged facts; men estimate them justly and at their full value only when something occurs to draw especial at-tention toward them. We tacitly admit, without formulating, the proposition that artists, as a rule, are men of honor and of noble character but when we come to state it in as many words. and then go back and think it over, we are struck with the significance of the fact; we perceive that it means a great deal, and we are irresistibly led on to investigate its meaning further. Why is it, we ask, that artists are less liable to knavery than other men? Is it because by being good they fit themselves to be artists, or by being artists they fit themselves to be good? In other words, is ethics preliminary to art, or art prelim Inary to othics !

We shall answer this question in favor of the latter alternative, and offer a few reasons for doing so.

In the first place, many who have become ists, and who are now recognized as men of high moral character, were profligates, and even erim inals, when induced, either by elreumstances or the inward craving of their nature, to devote themselves to the pursuit of the testhetic and ennobling ideas which art fosters in the human mind. How many exquisite creations have been wrought in the prisoner's cell, and how many minds thus directed in the path which God de signed for them! Love for his art, too, has saved many a man from intellectual and moral ruin The minute he takes a step toward what is evil and have, be feels a sense of shame and regret, that gitts intended for the highest and purest use, and vouchsafed to but few of the human race, should be squandered on the common lusts of

These are outward proofs. Let us look now at some of the interior yeasons why the artist should be an upright man. And first, the presence before the mind of an abiding ideal is a mo tive to right. A man who has always an end in view is never a vacillating man; he keeps the straight path. If now this aim of his be in its re beautiful and right, in harmony with all that is pure and inspiring, it is natural that he should come to purtake of its spirit, to grow like, to be himself beautiful and right in character. It is said that when those who truly love each other have been married many years, however dissimilar their features, they gradually grow to look likeach other; sympathy and deep acquaintance have made their thoughts akin, and thoughts after all, are the chisels with which our faces are Likewise, when a man is wedded to a con ception, a high ideal, this family resemblance is almost sure to ensue. Artists are men of pure and high ideas, and these ideas, long contemplated, have their effect upon the life and character of those who entertain them.

Again, always being occupied is a warrant of good character. The old saving about Satan and idle hands bears testimony here. Now the artist is perhaps the only man who can be always or cupied, directly occupied, in his work. The wak ing hours are all his, thought is his workshop and its tools are always at hand. Indeed, I am inclined to think that if all artists spent more time in conceiving, and less in executing; we should have more masterpieces. Even in Pen manship, after an hour of patient thought on the harmonies of form, the adaptation of certain styles of letters for certain kinds of work, and in fact the scientific environment of his art as a whole, I think the amateur will find that by gair ing some valuable abstract ideas he has vastly improved his technique. The artist, fortunately, is always impelled, as well as privileged, to be at work. There is a charm and fascination about enlisted the affections, never suffers them to lag. Accordingly, when his mind is not otherwise oc cupled, the artist is prone to pursue his task in thought, and often the finest touches in his pro-

ductions are the off-pring of ideas not imm

Finally, the true artist never forgets that he is teacher, a commissioned man, and that spon-ibility of superior talents rests upon him I know not exactly whence it proceeds-this sense of liability to a higher power. The atheist acknowledges it, as well as the theist; but pres ent it certainly is in the minds of those intrusted with distinguishing gifts or acquirements, and especially is it present to the artist. He realizes that he, above all other men, possesses the power of impressing the human mind and directing its affections. To him much is given, and much will be required.

All honor, then, to the guild of artists noblemen of our free country! Under these fair skies, where merit, and not easte, is the passport to rank, who shall stand above the hon est secker of the beautiful? He is the upright man among men; pure hearted, devoted, filled with love for his kind, and an ardent desire to elevate and instruct them. He is a servant to whom, at the last, the Master shall fitly say Well done.

In the councils of many there is wisdom. Let this be verified through the columns of the JOURNAL. If you have a practical thought or a gem of pen art, send it along,

Art.

At the close of the Bryant & Stratton Buffalo,
(S. Y.,) Business College for the holidar vacation, H. T. Loomis, teacher of permanship, was
presented by the students with a handsome gold
held-clane. Mr. theorye W Davis, manager
thanks the students of the students with a handsome gold
college of the students with a handsome gold
to the students of the students with a student students
and the students of the students with a students of the students
are described to the students of th

cuff-buttons.

G. A. Stockwell who for several years has been associated with C. T. Miller in the N. J. Businese College, Neway K. N. J., has dispared of his interest in the College to Win, E. Brake, who has for some time past, been a teacher in the College. Am. Stockwell retires owing to the sun-favorable condition of his health. We are pleased to learn that the College is in a highly prospersors condition.

one condition.
The Students of Eaton and Burnett's Business
College, Baltimore, Md., gave a musical and literary entertainment on Dec. 23, at the close of
which, E. Burnett and A. A. Katon, Proprietors,
and W. R. Gionn, the pennan of the College,
were each presented with a gold watch. Served
their right, they should not expect to have two
hundred and fifty students and escape being,
"ceious of the concessionally."

"come up" to occasionally.

At the closing verriese of the Breant, Straton & Sadler Basiness College, Baltimere, M., on Dre. 23, certificates for distinction and exposed to the strategy of the strategy of the property of t

romising pen artist, as is evidenced by a highly rtistic and skillfully flourished bird and card esign now before us.

G. W. Combs, Oaklandon, Ind., writes a handsome letter.

J. M. Bemish, one of the proprietors of the Island City Business College, Galveston, Texas, writes a handsome latter, and reports an unusu-ally large attendance of students at that insti-tution.

1. J. Tuek, Crapbrook, Ontario, writes a graceful letter, and encloses several well written

S. A. Bolmes is teaching writing to classes at Hydesyille, Cal., he writes a very good hand and encloses a creditable specimen of dourishing and lettering.

F. R. Davis, pennan at Cady and Walworth's Business College, of this city, tavored as with some superplane, and the control of the control of the some superplane in the control of the control of the the Dec. No., but are imateriantly overlook-ced. Mr. Davis lately completed a course of practical and ornamental pennanship at the phili, Pa, under the tuttion of Mexers Soule and Flickinger, having a genine and skill for writing, under the tuition of these masters, he attincted to a high degree of excellence, and now, ranks among our most accomplished vertex.

First, for grace, beauty and excellence, among the specimena of writing received during the past month, is a letter and several sheets of writing from Prof. L. D. Smith, teacher of writing and drawing in the public schools of Hartford, Conn. They go into our "hig scrap book,"





The veteran Captain, John L. Tyler, is still teaching writing in the public schools of Fort Wayne, Ind.

E. I. McIlravy is teaching a large class in bain and ornamental writing, at Palmyra, Mo., and vicinity. He is an accomplished writer, and shighly commended as a teacher.

A. H. Bailey, Bookkeeper, Sheffield, Ps., writes a very good hand. His capitala are quite graceful, a little practice upon the fore-arm movement will greatly improve his small writing.

II. S. De Sollar, of the Southern Business College, Nasbrille, Tenn., is paid a high compli-ment in a recent issue of the Courier Journal for his skill as a writer, and success as a teacher.

Certificates and testimonials for various de-grees of excellence, were awarded to one hun-dred and fifty pupils in T. R. Browne's Busi-ness College, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the close for holiday vacation.

Geo, G. Stearna is teaching writing and draw-ag in the public schools of Newport, Ky. He is good writer and popular teacher. We ac-nowledge the receipt of an attractive specimen f flourishing from his pen.

I. S. Thompson, author of the Eelectic System of Penmanship and Professor of Industrial Art, at Perdue University, Lafavette, Iod., is noticed in the Adrian (Mich.) High School Lecture

presented him with a valuable diamond ring, problemed series Breith style, as a slight testime, and of their expend for him as a friend and instructor. In accepting the gift, Prof. Sadder resmodel with pleasing and appropriate remarks, and extended his best wishes for their respite from study. This closel the shites of a most highly successful institution, comprising over three hondred pupils in daily attendance. At the annual meeting of the facility, held on associate professors hand-one-by bound copies of "tinakell's Compensium" of Laws and forms of basiness and society. In the presentation, Prof. Sadder referred to the very efficient service bits collections, and to the generous appreciation of the public as evinced by the largely increased patronage bestowed upon the inclution during the year just closed, the total membership heirg in excess of fee hondred pupils.



Charles B. Ward, with G. A. Gaskell, Jersey City, N. J., incloses fine specimens of practical and eard writing, also a creditable specimen of

F. M. Baheock, teacher of writing and book-keeping, at Alfred (N. Y...) University, writes a very graceful letter,
J. D. Day, the inventor of "Day's Patent T Square," is not only a skillful writer, but a

where you can all see them when you visit o

G. J. Amidon, teacher of writing at Carter's, Pittsffield, (Mass.,) Business College, sends a superbly flourished swan and an attractive and well executed bird design.





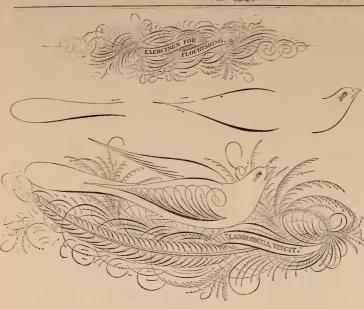
Norm... Under this head we will endeavor to an all questions of general interest to our readers, having a bearing upon any of the specialities of wh the Jorana, treats, and not personal or of the natural an edvertisement. Many questions fail to ellett seven from one of these reasons.

II. A. D. London, Ont.: Prepared India ink does tolerably well for pen drawing and lesseng, but does not flow as readily or produce assisfactory results as that freshly ground now exite of fine quality. The prepared take on necommended only for its convenience.

D. E. J., Oswego, N. Y.: Steel pens are the best for all grades of professional pen work, and for use in the class-room, field or stylographia pens should not be used by pupils learning to

write.

II. E. G. Mohile, Ala: There is no ink, to our knowledge, made, possessing all the qualities you mention, xiz, jed-haler, tendy-flow and unchangeable. Iak to be jed-hased when used must contain so much coloring souter as to interfere to a greater or less degree with its Bow. M. O. R., Barlington, Vt., Probably, abon wenty words per minute is the average speed





The above cut, photo-engraved from a page of Williams and Packard's Gems, and was originally executed by John D. Williams

of long hand writers, thirty to thirty-five heing the maximum for anything like legible writing. Short-land writers, with corresponding skill and selective, execute from one hundred and fifty to tao lumited by ords per minute. About the average rate of speaking is one hundred and fifty words per minute, two hundred is rapid, two hundred and fifty is shout the maximum.

G. W. J., Manchester, N. H.: We regard a fine quality of Bristol board as the best material for fine pen drawing and specimen work. What-man's paper (hot pressed), is also good.

D. E. S., Detroit, Mich.: Pen work designed for reproduction should be executed upon paper having a very land, smooth surface with a fine quality of jet-black India ink freshly ground from the stick, and all pentl or guide lines should be carefully removed from the drawing with a piece of soft or sponger-tabler. All such drawings should be made upon a scale twice the size of the determinance of the strength of the strength of the twice the strength of the strength of the strength of the twice the production.

A. J. D., Kansas City, Mo.: The "Penman's Help" was changed to the "Album of Pen Art, which has suspended publication. So far as are informed, the PENMASS. Air JOERNAL is now the only regularly published paper devoted to the art of penmanship, in the world.

N. R. L. Union City, Pa.: We have no back numbers of the Journal previous to Sept., 1877. All others can be supplied.

The average weight of newspaper matter forwarded from the New York Post-Office during the past three months was twenty-five tons a day.

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An Albany telegraph operator has received letters patent for a cipher writer designed for detectives, havers, business men, politicians and detectives, havers, business men, politicians and privacy that none save themselves and those addressed can desipher the meaning. Its combinations are illimitable, and however well one man may unherstand the simple little instrument may understand the simple little instrument may understand the simple little instrument of the properties of the phaset, couplete, and one set of signres, arranged on the outer circles of a disc.

Persons addressing the Pasman's Art John Sal, should be sure to use the entire name and not "art Johnand" as there is another publication called the Art Johnani, also an American Art Johnani. Communications intended for us, but imperfectly addressed, often go to one of those publications.

A Treasure Wagon

A Treasure Wagon.
The removal of the Interes of Engraving and Piginting, at Washington, on a halfsing half as mile from the Treasure, has made it necessary to provide new arrangements for the transfer of money and house between the two establishments. The department has had constructed a heavy analise wagon, a sort of vault on wheels, half of tron and steel, and arranged internally droots are fastered with treatendous hole, and the locks are of the combination order. The body of the vehicle is painted an olive color, with gift ormanentation. When drawn through the streets by two immense horses, it attracts considerable at tention, especially as it is always and the contract of the removement of the research of the research of the removement of the removal of the removement of the removal of

"Ladies and gentlemen," said an Irish man-ager to his audience of three, "as there is no-body here, I'll dismiss you all. The performance of this night will not be performed, but will he repeated to-morrow evening."

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Lessons in Practical Writing





'It must have been a special gift" is a con on observation when an unusual degree skill is displayed in the use of the pen. The pernicious as regards the acquesition of good writing inasmuch as it tends to discourage

Good writing is no more a gift than is good reading, spelling, grammar or any other attain-

acquired, viz.: by patient and studious effort, on the last part of letters m, n, u, h, p, which Writing is just as much a subject for study are made thus: and thought as any other branch of education. Study must, however, be united with practice. The correct form and construction of writing must be learned by study, while practice must give the manual dexterity for its easy and grace ful execution. Many persons fail to become good writers from not properly miting study and practice. Careful study with too little practice will give writing comparatively accur rate in its form and manner of construction, but labored, stiff and awkward in its execution while upon the other hand much practice with little study imparts a more easy and flow ing style, but with much less accuracy as re gards the forms of the letters and general proportion and construction of the writing, which will commonly have a loose and sprawly ap-pearance. Example of writing which has re-

Studygives form

salted more from study than practice

Example of writing in which there has been ore practice than study.

Tractice gives grace

Writing, the result of study properly com

tudy combined with Fractice gives grace and perfection

Undoubtedly many of our class will see for eibly illustrated in one of these exown experience; so manifest is the effect of these different modes of practice, that we have only to glatice at a piece of writing to discern the extent to which a writer has combined study with practice while learning to write

We have in previous lessons considered position, movement, unity of form, correcproportion and spacing, as the essentials to We shall now direct special attention to a correct and uniform slope as another essential to good writing

The degree of slape now adopt by the leading authors and one which we approve, is at an angle of 52° from the horizontal, a per diagr

The relative effects of correct and incoope may be seen in the following examples

The variation in the slope of different letter

and their parts will be rendered much mo perceptible by drawing straight extended lin

One of the most common faults in slope over

In practicing the m ttention be given to the observation and corection of these faults.

Exercise to be practiced for movement

While we invite special attention to certain faults in connection with each lesson we, by no means, would have any one lose sight of any of those previously mentioned

Grammar

Owing to an unfortunate mistake by which the main cut in the following illustrations was inserted upside down, and several thousand copies of the January number printed before the mistake was discovered, we here repeat this portion of that lesson

Much care should be exercised while practicing to employ the proper curve for connecting let ters and their parts. It is a very common and grievous fault in writing that a straight line or the wrong curve is employed in the construction and con nection of letters, thus leaving them without distinctive character, or imparting co-which is false and misleading. As for instance a form made thus At is really no letter, but

may be taken for an M a 11

and possibly for a M. In cases where the

context does not determine, its identity becomes a mere matter of guess, and when extended thus IMV its significance, as will be still more vague and un certain; as it might be intended for either of the following seven combination

With a properly trained hand no more time or effort is required to impart the true and unmistakable characteristics to each letter than to make forms whose identity is open to doubt and

Ancient Writing.

Ancient Writing.

The art of writing is most nocient, and the account of its origin lost to the distance of time. It is electron better that the distance of time, it is electron better that the distance members and a very early period in some region of the kast, and from thence was carried into all pasts of the world. Many have supported to the past of the world. Many have supported to the world with the past of the world with the world with the world was not included an ancient of the coverant on Mount Suni, written with the flager of field; and before that, Moses himself was not ignorant of the use of letters.

We find the first mention made of writing in Evolus 17: 11. And the Lord said onto Moves, "write this for a memorial in a book, and rebearse it in the earn of Joshus," etc. And in Lord and Lor

ment."
The pen is first mentioned in the Bible in Job 19; 24. In Job's complaint of misery be says: "O, that my words were writer; O, that they were printed in a book; that they were graven with a niron pen and lead in the rock forecer."

Self-with Pasin, let verse, David in speaking of the majory and grave to (Thrist kings) domays: "My heart its inditing a good matter; I apeak of the things which I have made touching the King; my tongue is the pen of a ready writer."

ing the King; my tongue is the pen of a ready writer."

Jeremish 17: 1. "The sin of Judah is writers with a pen of tero, and with the point of the with a pen of tero, and with the point of the control of the pen of the p

and Fersian.

The original Greek was first written from right to left and then right to left and left to right consecutively. But inscriptions dated 742 B. C. were written from left to right, or in

right consecutively. But inscriptions dated fit2 B. t. were written from left to right, or in 122 B. t. were written from left to right, or in 122 B. t. were written from left with various and the thoroughly horn them with Der to make them hard and drauble. It was not trace them hard and drauble. The writing was wanted to be most durable. Tablets of wood were most convenient—such was used by Zacharas when he named his our John. Luke 1: 63, "And he seked for a writing table and wrate, saying his came it with was and worte on that. The instrument with was and worte on that. The instrument employed for making the letters on these tables was a small pointed piece of ron culfied a style. Letter the was a small pointed piece of ron culfied a style. Letter with the state of the string. Letter with the state of the string was a small pointed piece of ron culfied a style. Letter with the string the term style of scritting.

Letter with the string. From the thin filins pecked off from the Egyption reed Papyrus, which grew along the river. Nile, a material was becomed which answered the purpose much clust of figure and symmetries of exition was closed of from the Egyption reed. Papyrus, which grew along the river. Nile, a material was connected which answered the purpose much clust of figure and symmetries of exition was

better.
Cloth of linen and sometimes of cotton was

Cloth of linen and cometimes of extron was another arcicus material for writing. The skins of noimals, also, were repeated for the purpose. About 200 years before the property of the purpose of the property of the property

the fastion that is now common, or else they were painted with a small brush, as was proble.

Books were written generally upon skins, linen, cotton cloth, or payrus; parchiment, in later times was most estemed. The several pieces, or leaves, seep joined together so as to make the several pieces, or leaves, seep joined together so as to make This even the rolled rounds skick, or if very long, two sticks, beginning at each end and rolling until they met in the middle. When any person wanted to read, he unrolled it to the plane he wished, and when he was chosen the seep of the proposed to the plane he wished, and when he was chosen to the plane he wished, and when he was chosen perpendicular columns like our present style. Hence, hooks of every size were called rolls. Our word column means the same thing in its original signification. Take thee a roll of a decemble of the plane of the plane

before the rease:

In "And the vision of all is belean 29: 11. "And the vision of all is belean to you as the words of a book that is
sealed, which men deliver to one that is learned,
saying, read this, I
pray thee; and he
suith, I cannot, for
it is sealed."

Then we have the account of the book sealed with seven seals, which no man is worthy to

man is worthy to open. A series of the control of t

tom at present, sent in most cases with-out being sealed, while those ad-dressed to persons of distinction were of distinction were placed in a valuable purse or bag, which was tied, and then closed over with clay or wax, and

closed over with close of wearth, N.J. Mr., Serve of vor wax, and lege, Newards, N.J. Mr., Serve or wax and lege, Newards, N.J. Mr., Set stampedwith the writer's signet.

The Boman Scribium, or book-case, is a box. The Boman Scribium, or book-case, is a box. The Boman Scribium of the theory of the properties of the properties. Those anomy the Jews who were skillful in the use of the pen, were of considerable importance in soriety. They were distinguished to their girlle.

Exekci 19: 2. "And one man among them was clothed with linea, with a writer's ink-hom by his side. And the Lord said unto him, got through the city of derusalem and set mark. In the link and pen, I believe, is mentioned in the Bible but once; third Epistle of John, 13th verse: "I had many things to write, but I will not with rich after writer with present the "Mining and present and rich year of the present the pr

When Subscriptions May Begin.

Subscriptions to the Journal may date from any time since, and inclusive of September 1877 All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75. With all four of the premiums for \$2.00.

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL, and begin the new volume.



The New York Mercantile Review, for January, pays a high compliment to G. M. Gaskell, of derey City, N. G. H. Beinesse (Oligon, and anthor of a compendium of practical perman-hip, and a recently published work on "Laws and Forms of Business and Society." Mr. Gaskell is one of our most cuterprising business men and authors, and is achieving an curvable success and fame.

A. B. Himman has opened a business college ut Woreester, Mass. Mr. Himman is a thorough and conscientious teacher, and will undoubtedly give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with

their patronage.

Thos. Powers, who has for some years conducted the Fort Wayne, (Ind.), Business College, bas sold his sold to the proprietors of the Manmee Business College, of that city, which is conducted in connection with the Fort Wayne College, by the Bev. Addis Albro, M. S. Mr. Albro is a thoroughly competent instructor and will undoubtedly until up a flourishing connervadal instruction.

C. W. Robbins conducts a commercial de-partment in Christian University, Canton, Mo. Mr. Bohbins is an accomplished penman.

P. R. Cleary is teaching large classes of writing in Michigan. He sends a club of fifteen name



C. W. Bice, teacher of writing at Bryant's Business College, Chicago, Ill., incloses several specimens of business writing which are among the best we have received. Mr. Rice is one of our most promising young penmen.

J. B. Moon, Powder Springs, tin., sends ve reditable specimens of practical writing a

T Loomis, teacher of writing at Bryant's (Buffalo, N. Y.), Business College, is an accomplished penman and teacher of writing.

A numerous collection of well-written copy slips and cards comes from L. W. Hallett, who is teaching writing classes in West Dauby, N. Y

A skillfully executed specimen of flourishing has been received from A. W. Dudley, teacher of writing in the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell, Ind.

Oscar Stephens, a student of the Joliet (III.) Business College, sends a good specimen of prac-tical business writing.

J. C. Miller, teacher of writing at Allen's Business College, Mansileld, Pn., incloses sev-eral slips of writing executed in a masterly manner. Mr. Miller is among our most accum-

a most exquisitely written letter. For simple ease, grace and perfection his writing is not excelled.

W. S. Bowman, Lynn., Mass., incloses several superior specimens of lettering executed with the Automatic Shading Pen. We have seen no work of greater merit executed with these pen-



J. B. R., Wheeling, W. Va.—Shaded writing for business purposes is not objectionable from the fact of its shade, but from its more difficult, slow and correct execution, as compared with

M. H. W., Harrisburgh, Pn.—Four numbers only of the new Spencerian Compendium are ready for sale. No. 5 will be ready in about a month. All the numbers ready are mailed from the office of the Journal at the publisher's price, 60 cents per number.

know if blackboard practice will aid in obtaining a frre movement. We think very little aid for the ordinary to the ordinary writing movement would be derived from blackboard from blackboard from blackboard of high seven of the from blackboard of high seven of the whole arm, while ordinary writing is executed on a scale so and a scale so and a scale so and a scale so and a scale so are all forearm, with ordinary writing is executed on a scale so and a scale so as a scale so and a scale so a scal

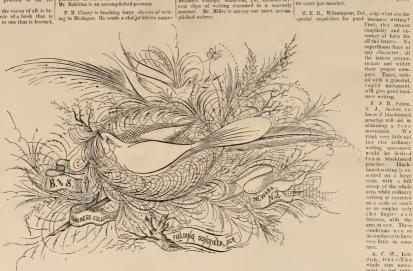
A. C. W., Lon-don, Ont.—The whole arm move-ment is not prac-tical for general use in writing. It chould be used only where layer exists a greater and a grant required or are officially and a region and a region

small scale of ordinary writing.

D. W. J., Clevaland, O., desires to know if we do not favor teaching writing analytically. Yes, most decidedly. But we would avoid so compile cating our analysis as to reader it, as some writing teaff. News of the bestons given through the Jorns at have been analytical. We have purposly departed from that method in the present course, with the view of presenting more effectively some general hints upon the teaching and the ladlowed by a course of analytic lessons.

Words are things, and a small drep of ink
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions think

Arrayid pennan can write thirty words in a minute. Tool with he must draw bis pen through the spece of a rod, sixteen and a half feet. In forty minutes this pen through the space of a rod, sixteen and a half feet. In forty minutes his pen through the space of a rod, sixteen and a half feet. In forty minutes his pen truvels a furloup. We make, on an average, sixteen cervice of times of the pen in a minute, we must make 480 to each minute; in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hoars, 144,000; in a year of 300 days, 32,000,000. The nam who made 1,000,000 strokes with his pen was not at all reunrakable. Many men, neuropass not and trumkable. Many men, neuropass when the space of the sp



The above cut was photo-engraved from a design flourished by Fielding Scofiold, teacher of penmanship, at Bryant, Stratton & Clark's Business College, Newark, N. J. Mr, Scofield ranks among our most skillful penmen and successful teachers.

for the JOURNAL from his present class, writes a very graceful hand.

We return our thanks to Messrs, Miller & Brake, proprietors of the N. J. Business College, Newark, N. J., for invitation to be present at the graduating exercises of that institution at Park Theater, on Jan. 19. Judging from the Park Theater, on Jan. 19. Judging from the reports of the press, the exercises must have here very interesting and highly creditable. We regret that we were unable to attend.

I. S. Haines, who is teaching writing at Ann Arbor, Mich., is highly complimented by the press of that city for his fine penmanship and successful teaching.

C. F. Pond, principal of a select commercial school for indice and gentlemen, cor. Lith and Chestuat Ste., Philadelphia, lass, sent a large Chestuat Ste., Philadelphia, lass, sent a large to the Jorana. He says, in a letter of recent date, "It ellu y students that a good hand with ing combines the beautiful with the useful. That if they radly wish to hecome good writers they have left school. That its heautiful torns-and practical exercises, as they there appear from month to month, will improve their taste, preserve their interest, and tend to inspire them preserve their interest, and tend to inspire them good premiarship."

We ootice that Prof. V. N. Douglas, the pouna superintendent of penmanship and book-keeping in the Lockport Public Schools, was a delegate to the Grand Chapter of the Boyal Arch Masons, recently in session at Albany— a compliment well bestowed—"Doug." was always a good boy.

II. C. Spencer, of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., favors us with a letter executed in genuine Spencerian style, which is all that need be said.

F. H. Banker, of Lawrence, Kas., incloses eral specimens of well-executed practical writing and a specimon of flourishing.

C. B. Ward, now with G. A. Gaskell, Jersey City, N. J., incloses several specimens of plain and fancy eard writing which are very cred-itable. Geo. Spencer, with the Northwestern Mutual Benefit Association, writes an elegant Spencerian hand. Several slips which he incloses are seldom excelled.

S G. Snell, Cisco, Me., writes a very easy raceful hand; the writing, however, lacks pre

M. J. Goldsmith, teacher of writing at Moore's Business University, Atlanta, Ga., uncloses in an elegantly written letter several slips of superb practical writing.

W H. Johnson, at Musselman's Business Col-lege, Quincy, Ill., sends a club of seven names, and incloses a card photograph of a very hand-some pen-drawing, entitled "Home, sweet Home."

Joseph Foeller, Jr., of A-bland, Pa., writes an

A. W. Woods, a student at Musselman's Business College, Quincy, Ill., is not only a graceful writer, but an artist of considerable skill as is evinced by photographs of two complicated specimens of pen-drawing which be incloses.

H. W. Flickinger, teacher of writing in the Union Business College, Phila., favors us with

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

THE IRON PEN

Made from the fetter of Bounivard, the prisoner of Chillon, the handle of wood from the frigate, Consti-tion, and bound with a circlet of gold, inset with three stones from Siberia, Ceylon and Mains

> BY MENRY W LONGFELLOW I thought this Pen would arise Prom the casket where it lies— Of itself would arise, and write My thanks and my surprise.

When you gave it to me under the pines I drawned those gems from the mines Of Siberia, Ceylon and Maine Would glimmer as thoughts in the lines

That this from link from the chain Of B omivard might retain. Some verse of the Poet who sang Of the prisoner and his pain

That this wood from the frigate's: Might write me a rhyme at last, As it used to write on the sky The song of the sea and the blast

But motiontess as I wait, Like a Bishop lying in state, Lies the Fen with its mitre of gold.

Then must I speak, and say That the light of that summer day In the garden under the pinos shall not fade and pass away.

I shall see you standing there, Caressed by the fragrant air, With the shalow on your face And the sunshine on your hair

I shall hear the sweet low tone Of a vote 1s fore unknown, Saying, "This is from me to y From me, and to you alone."

And forever this gift will be As a blessing from you to me, As a strop of the dew of your youth On the leaves of an aged free

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT MAY BE ADDRESSED TO B. F. RELLEY, 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. BRIEF EDUCATIONAL STEEN SOLICITED.

Two young men have been sent out by King Kalakana to Germany for naval and military education.

The number of optic nerve fibres is 437,0 and of retinal cones in each human eye 3,30

The Siberian University is rapidly becoming established. The Russian government, before the foundation stone was laid, had expended \$365,000 \text{ A library of \$35,000 \text{ volumes has already been collected.}

The State of New Jersey offers the sum of twenty dollars to every one of her free public schools, with which to start a library, provided the district raises as much more. Ten dollars is added yearly, upon the same conditions.

Of the colleges in this country ninety pro-nounce bain according to the English method, seventy five follow the Continental method, and seventy two have adopted the Roman or Latin method

According to the recent investigation of a German scientrst, the percentage of pupils who are mer sighted increases with alarming rapid it is at the pupils increase in age. The percent-oge of pupils at six years of age, found to be mar sighted, was 11 per cent, while at twenty-om years, no less thun 62.1 per cent, were tound to be affilict in this manner.

tound to be affile ted in this manner.

The var 1883 will be a mathematical curiosity. From right to left and to on left to right it all read the same [18 divided by 2 gives 9, if 81 he divided by 9, the opportunit will contain a 9, if antiphied by 9, phaced under the 81 and added, the sum is 99, the collection of the same is 99, the diplometer of the same in 18, 8, 8, 1, it will give 18, and 18 is two minths of 81. By adding, dividing, and multiplote, mincre minths of 81. By adding, dividing, and multiplote, mincre minths or produced, being one 6 for every year needed to complete the century.

complete the century.

Leant Sciona, Aon.—There are seventeen dif-terent school ares in the States are, Territorite, 17 years hein the largest period and 6 years the 17 years hein the largest period and 6 years the admitted to the public schools in any State is tvears. In mine States the school age is 6.21 and in cight States 8.21. Massachusetts reports the highest percentage of population of school cent more than the whole number between 2 and 15 years of age, and also the highest per-centage of average daily attendance, viz, 77.— V. J. School demrad.

N. S. Soloid Journal.

The following wither curious piece of composition was vecently placed upon the black board at a teacher's institute in Vermont, and a prace of a Webster's dictionary offered to any present with the production of the property of the property of the property of the production of

the most unexceptional caligraphy extant, inviting the yaung lady to a nation. She revolted at the sides, refused to conside here'd facrific and the sides of the

W. B. Wells, author, and ex-Superintendent of Public Schools of Chicago, has a cullection of English grammars, by various authors, number-ing over nuc hundred, and has learned the titles of about four hundred others which he is desi-rous of obtaining.

Can you, dear reader, interview Webster or Worcester in regard to the pronunciation of etimette, subsidences, precedence, cummandant, vagary or extant, and not meet with one or more

surprise.

In nothing is illiteracy shown more easily and convincingly than in incerved orthography; and yet we frequently endem presson upperly who inadverteally fall into errors of this character from reading the works of such writers as Jood Billings, Petroleum V Mashy or Artenus Ward. The writer of this confesses to the lass of a prize at a competitive examination, in ennesquence of an amount of the confession of the lass of a prize at a competitive examination, in ennesquence of at the writer of the confession of the lass of a prize at a competitive examination, in ennesquence of the writer of the work of the writer of the work o

Queen Victoria recently presented to the Pres-ident of the United States a massive and magni-ficent writing-desk made from timbers of her Majesty's ship Resolute.

At the delication of the new Pardee Hall at Lafavette follege, Easton, Pa., there were pre-ent the President of the United States, a portion of his Cabinet, and the General of the Army. The prosperity of this college is largely owing to its president, Dr. Cattell.

The College for Working-women in London England, is eminently successful,

EDUCATIONAL PANCIES.

The Sophomore class of one of our col-embraces seven young ladies. A very com-place occurrence.

Little boy at the opening of a proposed s ling match: "Lets start fair, grandmot you take Nebuchaduezzar, and I'll take cat."

Instructor—Cite some of the references to Cassar's times." Student hesitates, and his next neighbor suggests, quite audibly, "Though lost to cite, to memory dear"—Echo

Teuchre--- "Suppose that you have two sticks of eardy, and your big brother gives you two more, how many have you got then?" Little boy, (-baking his heat) -- "You don't know him; he ain't that kind of a boy."

A college is a place where a young man is kept during the period he is soxing his will outs, and thus refleces his family of the annoy ance of having him about.—Bookon Post.

"Speaking of the dead languages, Protessor," inquired the new student, "who killed them?" It is supposed that they were killed by being studied too much. Freshman in (Algebra), while the professor's back is turned (in a whisper): "Say, how do you get that quantity out from under the radicals" Another Ireshman, (consolingly), "Ruh

Said a college professor to a notorious lag gard, who was once, for a great wonder, promptly in his place at morning prayers, and at the pa-pointed time: "I have marked you, sir, a punctual this morning. What is your events," "S-sick, sir, and couldn't sleep," was the reply

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life? 'asked a Brooklyn Sonday, school teacher of a quiet-looking hoy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the hoy.— Burlington Hanckeye

We ought to spell the word potato "Ghough phtheighteau," according to the following rule: 4th stands for p, as you'll find from the last letters in hierough; ough stands for o, as in dough, phth stands for t, as in phthisis; eigh stands for as as in eighbor; and eau stands for

Scene between Professor and Freshman, "How dary you swear before me, sir," Fresh, (triumphantly), "How did I know you wanted to swear Brist." After the seene that enough the Freshman gathered himself up and silently, stole away.—Inherest Student.

Letter to a teacher.—Miss Q.——Don't teach my box no more sounding of his a b b's III learn burn that at home. And don't waist your time over the jimrastics—he give end of them over the back gate. You hav too much foolin goin on I'm afeel your skolars dont learn nuch. bits mother mis M—

present corpse of teachers." This is too grave a subject for levity, or we should be tempted to perpetrate a weeked joke at their expense.— Normal Monthly. The undertaker of that wittieram better try again.—Trachers' Guide,

"Chayles," languilly dawled Josephine "Chayles," languilly dawled Josephine looking up from her book, "I see one of the studies at West Point is trigonometry. Whis is trigonometry anyhow?" "Trigonometry, replied Charles, towing with an invalid mus-tack, "—————is the science of pulling trigger, of course." I thought so," said Josephine, re-suming her novel.— Norristown Herald.

using her novel—Norrations Heradd.

Richard Grant White has a long stricle in the becember North American Review called "The while School Fallenc". It is supposed the tricle was suggested by hearing a filteen year nother, in front of a confectioner's window, "Next, Joe, them there exches pretty security on the public of the Northern Review of

Twas the fault of his father patolonel.
That during his youth bright and volor
This Colonel so Fair,
Had learned so to swear,
And saddened his mother matolonel.

"Sex" and "Sex,"—Many of the agricultural journals are sorely troubled to know whether a mount of the sex of t

Bnd Penmanship.

BY PROP. H. BUSSELL, JOLIET, ILL.

trond penmauship is one of the most useful and necessary branches of education; yet, it is one, most painfully neglected, even by our best known educators, as well as our profoundest scholars. The atrocious penmanship of the late Dr. Greeley, for many years the must brilliant editor of the United States, will probably remain the theme of disparaging comment as long as will the recollection of that good man. His writing served the purpose of many a practical joke, some of which, perhaps, might bear tepenting. One one occasion, having become dis-gusted with the continued blunders of a compositor, he wrote an order for his dismissal, which it is said the compositor used for years afterwards as a testimonial of his splendid ability, trium Greeley. On another occasion, he wrote long letter to a certain government official giving his opinion, as he was in the habit of doing. That gentleman, after wrestling for several days over the manuscript, found that he had got it bottom side up; he then called in experts from the various departments, who were utterly unable He then enclosed the manuscript to decipher it to a friend in New York, with a request that he call personally at the *Tribune* office, and get an interpretation, which he was requested to write out and forward. The New-Yorker called at the Tribune office in due time, and was shown to Greeler's office. I pon presenting the manucript for interpretation, Mr. Greeley could not himself read it. It was a conceded fact by Greeley himself, as well as all who were acquainted with him, that he made the poorest manuscript of any person of his day. Some persons have even claimed that poor permanship was a mark ol genius, and cited Greeley and other noted men who were had penmen as proof of this absurd assertion. Upon the same hypothesis, it could be shown that some of our greatest states who were remarkable for their fine talents, but were great drankards, were genieses because they had the eccentric habit of getting tipsy. Bad pennoanship is a mark of a sloven and inex-cusable shiftle-sness, and it is a grand oni-take for any person to attribute to any one an extraordinary amount of ability on account of his bad writing If we were to try to convince one of our sensible mechanics, that a very poor workfor that matter, should observe this time-honored motto, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

Handwriting and Character.

Handwriting and Character.

You never take a pen in hard but you are stoosing sometime of your own character. The very style of handwriting is an element in the very style of handwriting is an element in the way in which the man uses his voice. Toere is a modalaste dose in the tones of toe handwriting. Without professing to be experts, like years and the profession of t

Pitt's Precocity.

Pitt's Precocity.

William Pitt was burn on the 28th of May, 1739. He was the second son of that William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, who, as the great Commoner, land ruled the House of Commons with an iron away such as its members had reserve before experienced, and who, as first may be a such as the property of the such as the reserved of the such as the reserved of the fine they are afterwised in both hemispheres as the had never hefore been fourd or has never since heen feared. There are some men who, at a vey early age, give signs of the fance they are afterwised as the such asuch as the such a

A painter having restored the frequence of a chirals are sequenced to present his hill, which he did as follows: For having corrected the Tables of the Law, \$1,25; for having trushed up Plate and part a gold trasel to his cap, \$1,75; lier having part on a new full to the rooter of St. Peter and pointed again his erect, \$1.50; for having straightened up the bad thief and put a before the manner of the part of the face of the made servanted Casphase, and put rugue on her cheeks, \$0.00; for lawing renewed heaven, adding stars and cleaning the moon, \$2.0m; for having review the flames of Pargatory and restoring a few soals, \$2.75; for having laced with gold the orbe of Herod, putning has been presented by the soal of the soal of the soal of the soal capacity of the soal stars and cleaning the color, and the soal of the soal stars and cleaning the color of the soal flates of the soal flates of the soal flates and shaded the Ark of Noah, \$4.75. it, \$2.50; for h of Noah, \$4.75.

Back Numbers.

There are remaining a few of all the back umbers of the Journal since and inclusive of on in The afect your skelary don't leven much bis mother in M.—

One of our State exchanges speaks of "the would three in Jenes of the properties of the pro





Published Monthly at \$1, per Year. D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

LONDON AGENCY

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1881

Habit and Personal Identity in Handwriting Dryden says:

"Habits gather by unseen degrees As brooks make rivers, rivers rur Wellington abserves that

The imperative force of habit is manifest in all the social and industrial conditions and relations of life, extending to the minutest details of lin man thought and action. It is observed in the salutation, slacke of the hand, the artisan's skill, the training of oratory and music. Habit. formed from a long and frequent repetition, be come, as it were, a part of the individual and anot be at once abandoned or avoided. Prob ably there is nothing in which this is more manifestly a fact than in a persons handwriting Writing being a complicated mechanical stru ture, acquired at first by study and practice, and subsequently modified and individualized by long practice, presents a combination of the hab it of thought and mechanical effort, more conplex and full of habitual detail than any other

The handwriting of different individuals differs in appearance and characteristics as widely as does the physiognomy, style of dress and general personal appearance of the writers, and the writ ings are as certainly dis inguishable from each

It sometimes happens that in general appear ance different handwritings, as do different perin which case mistaken identity is liable; in the handwriting, except by persons familiar withit or those who make a careful scientific examination, and of the persons except by intimate acquaint-

ances. In cases where persons of nearly equal skill, have learned to write by practicing from the same copies and who have not subsequentl changed their hands by practicing under widel different circumstances; there may not be the personality common to bandwriting.

It is the peculiar eccentricities of habit in writing as it is the figure, dress, &c. in person which readily and certainly determines their identity. A person of medium size, having regular features, without excentricity of habit or dress makes no marked impression and is not readily identified, while a dwarf, cripple, giant, or per son exceptional is dress or peculiar in habit challenges attention, and is recognized on easnal acquaintance or even at sight. Se, different writings consisting of regularly formed letter combined and shaded according to some stand ard system, are liable to have many coincidence of form and apparent habit, which renders their indentity, when questioned, difficult and some

The following is a specimen of writing no highly characteristic and of the style in which conordences would be frequent.

Heisthewisest man Who is not wise at all

The fullowing is a specimen of writing considerably eccentric and in which coincidences

The is the wisest man 4 Yoko w notwiewatall

Persons are never so identical in form features, dress, habit &c., as to be mistake en by intimate acquaintances, and usually where a strong personal resemblance is apparen to strangers, it ceases to be so upon a mo unto acquaintance So, two different handwrit ings of nearly equal size, uniform slope, shade &c. may as a whole, or in its pictorial effect, pre sent to the eye of a novice or casual observer much the same appearance, yet to one familia he without characteristic resemblance.

The handwriting of every adult must inevite bly have multitudinous distinctive and babitus peculiarities, of which the writer is more o unconscious; such as initial and terminal lines forms of letters, their relative proportions, con nections, turns, angles, spacing, slope shading (in place and degree), crosses, dots, orthography punctuation, &c., &c. These peculiarities being habitual, and mainly unconscious, cannot b successfully avoided or simulated through any ex tended piece of writing. No writer can avoid that of which he is not conscious, nor can any copyist take vognizance of and successfully produce these multitudinous habitual neculiari ties, and at the same time avoid his own habit writer may with the atmost case, entirely ange the general appearance of his writing this may be done by a change of slope, size, or by using a widely different pen, yet in spite of all effort his unconscious writing habit will remain and be perceptible in all the details of his writing; such an effort to disguise ones writing could be searcely more successful than would be a disguise of the person to avoid recognition.

Puck and Business Colleges.

In a recent issue Puck, to use a com parlance, just went for Business Colleges, char acterizing them as humbugs of the worst sort and their graduates as being inferior to thos of an ordinary public school, even charging the in most instances young men suffered positive injury rather than deriving advantage from uing a course of study in one of th stitutions. It is not our wish or purpose to become the special champion of Business Col leges or of any special education, but from our long and close observation of Business College work and the advantages which have resulted o young men, and ladies too, who have been graduates of these institutions, we are prepared to denounce Puck's sweeping charges as being

That there have been so-called Business Coleges, and college professors which were sham and frauds we would not deny, nor could we o Purk deny a similar charge if made against some of the so-called institutes, academies, semi naries and some other institutions dignified by the titles of university and college, the fact is that each of any of the above named institutions are meritorious or otherwise precisely as they of Columbia

are conducted, by honest intelligence or knavisl ignorance, and we have no reason to believe that all the knaves who profess to teach, are confined to business colleges

As regards the practical utility of such course of training as is given in a really first class Business College there is no more ground to doubt than there is regarding all schools for special education. Few persons would ques-tion the value of a course of military training for a soldier, or of medicine, law, theology, or engineering, &c., to their respective pra The science of accounts, the art of penmanship and a general knowledge of the forms and customs of business are just as mucl a matter for special study and teaching as are any of the above named specialties and are more generally useful than any of them, since t greater or less degree those branches are called into use in every other profession and pursuit

According to Puck no business man would ne to entrust a Business College graduate with the keeping of a set of hooks. To our knowledge many have done so, and as they have safely, and, we have not the slightest doubt, that there are quite as many business men who would trust a Business College graduate to keep their baoks, as there are who would themselves or friends if sick, in the hands of a freshly graduated medical student or their legal affairs to the recent graduate of a law school. As a matter of fact, in all these cases the experienced and tried practitioner is to be preferred; the Business College graduate must no more prove his fitness and ability to fill a position of trust and responsibility than the graduates of any other institution. All in a certain sense must serve a routine of practice and gain promotion or place as they prove their merits. Each will have a broader and more comprehensive understanding of their profession from having pursued a special course of study and training. This is as true of the Busines College graduate as of any other.

In our opinion the day when the utility of special schools for business training can be any more questioned than any other class institution has long since passed, and, although, as a rule cck is well up with the times, on the Bu College matter, he is certainly twenty-five years behind the age.

A World's Fair in 1883

The World's Fair to be held in New York in 1883, on the centennial anniversary of the signing of a treaty of peace by Great Britain, is now promising for success.

The Commission has been organized with General Grant as its President. The Commission is comprised of able and responsible men which, together, with the liberal contribution of funds being made to detray the expense of the fair, are an ample guarantee of its complete

The Egyptian Obelisk

On the 22d of January the Egyptian Obelisk was raised to its position in Central Park. It was first erected in Egypt 3500 years ago, It was subsequently removed to Alexandria, where, after lying prostrate tweoty-three years, it was erected twenty-three years B. C., before the palace of the Casars. The Obelisk was presented to the United States by Ismail Pasha and was transported to New York by Lieut. naid by W. H, Vanderbilt

The Census of 1880.

gives the population of the United States at 50,152,554, an increase of nearly 12,000,000 in ten years. The five largest States in their re New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, nois and Missouri; the five largest cities, New York, which has 1,206,590; Philadelphia, 846, 984; Brooklyn, 566,689; Chicago, 503,304; Ba ton, 362,535. The population of New York City alone exceeds the entire aggregate popul Vermont, Rhode Island, Nevada and Oregon and, should we add to its population that of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and suburbs, which are really a part of New York we have a population of over 2,000,000; to equal which would require the additional States of Delaware, Colorado, Florida, and the District

The Panman's Gazette.

We learn from Prof G. A. Gaskell that he is about to resume the monthly publication of the readers will be pleased to learn and will join us in wishing it success. Prof. tiaskell is an able and fluent writer, his experience as editor and author will undoubtedly enable him to conduct a really first-class penman's paper. We shall welcome the Gazette with no spirit of jealousy or enzy, there is ample room and work for two peuman's papers. We shall hope that every penman will find it to his interest to subscribe or both the Joennal and Gazette, and have no doubt they will find it the best investment of two dollars they can make. It is safe to say that neither the JORBAL or Gazette will be any the less interesting or valuable from the publication of the other.

The King Clubs

For the past month comes again from C .W. Boucher, Teacher in the Commercial depart ment of the Northen Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind., and numbers seventy-five names. This makes an aggregate of three hundred names sent by Mr. Boucher within a period of less than five months, and by far the largest number sent by any other single person within that period. The second largest club comes T. Loomis, teacher of writing in Bryant's (Buffalo) Business College, and numberthirty-seven. The third club in size comes from Charles R. Frailey, Lancaster, Pa., numbering eighteen. The month previous he sent a club of twelve. The past, has been emphatically a month of clubs, for which we return our thanks, and shall endeavor to reciprocate by sending a constantly improving paper.

School Management,

is the title of an highly interesting and valuable little work by Prof. Amos M. Kellogg, editor of the The New York School Journal nany valuable suggestions to teacher regard ing school work.

An appropriate and highly interesting introduction is written by Thomas Hunter, President of the New York Normal College. Prof. Kellogg is an experienced and popular teacher and is eminently fitted by his long experience as a teacher and observer of school methods to give, as he does in his book, the best and most valuable advice regarding every department of school

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The Business of the New York Post Office.

Some conception of the magnitude of the basis ness of the New York Post Office may be formed from the following figures which we have compiled from the recent official report of the office for 1880. There was handled 410,731, 780 pieces of mail matter. There was delivered by carriers in the city 265,232,758 pieces. mony order transactions amounted to \$51,231 749 Receipts for stamps, cuvelopes and postal cards, \$3,107,393. For newspapers merchan-dise, &c., \$346,529. The total revenue of the office was \$3,496,884. The expense of the office \$755,559, leaving a net revenue of \$2,758, 717, There are employed 297 carriers and 671













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The foregoing cuts represent the engrossed pages of an Antograph Album presented to Hugh Gardner, Esq., by the Letter Curriers of the Sub-Stations of the New York Post Office on his retirement as their Superintendent to accept an appointment as a Police durine. The size of the original pages of the album were 10x12 leads, and were engressed at the office of the dutars. In the Company of the Company of the Sub-Stations of the New York Post Office of the dutars. In the Company of the

Ancient Cities.

Ancient Ottiens.

Ninevel: was fifteen miles leng, eight wide, and forty miles round, with a wall one hundred and forty miles round, with a wall one hundred shreast. Ballyloo was fifty miles within the walls, which were 87 feet thick, and 350 high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephens, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramide is 401 feet high, and 653 on the value of the pyramide is 401 feet high, and 653 on the value of the pyramide is 401 feet high, and 653 on the value of the pyramide is 401 feet high, and 653 on the round about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 380. It employed 330,000 men in building. The lahy-rinth, in Egypt, contains 300 chambers and 250 hills. Thebes, in Egypt, presents rains 27 miles round. Athers was 25 sailes round, and their was phundred of \$400,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

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No VII



In a previous lesson we dwelt at some length upon the great disadvantage of practicing upon a great variety of forms of the letters, as it so greatly increased the difficulty of learning t write and the labor of writing ever afterward. We will consider briefly the advantage to be derived from selecting the most simple type our standards for the several letters of the

The simple forms are not only more easily acquired, and more rapidly executed, but they are more easily read than the more ornate styles; in fact, those forms that cost the most are worth the least. It is as if a merchant should constantly purchase an inferior class of merchandise and pay the high price of the b his chances for success certainly would not be

Labor, whether of the clerk or mechanic, is rewarded according to the results it can produ The copyist or clerk who can write one hundred words, equally as well, in the same time that another writes fifty, will certainly, other

things being equal, command twice as much pay, The rapidity with which writing can be executed, depends largely upon the simplicity of the forms of letters used, and the size of the writ A medium or small hand is written with much more case and rapidity than a large hand, from the fact that the pen can be carried over short spaces in less time and with greater case than over long ones, and can execute simple forms more easily and rapidly than complicated ones. To illustrate. Suppose one writer were to habitually make the capital R thus

Which requires eleven motions of the hand to execute, and that another were to uniformly make it thus: Which requires eleven motions of

Requiring only four motions of the band. It is apparent that the differ ence of time required to make each can not he less than the proportion of eleven to four; that is not all. The complicated form, conaists of many lines, some of which are required to run paral'el to each other, and all made with reference to balancing or harmonizing with some other line, and requires to be made with much greater care and skill than the more simple so that the disadvantage is even greater than indicated by the simple proportion between cleven and four

The practice of these complex forms of the alphabet, will be fatal to rapid and legible busi ness writing.

These remarks are intended to apply more specially to business and unprofessional writing Where show and beauty are of greater consideration than disputch, variety and complexity of is are quite proper, and even necessary

We here give the entire alphabet of capitals such as we would recommend for all busing poses, as combining simplicity of form and ease Form and Movement in Writing. BY LYMAN D. SWITH

The ruling idea seems to be to cut the letters into pieces for heginners in order to educate the eye as to form, and to simplify the movement I believe that the eye is better educated by see ing the whole letter, and having attention called to the parts as illustrated in the whole letter than by destroying the unity of the form. easy to educate the eye. It is very difficult to educate the muscles. To do the latter, it is absolutely necessary to let the child strike out for the whole form in making the letter. The labored and precise drawing of lines will never produce easy writing. For innce, what is the governing idea in making small i? Is it not a send-angular form with an introductory curve leading up to it? These introductory and final bair lines are what give easy, cursive character to script writing. It is really easier to write the whole letter than to make any one or two lines of it separately, as any one can see by trying. When you write small i, the idea of a semi-angular form is in your mind all the time controlling the move-ment of your hand. When the pupil writes small &, you want him to put the same idea into his mind to control the movement of his hand Do not direct him to ascend with a little piece of the letter on connective slant one space then to unite angularly with another little piece carefully drawn down on main slant to base; theo to turn as short as possible without stop ping the pen, and ascend with a final piece pre clsely drawn upon connective slant one space By the time the pupil has this rignurole fixed his brain, the letter will be buried in the Do you call this writing? I do not. It is only a painful drawing of the letter by piece Do you teach the child to read in this way? These fragments-a little piece of right curve, a little piece of straight line, a short as possible turn-all break up and obliterate in the child's mind the vivid outline of the letter with its individual characteristics.

Take small i and u. Why is it not just as well to call attention to the right enrves, the straight lines, the angles and turns as illustrated in the complete forms, as it is to break up the letters to show these parts? The straight lines are seen to much better advantage as regards comparison and criticism side by side with the curves. The turns have some mean, 6. 6. 6. O. 6. F. C. 18

that o combines prins. 3, 3, 2, 2; or that the parts of a are elements IV, IV, II ment analysis, or cutting up the letters, tends directly to piecemeal writing, or cutting up the movement. The units of form are not recognized in the letters and made the direct and definite aim of the pupil. Take this rule for small o: Beginning on base line ascend with left curve on connective shant one space; join angularly and descend with left curve ou main slant to base; turn short and ascend with right ourse meeting others at top: finish with horizontal right curve one-half space to right. Width of oval one-half space upil is not directed to aim for the unit of form the oval which is only incidentally alluded to in measuring the width. The main feature the letter is thus entirely subordinated to this enl movement. While the nyal is ig nored as a unit of form and movement, the pupil is taught an angular joining which he had better not think about, as it is wholly in cidental. Again, the object placed before the pupil in ascending with right curve is meeting the other curves at top, only one of which is a part of the oval?

Ought he not to be thinking of completing the oval? The oval should be the governing idea in writing o. When writing the introductory curve the pupil should aim for the top of an ideal oval. As soon as he strikes the point where the oval should begin, he should write the oval as a whole with continuous movement, and should not be distructed by thinking of an angular joining, a left curve on main shout short turn, or a right curve meeting others at top. His only aim should be to make a wellshaped oval. Criticisms can be brought to bear upon the oval after it is written. Is it narrow?

Do the sides curve equally? Are the turns parrow? Do not be ton precise about half-space measurement. Writing is an art and cannot be made altogether by the rule and plummet with out losing its naturalness and grace

The simple forms of the letters, themselves have far greater educating torce than fine-spun analysis, or elaborate abstractions. I would not by any means be understood as ignoring the value of the simple lines of the letters in teach ing. They should of course he used for pur poses of explanation and criticism. But I do object to is, cutting them out from the

letters and setting them up in a formal row; calling them elements and principles; designating them by Arabic and Roman figures, instead of using their simple and expressive names giving them for sejarate practice, and teaching that when a child once learns these elemerts and princi-

has the whole science and art of ship in a nutshell. He will find that he has a hard unt to crack yet before he gets to the kernel. After all this he will have to learn to make the fifty-two letters of the alphabet. and to combine them easily and rapidly; and the sooner he begins to do it, the better Teach the child to have a model of the entire letter in his mind, and to strike out holdly for the entire letter with his pen. In this and in no other way, can you produce eas and natural writers.

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present lesson, which we will precede by the

which should be practiced, making use of the

Jumph.

ing as seen in the letters. The eye readily perceives how the straight lines blend into the turns, and combine with the right curves, mak ing a unit of the semi-angular form. But conont the turns and you have nothing to show They lose their character in being disconn from the main lines. It is an absurdity to at tempt to show them outside of the letters. The parts of a letter, and their relation to the whole letter, are much better seen in the whole letter, than in its disconnected fragments.

Take small o. Is not the idea of this letter an oval with an introductory and final curve? The oval itself in a single curve, and should be made with continuous movement. If cut up into pieces, or made by piecemeal, it lozes its character as an oval. What kind of an idea of the letter does it give the pupil to tell him

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

Penmanship

(ax Accorded)

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At to loveliness refined,
Nobleness and grace combined
Servant of the deathless soul,
Heart-voice of undying roll, Heart-voice of time's wide sea Lathmus bridging time's wide sea Pure as light thy work should be! MADOR MAPLE

A Most Remarkable Will.

London Society recently published a long and interesting article under the above caption, a portion of which we reprint, believing that it will be of interest to many readers of the Jour. From the narration it appears that upon the decease of an eccentric and wealthy maider found under her pillow, carefully sealed in a blue envelope, and endorsed: "My Will-B. M." It seems that there had been some doubt and anxiety as to who were the chief legatees by her will. Among those most probable, were a favorite niece named Lucis Bridgita O'Birn, and a nephew

named Fercuiz Steldl. The narrator says:

I own that it was with some curiosity that I opened the will, for she had made such a mystery of what should have been a very simple piece of business; that I had a me mingrings leat she should have been a very simple piece of the should be supported by the supported by the

So I broke open the envelope, unfolded the will, and read:
'... And all the residue of my property whether real or personal, I give, bequeath, and devise to o PXDN WMDYDDOYJWDMIE TIDZXZ'

III.

That was the begund as clear to the sight as it was dark to the mind. Had I been mistaken, and the Malloy been insense after all? If that were so, excey penny of fave and twenty thousand pounds would have to be divided between the Comt and the Major, as the bushands of her next of Kin. No, surely that insansity was impossible. The december of the mind that the december of the mind that the december of the mind and round. Those letters still obstinately remained as they were; the alphabet, at any rate, had gone mand, niers if was I who had gone insame. I needed some evidence of any own senses, and cerried the will straight to my certified the will be sufficient to the mind the mind that the man of the mind that the mind the mind that the mind that the way as same as anybody that ever made a will.

will."

Hat what's to be done?

'Ah, what indeed." What's the effect of this will as its stands.

It miss hanged if I know. The will's otherwise without a flaw. And in all my practice, and all my resting too, I never heard of the alphabet's being made a residuary legates. I don't like to say a count of equity would go upon that don't know of one. I don't see even how it would come within the doetrine of CyPres."

how it would come within the doctrine of \$\hat{C}_{Q}\$ Press.

"What that?"

"Why, have the conditions of a gift can's better the control of a college to the study for conundrums. Butholian, Lack, here's something less dropped out of the envelope; perhaps its the answer. It's a temperature of the control of the control

ran:
 'Key behind wainscot three inches toward cupboard from dressing-room window.—H. M.'

"At last!' said I. 'I was afraid we were going to be sent up all the chimneys before we'd done.'

don's By Jupiter, Lake, just think what would have happened if there'd been one link missing; if one of these pillat-to-post notes ind been lost or gone out of the way! "It's too terrible a chance to talk of It would have cost one of those young people near twelve hundred a per A. Come, we done with the whole thing."

ing-room; let's be quick and have once with the whole thing). Here's a lone board, just where we have been a lone of the plant poor. Once, out with you! Hold a match down, this is rather a dark bole. Three-and lete's—holds! Or Kirwan poor of the plant poor of poor of poor of poor plant poor plant poor of poor plant p

hall-eaten strape of found.

A scuttering and scrambling behind the wainscot mocked us with the certainty that the mice
had swallowed the key.

of mocked as with the certainty that the males had a wallowed the key.

What was to be done now? The mices alone large to whom Miss Bridgista Molloy's money belonged. The letters of the alphabet took to walking with the multiplication table in my dream? I fill now know what to do. I got a hos of ivery letters and kending out of five many that the mount of the mount of the male and the molling out of five many that the question of a letter was the will in frar and trenshing, fully expecting that the question of a letter many the many that the question of a letter was the will in frar and trenshing, fully expecting that the question of a letter many that the question of the letter with a letter with a many that the work of the month of th

is what you can residually logarity Molloy,"

'I wish he were, with all my heart! But we must go to Chancery. There's nothing else to be done."

'No. Be shall not go in Chancery. He shall have his right and his due. I am his father,

Monsieur."

When you can read those confounded letters into Ferentz Steldl, I'll pay lain every penny with all my heart, and take the consequences; but not a minute before?

'Very good, Mr. Lake. Then I shall read them into Ferentz Steldl, and without magic and then you shall pay. Now, Mr. Withers, if you please?

them find" Fevents sheld, and without magic; and thur you shall pay. Now, Mr. Withers, if you please."

"In Withers is your solicitor, I presume?"

"In Nave not the bonom," said Mr. Withers, if you please."

"In Nave not the bonom," said Mr. Withers, and the solicitor, I presume?"

"In Nave not the bonom," said Mr. Withers, and the solicitor, and the so

"Then I must have your present please."

"To be sure. No patent. Any body can do it. This cipher, sir, is even aboutly simple. Bid you ever read the "tiold Bug" of Edger Alan Lavet to capital from the beginning. I have rather a contempt for that story—the cipher he makes his her of score would have been found out by a child in half the time. And his cipher before us is of precisely the same kind—the very simplest form of cipher known. "Well."

Well.

'A person like Miss Molloy, presumuly ignorant of the beautiful science of cryptography, would be almost certain to adopt the plan of making one letter do duty for another.

Other

course she has left no spaces between her words. Now, you know that the commonest English letter is et; so that, ten to one the commonest feeter in the clipber will represent et. That letter is d. It comes no fewer than feet times in the trends of the commonest of the common of the commonest is d. It comes no fewer than feet times in the trends of the common of the moment that a may be common of the moment that a may be common for the moment that a may be common for the moment that a may be common for the moment that a may be compared to the common for the moment that a may be common for the common for th

"Now, what strikes you next, sir?"

"Nothing whatever, Mr. Withers. Nothing at all," In surprised. Don't it strike you that occurs in Freenet; that the cipher and the name of Steldt both end in a letter between a piir of letters—axx: kll? A most remarkable hint, indeed; for it interferes with no former assumption—a would use as it as the mean and the name of Steldt both end in a letter between a letter and the name as a support of the strikes and the name as a support of the name as a suppor

a bow.

I was a little sorry for Miss Lucis; but I didn't grudge her cousin his good luck, and I was intensely relieved. I was thinking of the effect of all this as evidence, Steldi was looking at me in diguiled trimuph, Mr. Withers was regarding his success with artistic pride, when my clerk brought in a card—Major Hizgerald

any deric brought in a card—Major stageram. Offirm.

I thought best to have everything our and I thought best to have everything our and there; so without considering other hands of the stage of the s she'd ent off with a shiring win her own mass All or none—that's the war-cry of the O'Birns! So I've just dropped in, on my wec, to ask ye for that twenty-five thousand that's due to Lucis, my daughther; and I'll take it hot with —I mane short, if ye plase. Or, if ye haven't it all in your pocket, a thrifte on account 'll do

If all myolin potentials, and the first of the dec.

'I'm sorry lor Miss O'Birn,' said I. 'But—she's had her thousand pounds—'—her thousand pounds. I wouldn't give six pense for a beggarly thousand pounds.
This au insult to spake to a gentleman of such a

"fis an insult to spake to a gentleman or suen a sun."

"Her thousand pounds, and I'm afraid—this gentleman, M. Withers, will explain—there is gentleman, M. Withers, will explain—there is found to the subdoys intentions. Leaveman Steldi is residuary legatee."

"An' who M. Withers" Is it in a conspiracy yell be, with your heads as thick together appay in one shell? Why, 'tils plainer than blazes that gps schands for Lucis OBinn. What does not be shell? Why, 'tils plainer than blazes that gps schands for Lucis OBinn. What does not be shell with the shell of th

him—a little pinched, shabby, eldedy man, with real suplinting eyes to me friend lignine—a general that once yes to me friend lignine—a general that once yes the first between the chinese for a glass of punch, so back into the brew for two. Faith, I'd like ye to find a question that lignines wouldn't amove ye of-linad. Says I to lim: "Higgins, what does gas spell?" All was like "I'd like ye to find a question that lignines wouldn't amove ye of-linad. Says I to lim: "Higgins, what does gas spell?" All was like "I'd like ye to find a question that we have a support to limit the face of smart Mr. Withers.

'An expert' asked he.
'An' pray who may you be, sir?' asked Majo. O'Burn. 'By emant to tell me yo haven't heard

of Riggius—that ought to be a docther of divinity and a member of Parliament, and could see
ye undher the teeble whenever ye pairs
to the amaintee of the theory of the readting that amaintee of the theory of the readting that amaintee of the theory of the readting that amaintee of the readting that the theory of the readside of the readting that the theory of the readting that the read
ting the r

assures he that to way.

'It dity want an expert to tell you that,' said Mr. Biggins testily. 'Of course you can only read a cipher in one way. How can one set of symbols stand for two different sets of words?'

will agree with Mr. Withers?'

set of symbols stand for two different sets of
"Then you will agree with Mr. Withers ?"
No dould. If Mr. Withers has rend the
cipher he will agree with one. A cipher is made
to a particular key, and it can't be
too. When
the property of the standard of the control
backward. So first I counted one forward, and
made genean h; that came to nothing. Then
two forward, and made genean; uchiling again,
J.—no. K.—no. Then I tried the fifth letter for
property of the standard of the standard of the
world be standard of the standard of the
two did to standard of the standard of the
fifth letter forward. Follow it out, gentlemen,
and see for yourselves."
I did as he bade me. And the cipher rend,
letter for letter, as follows, with the peculier
spelling of the name of the testaric and all.

OPNON WMINTRODY, WOM. IT!

OPXDN WMDYBDOV JWDMI IIT LUCIS BRIDGITA OBIRN MY IDZXZ. NIECE

There was no more doubt that the cipher read this than that it read my dear nephew, Firentz Steldl. It meant both equally, and both at the same time!

this than that ir read my deer scapes, Firetar Seehl. BY mean toth equalty, and both at the scape of the seek of t

Miss O'Birn.

Bave you studied cryptology as a science, Higgins, Saked Mr. Withers, with a wild effort at elaborate contrely.

'I'm not such an ass, said Mr. Higgins, with op prehence of courtery at all. I das soon set up, a science of handwriting as a science of whims.'

white.

We are insulting, sir! There is a science of handwriting—ar, and of character in handwriting and a knowled like to write like you, judge grown what it's like to be.

And hambugs, said Mr. Higgins, 'H's the first duty of man. Per read that cloper in the way that would satisfy anybody but an expert, and

duty of man. I've read that cipher in the way that would sairly anybody but no expert, and there's an end.

The state of t

'I despise the law,' shooted the Major 'An Irish gentleman doesn't ain any with pettifoging the petting of the law of the

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

[Contributions to this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief edu-cational items solicited.]

rational trems solicited.)
The following proper names, celebrated in English history and romance, together with the approved prominention, are selected from a recent work published by F. Warne & Co., London, cutiled "The Numers and Tone of Good Na, Numers and Tone of Good Na, Numers and Tone of Good Na, Numers and Tone, and the Numers and Tone of Good Na, Numers and Numer

The cost of the Chinese course at Harvard immunited last year to \$4,062.15, and fees received were in all \$30.

The time of attendance at school for more than fifty per cent, of the pupils in the United States is less than three years.

than my per cent, of the pupus in the Chies States is less than three years.

There are now IL/Sch school districts in the State of New York, which is accented less than State of New York, which is accented less than increased during the year from IL/Sc2 to IL/Sc0. During the last ten years, the State has spent for school houses, sites, and buildings, fences, furniture and repuirs, \$16.35, 10.64; and the aggregate value of school houses and sites is \$24, 74,500. The whole number of relations of the state of

The National Educational Association is to bound at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 20, and 21, 1881

heid at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 20, and 21, 1881.

Ninet same out of every hundred Northerrace,
will asy instituot instead of institute, duoty for
duty—a perfect chyane to beauty. They aid
through the duor-in and hundreds of similar
words. Not a dictionary in the English language authorizes this. In student and stupid, the
"2" has the same sound as in cupid, and should
not be a supplication of the same of the

many teachers are in the habit or sounding them.

If it is a vilgarism to call a door a dash—as we had to be all admit—so'd it as much of a vilgarism to call all admit—so'd it as much of a vilgarism to call all admit—so'd it is a much of a vilgarism to call a Northern and the other Southern, that's the only difference. When the London Punch wishes to burleagae the pronunciation of servants, it makes them call the duke the dook, the intor tootar, and a tube a toob. You never find the best Northern spackers, such as Wendell Philips, teengre William Curtis, Emerson, follones, day for Thready, avenoo for avenue, or calling a dupe a doop. It is a fault that a Southerner never falls into. He has slips enough of another kind but he doesn't allp on the long "u.". As

many of our teachers have never had their at tention called to this, I hope they will excuse this notice.—New York Weekly Review.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Franchas ordered Mr. Herbert Spencer's work on Education to be printed and distributed gratuitously throughout the Republic.

The Public library of Cincinnati co The Funnie interny of Chemistal Cost Joves. P8 during the past year, but the information gained from three books in it, which could not be found elsewhere at the time, saved the city at least \$435,500 a year for the next ten years on its contract with the gas company.—Western Educational Journal.

A Catholic college now stands on the mins ancient Carthage.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

One of the county teachers said that he had but one visit from a school officer during two years' teaching, and that was for the purpose of putting up a stove.—Industrialist.

puse of putting up a storce—runtarrana; One of the school commissioners of the State of Kentneky says: "I am of the opinion that the people of this country, as a whole, are now making greater efforts to raise pige than to edu-cate their children. I am satisfied that it costs more to maintain the does of the consury than the people pay in support of the common schools."

The University of Berlin during this winter has more than 4,000 students, the largest num-ber ever reached by any German university.— Teacher's Guide.

The vocabulary of the ancient sages of Egypt The vocabulary of the americal sages of Lgypt in least as farns it is known to us from the hieroglyphic in-criptions, was about 685 words. A well-educated person seldom uses more than 3,000 or 4,000 words in actual conversation Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who wai Teacher: "John, what are your boots made of?" Boot "0f leather." "Where does the leather come from?" "From the hide of the ox." "What animal, therefore, applies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?" "My father."—follersion News.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" ask-ed the Sunday-school Superintendent. And the new boy said, "Not having any"

Burglars sometimes hide under the bed, but he New York News has seen a cow-hide in a chool-room

Teacher: "Feminine of friar?" First bright hor: "Hasn't any." Teacher: "Next." Second bright hoy: "Nun." Teacher: "That's right." First bright hoy indignantly ejaculates: "That's just what I said."

A Sunday-school visitor, who was interrogating his children, asked the question: "Why was Let's wife turned into a pillar of salt?" There was a pause, and then a small hoy with a pretenatural growth of head piped out: "I s'poso it was hecause she was too fresh."

"You will observe," said the host, as he show eil a visitor through the house—"you will ob-serve that we have two halls." "Yes," said the guest—he was a hook-keeper—"11 am glad to see you live on the double-entry plan."

A boy in one of our public schools, having been told that a reptile "is an animal that erceps," on heing asked the name of one, prompt-ly replied, "A baby."

An old fellow whose daughter had failed to secure a position as teacher, in consequence of not passing an examination, said: "They asked her lots of things she didn't know. Look at the history questions! They asked her about things that happened before she was born! How was



comen flourished by Geo. J. Amidon, Teacher of writ-The above cut is photo-engraved from a sp ing at Carter's Commercial College, Pittsfield Mass. Mr. Amidon is a former pupil of Platt R. Spencer of Cleveland, Ohio. He is a pen artist of considerable skill, and is a popular and successful teacher.

until they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock, and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shak-peare produced all his plays with about 15, 600. Mittin's works are built up with 5,000 and the Old Testament says all it has to say with 5,642 words. "Natural's downrad."

6,642 words.—Student's Journal.
John Harvard College, was an Englishman, concerning whom very
little is known heynoft the fact that he died near
Buston in September, 1688, leaving by his will
270 to found a college. A reward was once value)
offered of \$2 to a line for five lines of nuthratic
information about him. A mountment was reized
to he compare for the second of the college of the coll

EDUCATIONAL PANCIES.

The genri adopshi of fonetic spelin wid nok Josh Billings birn a kite.—Saturday Night.

The advantages of spelling reform.—When reform spelling hecomes universal, a dime novel hero can write, "I kum of a prowd and hotty rase," without giving himself dend away as regards his early education,—X O Picayune

"Tommy, my son, what is longitude " "A clothes-line, papa." "Prove it, my son." "Because it stretches from pole to pole"

cause it stretches from poic to pole

Pupil: "I know how many days there are in a
year—three hundred and sixty-five and a fourth."

Parent: "Is that so? Where does that fourth
come in ?" Pupil "Fourth of July."—Rome
Scatinel.

A Professor of French in an Albany school recently asked a pupil what was the geoder of academy. The unusually bright pupil responded that it depended on whether it was a male or fe-

male academy

Prof. "Which is the most delicate of the
senses." Soph.: "The touch." Prof.: "Pove
it." Soph.: "When you sit on a pin, you can't
ace it—you can't hear it—you can't taste it—you
can't smell it; but it's there."—Ex.

she going to know about them? Why, they asked her about old George Washington and other men she never knew. That was a pretty sort of examination!"—Boston Advertiser.

examination: — House Autorpiec.

A geography recitation in Nevada must be interesting. Just imagine a school buy standing up and gracely stating of the following before a unit of the property of the propert

"William, you have again come up unprepar-cel?" 'Yes, sir." "But from what cause?" 'Ralainess, sir." "Johnson, give William a good mark for uprightness. Bates, you proceed. "I have not prepared, too, sir." "But aby not?" "From laziness, sir." "Johnson, give Bates a had mark for plaginism." "Johnson give Bates a

"What did the Poritans come to this country for?" asked a Massachusetts teacher of his class. "To worship in their own way and make other people do the same," was the reply.

Student under examination in physics: "What planets were known to the ancients?" "Well, sir, there were Venus and Jupiter, and"—after a pause—! I think the earth, but I'm not quite certain."—The Portfolio.

Our ancestors, the monkeys, were not so ignorant, after all. They were all educated in the higher branches.— Vidette

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by post-office order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Cana-

Men Of Many Millions. We occasionally read interesting accounts on

OUR ASTORS AND TANDERBILTS COMPARED WITH ROMAN ARISTOCRATS.

OTE ATOMS AND TAXIBALITY CONTAIN WITH CONTAINS WE occasionally read interesting accounts of the walth and extravagant expenditures of our railway kings, benanza kings and other financial kings. There is a certain faccina, and the personal characteristics and habits of these who control them. That Vanderbill para a small furture for a picture, that Mrs. Actor wears diamonds worth \$800,000 and that Mrs. See the work of the w

Pégellas, a singer, could and did spend \$40,000 in free days. Secure had a fortime of \$27,500; and free days. Secure had a fortime of \$27,500; and for the had spent in his kitchen and othersias squandered sums to the amount of \$4,166,000; he poisoned himself, leaving a few hundred thousandered sums to the amount of \$4,166,000; he poisoned himself, leaving a few hundred thousanders days and the second to the second security of \$4,000. The dresses of Loillis Paulian, the rival of Agrippina, were valued at \$1,064,480. This did not include hir jewels. She wore at one supper \$1,062,500 worth of jewels, and off the diographe \$200,000,000. The luxury of Pappa, beloved by Nero, was at least equal to that of Loillin. Pallas, the lower of Agrippina, it can see the lands valued at \$15,000,000 and this was only was hursed by his slares out of revenge for some injury. —Cincinnat Star.

How They Wrote

How They Wrote.

May Croly, in Demoret's Magnazine for April, describes the landwriting of enheat mea and somen. The writing of Sir David Wilkie, very many the state of the s

Mr. Bayes having decised to here some excord of the instrument of the White Rousecentral of the last of Mr. 0.1. Problem, the
President's assistant servetary, and a skillful
worker with pera and brush. If the bought a large,
handsome and thick-leaved blank album. In
for embellihment, is recorded every thing in the
social way occurring at the White House during
the last four years, fancy and costly monograms
finish each page. If a dimer both place there is
guests were and where they act, if a reception,
there are the usual embellishments, with a list of
the most promisent people who were theve, also,
who received with the President and Mr. Hasee,
each event is worked in the monogram on each
page.





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Il Bouverie St. (Fleet St. London, E

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1881. The King Club

For this month comes from L. Asire, Minucapo lis, Vinu., and numbers forty-one names. Mr. Asire says he is prospering; we should know that, for the teacher who sends forty-one subscribers to the Jauanal from one class must not only have numerous patrons but he must have secured their respect and confidence by giving good instruction and by fair dealing; trachers write us that they cannot get their puinterested in the Journal; in such c we always doubt if they interest their pupils in their own teaching. Mr. Asire is not only an ac-complished writer, but evidently a successful

The second largest club co hart, of the Atchison (Kan.) Institute, and numbers twenty-cight. The third, numbering twen bers treatly-right. The third, numbering treat-ty-siz, comes from P. R. Cleary, Carson Gity, Mich. The Brothers at St. Joseph's School, of this cuty sends a club of treatly. A club of nin-ten comes from L. L. Tucker, Providence, R. I. J. W. Poucher, of Iowa, Mich., sends a club of eighteen C. E. 'arhart, Associate Principal of Folsom's (Albany, N. Y.) Business College, sends a club of seven-L. E. Kimball, Lowell, Mass, puts in his monthly appearance with a club of fifteen. Lesser clubs have been too numerous to mention, but to each of the acaders we return our thanks, and hope that they will all try and send the King

Delay

Owing to the unusual pressure upon our time by the Whittaker investigation and other cases of questionable handwriting in courts, we have been compelled to delay the present number of the Joranat nearly a week beyond the custo arry date of its issue.

Thirty Easy Lessons in English Grammar

During a recent visit to the Spencerian Busi ess College, at Washington, D. C., we were greatly interested in a recitation in English Gran mar conducted by Mrs. S. J. Spencer. Upon inquiring into her plan and method of teaching grammar, we were presented with a small work of fifty pages, bearing the above title, of which Mrs. Spencer is the author. After a careful ex amination we have found it to be a work of unusual merit, and one peculiarly adapted as class-book for business colleges, or by any teacher wishing to give a short and comprehensive cou of instruction in grammar or punctuation. though the work was designed for special use in that college, copies will be mailed to any address for 40 cents., inclosed to Mrs. S. J. Spen-cer, Speaceriao Business College, Washington,

Which was Which

Henry C. and Harvey A. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., are twin brothers, and so closely re-semble each other in their looks and personal appearance as to be distinguished only by very intimate acquaintances. Henry has been a fre-quent visitor at, and is well-known to all the attaches of our office. Harvey having been South for several years, was entirely unknown of them; recently the two visited New York and of course, as all good penmen do, honored our sanctum with a call. Hy pre-arrangement Harvey, (having been posted regarding nam persons, &c ,) entered a few moments in adance, greeting all after the genial and graceful manaer of his well-known brother, and was in arity of an old acquaintance; presently in comes Henry. Our readers may imagine, but we must be excused from any attempt at describing, the pe-culiar visages and exclamations which greeted

Is He a Fraud?

If not, let him rise and explain. On the 27th day of October last, we received a letter from G R. Suntiago, Jackson, Miss., stating that he was getting up a club of subscribers for the Journal selosing a list of names to which he wished specimen copies of the Journal to be mailed, to aid him in getting subscriptions; since which we have received no communication from Mr. San tiago. But on the 6th ult., we received a letter from Mr. R. H. Washington, of Jackson, Misstating that he, with several others, paid Mr ago ther subscriptions for the Journal, and have never received any but a sample copy We searcely need to caution the public to be upon their guard when Mr. Santiago is around We shall not hesitate to give such worthies a

testimonial

Send \$1.00 Bills. We wish our patrons to bear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar i much more convenient and safe to remit that the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps The actual risk of remitting money is slight-in properly directed not one miscarriage will occu in five hundred. Inclose the hills,-and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the post-master we will assume all the risk

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Explanation.

In a few insta mailed to subscribers giving notice of the expiration of their subscription after it had been re wed; the mistake occurred only where subscriptions were renewed in advance of their expi ration, in which case the name was entered up new register, this fact being overlooked by the clerk, having charge of the old register, the one tomary notice was mailed at the expiration of

Value of Our Premiuma.

To any admirer of time artistic penmanship or any one desiring attractive and appropriate partor or school-room pictures, each premium which we offer free to every subscriber, is fullworth the price of the JOURNAL for a year, while we believe that the Journal will many times repay the dollar it costs to any one aspiring to the attainment of good practical or fine artistic nenmanship.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette, the whole body of English readers for the press is up in arms against authors and their illegible manu The war was begun by the author of "A Sailor's Sweetheart," who shifted the entire blame of the critics for blunders and contradic tions in his last book upon the corepositors and publishers' readers. The readers are not conent with having extorted something like as apology from Mr. Clark. They clamor for s reproduction of the illegible words and phrases which they are expected to decipher, and their urgency has induced the editor of the Printing Times to promise that he will issue a fac-simile page of caligraphic enigmas taken from many cripts sent to the press. From the days of Tom Moore, with his jest on the newly blown noses, which were substituted for the poetic reference to the newly blown roses, until 1881 the race of printers' readers has had to bear more than its fair smount of blame from both authors and renders

Book Notice.

We have before us a 12 mo. 450 page work entitled, "A graduating system for country schools," by Alex, L. Wade, County Superinten-dent, Morgantown, W. Va. The admirable plan set forth, and the many useful and practical hint offered in this work for conducting a country school, renders it one of the most serviceable works yet published upon that subject It is alike practical in the course of instruction advocated, and in the modes for conducting and disciplining a school. If we mistake not, the work will meet with a wide circulation, certainly it should be in the hands of every public school teacher in the land, and for them it will be a good investment of \$1.50, for which sum it will be mailed by the author. Alex. L. Wade, Morgantown, W. V.

Exchange Items

The Book-keeper, published by Selden R. Hopkins, 76 Chamber street, New York., semimonthly at \$2.00 per year, is a periodical of great interest, and practical value to every acountant, and especially so to teachers of book keeping. Its editor, Mr. Hopkins, is a practical accountant and author, and treats in an able and comprehensive manner, not only the science of secounts but all topics bearing upon the subject In its problem department all manner of book keeping subjects are discussed and que answered, thus affording a ready and cheap means for accountants and teachers to obtain light upon what may to them be intricate and dark problems. We feel assured that to every accountant, teacher, or pupil of book-keeping the Book-keeper will be a good investment of

The Northern Indiana School Journal, edited by H. B. Brown and C. W. Houcher, Valpa raiso, Ind., is an interesting educational maga zine of 48 pages, mailed one year for \$1.10.

The Book-keeper and Penman, published onthly by J. F. Davis, Altoona, Pa., is a four page paper devoted to writing and book-keep-ing, is got up in a creditable manner and is mailed one year for \$1.00. Specimen copies 10

The Souvenir and College Tell-tale, published by Packard's Business College is received, and, like every thing that comes from Packard's, is the best of its kind, check-full of solid meat. It will be interesting to any one, espe cially so to all interested in business education It may be had without money and without price by sending to S. S. Packard, 805 Broadway.



I. S. Preston is teaching large classes in writing at Elmira, N. Y. E. K. Christ is teaching writing in the public

C. B. Hunnells, with the house of John V arwell & Co., Chicago, is an accomplished busi

C. O. Sutton is teaching writing at the N. J. Business College, Newark, N. J. Mr. Sutton is an accomplished writer.

Thos. Powers, who recently sold his Business College at Fort Wayne, Ind., is about to estab-lish another at Lafayette, Ind.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, onducted by L. L. Williams, is about to occupy ew and commodious rooms cor. Main and Mar-

J. A. Mitchell is teaching the Payson, Dunton & Scribner's system of writing in the public schools of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Mitchell is an ele-

W. H. Sefler is teaching writing classes in Knowlksville and neighboring towns in Orleans Co., N. Y. He is favorably mentioned by those who are familiar with his work.

H. H. Miller has just closed a course of writing lessons in the High School at Ottawa, Ill. He gives the Journal for one year as a prize to the pupil making the greatest improvement.

anyll making the grantest improvement.

Mesvrs, Howe & Powers, preprinters of the
Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, have removed to elegant and commoditions rooms, Nos77 and 78 Madison street. They are a live and
prosperous firm. Success to them, Mr. Pow68, Power of them of the Mr. Pow68, Power of the Mr. Pow68, Mr. Swayes, special teacher of writing in the
public schools of Belleville, Ontario, is highly
68, complimented by the press, and, judging from a
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complished writer as well as a popular leacher. We are in receipt of several flue aprelimens of dourishing executed with Alling's Japan and fancy itsk; also several highly fluttering testimonials from pennen and others who have used these inks. Mr. Alling sends an attractive variety of artistic specimens for 10 cents, and a circular giving full information free. Aldress Fred, D. Alling, Rochester, N. Y.

Fred, D. Alling, Rochester, N. Y.

Dering, a comparation of Washinston, D. G.

Fred, D. Alling, Rochester, N. Y.
During a recent visit to Washington, D. C.,
we had the pleasure of inspecting several well
executed and highly artistic specimens of engrossing, by J. W. Swank, who is the skilled
pennan of the U. S. Treasury. We are dub indelited to Mr. Swank for his controns execut
through the warious departments of Uncle Samis
through the warious departments of Uncle Samis
for the control of the Control of the Control
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S. G. Snell, Webb's Mills, Me., incloses an at-active specimen of flourishing.

O. C. Burness, Albert Lee, Minn., writes an ele ant business letter with no pretensions. A. G. Ward, teacher of writing, Union Gr Iowa, sends a creditable specimen of writ and flourishing.

A graceful and artistic specimen of flourishing comes from W. G. Hussey, of the Dirigo Business College, Augusta, Mc.

An ornamental design and several specimens plain and fancy cards have been received om A. H. Steadman, Freeport, Ohio.

W. A. Taylor, Vienna, Ohio, incloses an ar-tistic specimen of flourishing and drawing, an-also several creditable specimens of card writ-

M. B. Moor, Morgan, Ky., writes a very hand-ome letter, in which he incluses several well ex-cuted hird designs, also handsomely written

H. M. Honser, teacher of writing at Chaffee's Phonographic Institute, Oswego, N. Y., incloses in a gracefully written letter several superior specimens of card writing.

H. M. Reeves, who is in the Canada Southern Railway ticket office, Buffalo, N. Y., writes a bandsome letter in which he incluses several slips of good business writing.

C. N. Crandle, teacher of writing in the public schools of Valparaiso, Ind., incluses an exten-sive variety of very tastefully written cards and a creditable specimen of off-hand flourishing.

Among the most elegant specimens of episto-lary writing received during the past month is a letter from M J. Goldsmith, teacher of writing at Moore's Business University, Atlanta, Georgia

Among the most graceful and finished speci-



past month is a package from J. M Willey, Penman at Bryant's Business College, Chicago,

R W Coho, Penman at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohlo, incloses in an elegantly written letter several superior specimens of eard writing and an artistic specimen of off-hand flourishing.

One of the most elegantly written letters receveel during the past month came from W. R. Patrick, teacher of penmanship in Sadler's Baltimore (MJ.) Business College Patrick is evidently way up towards the head of accomplished

P. R. Cleary, Carson City, Mich., writes a handsome letter in which he incloses a graseful specimen of fourishing and a club of trenty-sizsubscribers to the Jorassa. Mr. Cleary is highly complumented by the press as a skulful and successful teacher.

A Diepute Between the Pen and the Sword.

(Translation from the French of Baron de Sacy, for the Premarks Ant. Journal.)

In reading the article in a late number of the Journal entitled, "La plume est plus pnisanote que L'epée," "The pen is mightier than the sword," I was reminded of the following fable of

French history.

Many years ago a dispute arose between the King's ministers who were his secretaries for the excention of his will, and the generals who commanded his yest armics.

The knights of the quill said: "Eloquence is our province. We are the heroes of deliberation and counsel.

"The oracles of produce proceed from our mouth; it is by them that we have established the foundations of the empire; they are the hands by which its frame is held together.

"Our hand holds the per, that precious instrument, whose power nothing can resist; which quate down the mighty, and gives understanding to the simple; though its torm be small, and weak, and insignificant, yet the brave, who have drawn the sword, are compelled to retreat before it. It brings to nothing princes intoxicated with their greatness,

Then, taking up the pen, they added . "Yes we are the steady supports of glory.

"The pen in our hand is the arnament of the diaden. With us is the distribution of honors; ac trample the stars of heaven under our feet. They who handle the sword are but our vassals; our pen penetrates their hearts without resist-

By this time the chief of the armies had become very indiganal at the seeming andacity and bombasity of the advocates of the poetic lyre, and strutting to and fro with all the conceit of an average military pumper, he answered.

"What is that you say? Are an two the lions of son? the brave of shandless courage? We pour the flame of battle through the shock of armice; and the terrors we inspire lea by hands decolate and solitary; the people who inhabit them quit their homes broken hearted; children abandon their parents to escape our fary.

"To us alone belongs the sword, which, without a tongue, speaks powerfully and irresistibly, and without sight, penetrates all things.

"In its impetuous course, like the torrent of Kibbon, it sweeps away all opposition. When the supports of rought meet in the presence of the Most High, it is evaluted above them all; for its the crown of kings, the dualern of the Lord'a anointed; it watches over the safety of those who use it, and the victims of its vengeance are "such away to the said of the hoad."

Non-both parties having anit their "littlespeech," and each being expetitie enough, as is awally the case, to think that the had "shall it over" the other, the Saord and Pen prayed that they might be allowed to defend their respective clamas. The request was greated, and the Saord proceeded. "It is I who in-price storagth and courage in my heroes. It is of me that the valtures and the ground lione system their food; whist I exist, they will suffer neither hunger nor thirst; for I feed them with the fishs of the michty, and make them drunk with the blood of

"Thow dares the weak Pen to compare besself with me, whom my fire consumes, and whom I trample under foot? That fail, weak reed! that vide brainble' shall she dare dispute procedures with me? At the slightest touch she crumbles away, the wind blows, and, no trace of her remains."

In the meantime the Pen had been taking notes in shorthand, and the pauses between the "far-fetched" sentences of the Sword allowed ample time for the Pen to thoroughly digest the points and frame an answer, so that when her time came she replied in the following elegant, easy and logical style:

"For once Truth hath escaped thy lips. Thou hast declared the thing as it is. Yes, it is thou who sheddest blood; thou art known by thy riolence and crockty.

"Alas! what blond hast theu poured forth!
How many innocents has thou massacred!

"From the day thy existence began, thou hast not ceased to depopulate the earth; to fill all places with the bodies of the slain; to tear the infant from the breast of its mother.

"If thou boast thy strength against me, know that it is not in strength that my power consists, but in the spirit that animates me.

"With what face canst thou compare with me? I am of pure and blameless life; a sojourner in palaces as well as tent; but thon art a wagahoud tramp of the desert, whose whole conduct is a tissue of crimes, ropacity, and nurder too vile for contemplation.

"Thou hast no shode but among ragged mountains, rocks, the habitation of the chamois adonies, the caverned channel of the torrent, and the gloom of ancient forests.

"Whoever sees thee speeds his flight. On the contrary, or presence necessions joy, and my society inspires confidence.

cumbered with the mire of the slough of lariness, and he has not even the energy to shake it offso he makes a sorry shift of life, and comes to

the end of it a wreck of wasted opportunity. Especially in art the young man needs early to fix his standard. "Art is long, and time is fleeting," any the poet, and one cannot decile too promptly, if he intends to he on artist, what, particular kind of exthetic work he ought to do, and how he ought to act about it. Orgitarious is the lever which has lifted many an honest young aspirant to the highest honer of his pre-fession.

The art of penmanship, everybody know got acquired in a day. A young man may decide to be a penman, but that doesn't make him one. There is work ahead, and plenty of it, before he can lay claim to the title of artist penman He must fix his standard, and then climb up to it. Suppose, now, that he doesn't think it pecessary to be so precisely definite in his aim He thinks it well enough, especially if the necessity for bread does not stare him in the face, to have a sort of floating purpose to make his mark on the scroll of time with the peo, some day, and menowhile he will take a step in the direction of success every time he finds it convenient. Per haps he takes lessons intermittently, and practises when he hasn't anything else to do.

Penmanship.

It is a fact, conceded by all, that an education is not complete without good writing. How often we hear it expressed "that penmanship is an art," and only those who have that " special gitt" can become good writers; this is an abourd idea. Does the lawyer, doctor, merchant, or even a farmer, need a "special gift" to enable him to succeed? No, it is study and practice, so in other professions why not in penmanship? Practice, without study, is almost worthless in any profession; the two must be used together to insure success. It is an old saving that "practice makes perfect," but this is not true if it implies only practice; a pupil may practice and every succeeding line be worse than its predecessors, but with careful study it is impossible. A successful teacher will always set the brains of his pupils to work before he does their fingers, he will direct his first efforts to awaken thought. Every copy should be carefully analyzed before being practised by the pupil; let it became so familiar to the pupil that the correct forms and construction of the letters will be engraven on his mind so thoroughly that he will know just how a letter should be constructed, the fingers, after proper instruction, will very soon acquire the skill for plucing it on paper.



. The abore cut was photo-engraved from an original pen and ink specimen by G. T. Oplinger, of Shaington, Pa. Mr. Oplinger was many years a teacher of writing in Williamsport Commercial College, but for some years past be has devoted his time principally to designing and executing ornamental her was

"Thou art regarded as a man polluted and contagious; a miserable outcast and a plague to humanity. Robbers and profanemen; men nursed in crime, these alone of mankind seek to be thy

No doubt but you will all decide that, in lyre poetique cerna l'epée,—the poetical lyre has penned the sword.

C. L. Martin.

Quincy, Lt., Feb. 7, 1881.

Having a Btanding in Life. BY PAUL PANINGS.

A certain natural levity and aversion to the diffusion of conscientious labor, has prevented many a promising young man from realizing his possibilities in life. He pretends, perhaps, that he does not object to work: he even deceives humself into thinking that he is working, while in reality he has never broken through the distants which separates him from real honest.

rffort;—he does not know what work is.

Alas, how many young giants are entangled to day in this very snare!

One of the chief things which a life beginner dislikes to do is, to form a strict personal standard. He dreads the yoke. If he puts it oo, there will be no alternative but to work in good caroest. If he keeps it of a little while longer, chere will be a chance to work and play too. He thinks he is to young to commece slaving now. By and hy, when he feels a little older, a little more recordied to the serious side of hiring, he will plan his work, and derone himself to it heart and soul. But the years fly, and he grows no older in windom. His feet are wellen.

first he may seem to be petting on as well as his more industrious companions. Streams that concept occurs apart often flow for miles after leaving their cosmoo source close together. But presently the man with the standard is airie grows away from his headless companion. Perhaps they have come to the first standard is init grows away from his headless companion. Perhaps they have come to the first still of difficult (y; one ascends, the other goes around it. One direction seems as good as another to the man who has no fixed aim. He wanders about quite likely, ill be has tired himself to no purpose, and then sits down to rest. By this time the man with the standards if our of sight.

The souner we come to that trite old conclusion, "life is earnest." the better it will be for us. It may seem hum-dram enough to the spirited young ona just lossed from parchal restratoi, but, just like "bono, swert home," if he doesn't helleve in it now, he will have a long walk round he prizile of the earth in search of something hetter, and is just as sure to bring up on the worn old threshold of human fault at least, as the sun is to creep back into the gates of the exist to-morros menting. In the words of the vise Irishman,—" Shure, he'd better shtop before he shares."

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the Jornaul are not to be held as indoresing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications, not objectionable in their character, or decid of ubserved or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

Like all other professions it needs study, practice and energy to make it a success.

A. E. Dewnerst,

Our most profound Sympathy and Condolence

Is extended to our former employee Mr. A. B. Dodge who, within a year after his marriage, is suddenly called upon to monor the loss of a dwar ly beloved wife. Mrs. Dodge was an interesting and accomplished lady, and will be deeply moorned by a large circle of friends.

Part V of the New Spencerian Compendium

Is now ready, and is an exceedingly attractive and valuable number to any one seeking examples for lettering, to which this part is exclusively devoted. This or any of the previous part or number of the previous parts of the previous parts of the Journal.

When Subscriptions May Begin.

Subscriptions to the Joernal may date from any time sieve, and inclusive of September 1877. All the back numbers from that date with fone premiums will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75. With all of our premiums for \$2.00.

Penmen in want of any style or quality of card stock will do well to address the New England Card Co., Woonsocket, B. I. The following is said to be the language of glores: "Yes" is said by letting one glore fall; the gloves are rolled in the land to any "Ne." If you would you have become indifferent, parl-yr unglave your left hand. To indirect that you desire to be follown or," is promounced by striking the glores ext of the parl of t nen the gloves inside

out. "I should wish to the above cut be heside you," is said by smoothing the glores gently. To said if you are luved, the left hand is gloved leaving the thumh uncorrect. If you wish to make the charming confession, "I live you," both glores are left full at one. To "the glores are tirred round the figure. If you would show that you are displaced, trike the back of your hand against your glores; "furlous," you take them NAT.

Educated Mechanics.

Brasers, al, Loss Blaars, al, al, Loss Blaars,

The Age of the Earth.

At the Midhad Institute, Birmingham, the other day, Professor Ayron delivered a lecture in which he gives some estimates on the curtist with the property of the proper

Alling's Inks.

Alling's ARS.

We again call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Alling in another column. These inks are highly recommended by those who base tried them. A package of ornamental designs doubted with ble fancy make will be sent for 10 cents, election for example. Send all orders for inka "Min. We positively fall no orders for inka "Min. We positively fall no orders.



The above cut was photo-engraved from pen and ink copy executed at the office of the JOURNAL, and is presented as a specimin of displayed lettering. Cards, let ter and paper heading, and displayed cuts of every description promptly made

Wedding Carde

The latest style of Wedding Cards are engraved on a card of unique and exquisite design, enclosed in an inner envelope of new form folded over at one end and left open at the other by two folds from its centre, which meet respectively the top and bottom edge, and thus leave exposed the monogram on the outside of the This is formed by the union of the letters B' and 'R' the initials of the bride and bridegroom, which letters are beautifully formed and embellished with orange blossoms. The card folds twice. The top portion contains the usual at home ' announcement made by newly-mar ried couples; the centre portion contains the names of the bridegroom and bride, each on a small bevel-edged card, fastened diagonally on the card. What remains is the invitation to the marriage ceremony, from the mother of the bride, beautifully engraved and printed on white

About Ink.

We notice that the Commissioners of Patents require that all communications addressed them of a permanent character, such as statements of the peculiarities of inventions, and so forth, he written in nut-galls ink. The use of analine inks is thus writually prohibited in the cases indicated.

forth, he written in netgests int. In the use of anniane inks is thus virtually probibited in the The interestity and discretion of this order are unquestionable. No substitute for the old-fashinoid nut-galls link has been discovered, so fra awe have learned, which has the pernanency needed in records. At the same time, the usefainess of the cheaper link produced by many parposes, an ink which can be made in teach; for the produced by many parposes, an ink which can be made in teach; four houses or less is just as good as one requiring one or two years, as in the writing of one requiring one or two years, as in the writing of one or two years, as a to the writing of one requiring one as a matter of course, every product stationer keeps a stock of links including such as and which are always in demand for the use of official and professional men. We hope our amountements will be of service in enabling him to make the right choice. *Geyer's Stationer*.

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Prof. W. B. Saysar, Baltimore, Md.

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ource County Clerk's Office, Rochester, N. Y. April, 28th, 1880.

of Supt. of writing the High and public Schools.

of Supt. of writing the High and public Schools.

of D. Alling, Rocheller, Oct. Nov. 23d, 1880.

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D. Alling.

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Lessons in Practical Writing. No VIII



This is our eighth lesson. In all, the capita tem has been the base of the capital lette we therefore suppose that most of our class will now make the stem well nigh perfect. But lest there be some who have not quite reached the meat, we will consider a few of the most prob-

able faults, and offer a suggestion to aid in a further advance toward that desirable point. First, -let us review briefly the analysis of the It will be remembered that it is composed, first, of an unshaded left curve, which is followed by a shaded right curve of equal length and degree of curvature, the two having an average slope of 520. These are followed by an unshaded left curve, intersecting the other curves at their centre or point of union, forming a per fect oval, whose width is 'two-thirds its length A line passing through its centre should have a slope of 25°. Example-



We fear that some of our class have failed to observe or to remember all of these facts. We imagine we are looking over their work. Among the most frequent faults will be stems having of long, shaded left curve, joined to a short, abrupt and improperly shaded right curve, finishing with an awkward, egg-shaped, oval stem-thus



And should be corrected as is indicated by the dotted line. Another frequent fault will be that they begin with a short, abrupt left curve, followed by a long right curve, and ending with a left curve which fails to form a perfect oval,



And should be corrected as per dotted line.

The chief secret of becoming a good writer is in the acquisition of the babit of close and ac curate criticism of one's own writing, in addition to applying the hints above given. No pupil should lose sight of the suggestions we have previously made respecting size, slope, spacing, connections, proportions, &c.

We give as a copy for the present lesson the capital S. In this the stem is somewhat modified by having the left curve more abrupt than it has been in the letters we have bitherto had, by being thrown forward a space equal to one half the width of the loop, so that the average

The lines forming the loop of the S should curve at the centre of the letter, and the shade be located entirely below the point of crossing The left curve forming the oval should eld approach the stem at the point where the lines forming the loop cross. The upward line of the S should be a full right curve, dividing the oval through the cent

COPT FOR LESSON

S.O Orjourning

As good figures are very essential to good writing, especially so to clerks and accountants we here give them as a copy for additional prac-

1234567896 If at first you don't succe Try, try again."

Boston Schoolmerme

COSIDIS BRUCATRIAL EXALINATION—ACTOSIBILATION OF THE CONTROL AND ACTOSIBILATION OF THE CONTROL O

mistaken method of dealing. Asked her to awaken the hoy's higher nature, and when she scened auxiliary to my talked with the offender myself. Spoke of the rewards of daty performed and the hearty of right action, and then formed and the hearty of right action, and then the standard of the standard of the standard with his teacher's request. To my great surprise he answered, 'Au, I would' This obstinacy and sluggesh action of his hetter nature is doubtless owing to the teacher's previous included the standard of the stand

ture and says:

Contineen, what is time?

"A man,"

"What is be doing?"

"Priving a horse."

"Good! Each take five credits. How many legs has a horse?"

"Four."

age hee. how?

"Four,"
"And so on for thirty minutes, during which time 1 sat evapatived. M. H. R." (Mention level to board.)

This list of certificine was quite extended, hat This list of certificine was quite extended, hat This list of the certificine was quite extended, hat this line of the certificine was quite extended, had to be a considered with the following the same and the work of the certificine of school buildings. I should say that this indefait/gable man had visited several schools and keep an exhaustive list of what be found there. As there is a sameness in the beautiful the constant of the certificine was a several school and keep an extensive list of which was the constant of the certificine was the meaning of the certificine was the constant of the certificine was the constant of the certificine was the certificine was the certificine was the certificine was the constant of the certificine was t

markable intelligence.) "Knoss how to act in an energency."
The report continues in like manner for ser-eral pages, and I give this extract, not because it will interest the general mind unused to dry statistics, but to show the perseverance with which this truly remarkable man scretted with great problems.

He then goes on with more discursive state-mark the great on the month's continue of the month's work.

He then goes on with more discursive statements, evidently a summary of the month's entirely a summary of the month's entirely and a summary of the month's entirely and a summary of the serving echools at the close of the serving achools at the close of the serving achools at the close of the serving achools at the close of the serving exhoust a summary of the serving exhoust a summary of the serving achools at the close and the serving the finely wording as the serving the serving

I need quote no more. No one can fail to read in these extracts the record of a conscientious and noble nind, fertile in suggestions and anxous to make its influence felt. But one lesson can be drawn. The greatest reformer and marryes are never recognized in their own unge, and continié bence, when the supervision are canonized, their bones preserved as exerced.

THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

relies, and their speeches treasured as household words, humanity may say: "By their own time and in their own city they were mappreciated."

B.

Awfully Lovely Philosophy

Afew days ago a Boston gift, who had been attending the school of Philosophy at Cowerd, arrived in Brooklyn on a visit to a seminary chum. After canarseing throughly the flux and gun drops upon which their early scholastic efforts were made, the Brooklyn gift began to sugure into the outer of the Concord entertainment.

tainment.

"And no you are taking lessons in Philosophy. How do you like it?"

"Oh! it's perfectly lovely. It's about science, on know, and we just dote on science."

"It must be nice. What is it shout?"

"It's shout molecules as much as avithing else, and molecules are just to avithly nice for any thing. It there is anything I really enjoy its molecules."

Tell me about them, my dear. What are

hard the door protophene. I have a major it?

"Theel you would. It? just too sweet to live. You know it's abund how things get started, or something of that kind. You cought to bear it. I have a major in the same a major in the late it was a major in the late in the same of the same of the safe fire him. This is an Emersan latt. You see the pribute is drawn over a major in the late in the same of the same of the safe fire him. This is an Emersan latt. You see the pribute is drawn over the proton in the same of the safe with of lowers. They out turn up the sides with of lowers. Then some how the same of furger enemons. And it just too sweet? All the girls in school have time."

"How equitately lovely! Tell some more seeings."

"Hos exploited moveys selected as excised as selected as excised as a selected as a se

"This is mult trimmed with Languede in a comparation that—that other," and in a comparation of the comparati

I think they are just beyond; "on its belt."

" Do you learn anything else berline; "
" Only ye. We bern shout common philoson, "of they we. We bern shout common philoson, and the should be shou

what no they done like goars' not you create our except Mr. Saked the Broblying gift, deeply interested.

Cook and Mr. Beneson, but they are something his en syster with a retirule bugg on its belt. I think they are just heavenly.

"Bo you learn anything she horide?"

"Do you learn anything she horide?"

"Bo was the she was the she was a she will be tested about those. We are just in excluse so world in the shoot those. We are just in excluse so world in the shoot those we are just in excluse over the most of received and I really don't see ally be put in these volgar branches. If anybody besides Mr took and him to like face that he was too teribly seedly later to the shoot him to like face that he was too teribly seedly later to the shoot of the s

there being but little irregulativ. By far the larger portion of the weit on be done was in the larger portion of the weit on be done was in the larger portion of the weit on the done was not been done to be a supported to be a support of the larger portion. The results of the consonants sould take ear of themselves. The trouble with regard to the works were made an adaptic in Greek and Latin from what they had in Testonic. The problem was, was there to be any innovation in the types used to represent these words? It might be done, without alters ing the any innovatance of newsparse whether to promounce those words long or short. The spelling reform need not be a reckles change but a going back to methods which had been going on for the last four hundre. The work of phonetic reform had within the last two years occupied much of the attention of English philologies. Dr. Marray and found in America and ideal fore for the English language, and the (Dr. Warray) and fartant time the lead in English scholarship, Prof. March, of Pennylvaniu; M. G. Pears, of Michigan, Prof. W. Phillips, of the University of Louisburg, and Dr. Henry Philips, of Philodophis, were also speken of in the University of Louisburg, and Dr. Henry Philips, of Philodophis, were also speken of in the University of Louisburg, and Dr. Henry Philips, of Philodophis, were also speken of in this matter in England and Germany, the doctor's opioion being that no systematic scheme of speki-

tion, and accidians, and will, so to speak, roll them all about in a labyrinth of aesthetic barmonices. If he is murical, he gives a high at ron-cest, at which very load goes to sleep. He speaks of Beetheren as "sublime, but oversionally obscure." He attempts comportions between discovery and another than the subscription of art will flourish. We trust it will soon find a way, takled hy its own insignificance. He who indule goes in it is, to say the least, un succeeded through he may part his name and hair in the middle, and he the disciple of a 'school,' the world will write him down—a donkey.—Albumy Express.

Write Plainly.

Write Plainly.

The rejection of the nonuscript of an unfamiliar author is orchaps oftener on account of ill-legible hundring than of lack of merit. There is no greater torture for an exister than to have to attempt to decipher a bud amasseript, and the sense, especially of a poem, is frequently entirely last in the tangled maze of wretche permanships for Funcis a Centre of the property of the p

even in tiese two instances the reduction has been comparatively slight. In fifteen years over \$8,00,000,000 into been adold to the indehencial ease of Europe, while over \$8.70 cm or context, and \$1.00 cm or context, and

ame years:			
STATES.	1865.		1879.
ermany \$	151,606,000	8	314 398,000
ustria Hungary	247,758,000		291,550,000
rance	449.820,000		861,394,010
reat Britain	321,300,000		44 6.980,000
hisean	245,616,000		511,700,000
taly	172,788,000		259,940,0-0
pnin	194,95 .000		143,276,400
etherlands	85,224,000		45.552, '00
setmung	39,365,000		51,646,000
enmark	7,140,000		10.048,IX'0
weden	9,096,000		21,420,000
OWW.	5 236,000		13,328,000
ortugal	21,420,600		33,391,000
ecce	4,998,000		10,234,000
brkey Europe	59,124.0 0		51, NSD, 0+0
	5,474,001		24,990, 00
mrkey, Asia	8,670,000		8.192.100
witzerland	0,011,000	п	., 92, 00

This table shows that while the funded indebt-edness of Europe has been increasing with extra-ordinary rapidity, the current expenses have been running higher and higher, the comparison being made for years of profound peace. In the



The above cut was photo-engraved from our own pen and ink copy, and is presented as specimen of ornamental lettering and flourishing.

ing had any chance of immediate adoption, be-cause each reformer had a theory of his own. Spelling had lagged bebind pronunciation. The practical aspects of the question were left for consideration at a future meeting of the so-

The Desolation of High Art.

until it appeared in the proof. A few years ago the chitor of the Saturday Review was accustomed to have every article which appeared as if tomed to have every article which appeared as it is might be work neceptance put into 1 up before develoing upon it, lor, a muti-factory reading as an article in monuscript. The same practice is followed by the editor of Harper's Mugatine, it is said. Even authors of wide experience, like Thomas Monre and Maxunbay, were selloon and to form a judgment of their own Series. Botton Heredd.

International Contrasts.

International Contrasta.

These are exittanting days for Americans when the leading Baglish journal declares that "the limances of the United States may excite the envy, not only of England, but of Europe." But they fully appreciate the significance of the compliances which are showered to the compliance of the compliance of the compliance is showned as the contrast of the compliance of the compliance of the compliance of the contrast of the

and 1880:		
STATES.	1865.	1879.
Orrmany \$	610,470,000	\$ 1,047,200,000
Austra-Hungary	1,473,220,000	2,005,150,000
France	2,646,560,188	8,927,000,000
Great Britain	3,848,460,000	3,704,470,000
Russin	990,080,000	2,866,000,1800
Italy	NT1,UNU,U00	1,944,460,000
Spain	909,600,000	9,499,000,000
Netheriands	414,120,000	390,320 0×11
Belgium	119,000,000	296 1172,000
Benmark	45,220,000	48,780,0 0
Sweden	21,420,000	57,120,000
Norway	9,044,000	24,990,000
Portugal	190,410,000	392,700,000
Greece	94,510,000	95,900,000
Turkey, Europe	880,480,000	1,190,000,000
Turkey, Asia	952,000	99,960,000
Switzerland	714,000	6,661,000

Total \$12 503,330 000 \$20,585,096,0
United States (1865 and 1894) 2,756,431,571 1,586,019,504

This table shows that England and the Neth-rlands are the only European countries that are reduced their debts since 1865, and that

The Significance of a Billion

The Significance of a Billion.

In one of the back numbers of The Art JoraNAL is an article with the above title, in which
the writer gives some will be a similar to the
time of the similar to the similar to the
present time, not one-sixteenth of a billion
sconda has elapsed; but that it would take
more than \$1,607, years to the present time, not one-sixteenth of a billion
sconda has elapsed; but that it would take
more than \$1,607, years to to be billion along the
paper, each 1.333 of an line in tikkness, would
reach an altitude of 4.8,348 miles. Let us see if this is correct. In one day there
are \$6,400 seconds, and in one year of \$56 days
to the sixty of the sixty of the sixty of the
creating to contain a billion seconds is one
billion divided by \$3,507,600, which gives a littie more than 31 years.
One billion sheet of panels a stack \$3,000,003
and 1.333 inches in height, and this reduced to
nailes equals only a little more than 47 miles.
The writer has evidently counted one period
too many for a billion.

In the article referred to above the writer evi-dently based his calculations upon a billion by the English method of numeration, which e sists of one million of millions, instead of our (French) method, by which a hillion is one thousand millions .- Eurros.

HE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

Educational Notes

DWCUICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT MAY BE ADDRESSED TO B. F. EXILLY, 205 REDADWAY, NEW YORK. BRIEF EDUCATIONAL STREET SOLICITED.

The income of Columbia College last yea from endowments and tuition was \$321,917,56 and, still, the expenses run shead of the in

Mrs. Jessie Fremont has organized classes it history among the grown-up sons and daughters of poor settlers in Arizons.

on poor seedlers in Ariona.

Professors Jordan, Brayton, and Gilbert, of
the Buller University, at Indianapolis, and Miss
Cornelia M. Clapp, professor of boology at Mount
Holyake Reminary, Mass, with a part of twelve
students of natural histor, including two Indias,
have recently completed a pedestrian tour
through several of the Southern States. The
party walked about 450 miles and "roughed it"
for about it; well

for about air weeks.

The progress of languages apoken by different peoples Is said to be as follows. English, which at the commencement of the century was only applicate by 22500,0000, in now apoken by 50,000,000, or 1000,000, or 1000,000,000, or 1000,000,000, or 1000,000,000, or 1000,000,000, or 1000,000,000, or 1000,000,000. This is for English an meroace of \$6,000,000. This is for English an meroace of German, 70 per cent, for Spanish, 35 per cent, etc. In the case of French the increase has etc. In the case of French the increase has case of the control of the control

It seems to be true that phonetic spelling is to be introduced into the Philadelphia public schools.—N. Y. Independent.

The University of Michigan has at present in actual attendance I,517 students—thus far its largest number.

An important experiment is being tried in the Boston public schools, where books have been excluded from the primary departement, and oral excelled from the primary departement, and oral exceeds and object lessons substituted. The young pupils are especially taught to express idea in their own language. The teachers lecture, or talk, duity about such knowledgo as little children may hest require.

little children may best require.

The greatest prizes of English clerical life, from a permintry point of view, are the head musterships of the great public schools. Those of Eton and Illarrow are worth from \$25,000 to \$25,000 to

a very wealthy college.

A visitra N Scinous.—Preddent Ellot, of Hur-rard, makes the statement that "there are seat tered over the United States about three hun-dred and sixty colleges or universities, exclu-aver of institutions which receive only women-er of institutions which receive only women-ted since 1859; only twenty were in existence before this centry, and only twenty-eight were in existence in 1820." It will be observed that all the states of the state of the state of the hundred of them settle the state of the state of hundred within sixty year. All of our the edgical seminaries have been exhabilised during this century. Andover, the oldest, was 1824; Rochester Theological Seminary, 1862; Chicago Idaptist Seminary, 1862. Chicago Idaptist Seminary, 1862.

One of the bellefs stated at the recent meeting of the Rhode Island teachers was that the time has come for deposing arithmetic as the most haporant study for children, and substituting the study of the English language.

Under the new laws of the State of Vermont, women are eligible to the offices of town Clerk and town Superintendent of schools in that

The American Institute of Instruction shold its next meeting, July 5, 6, 7, 8, at Albans, Vermont.

Vanderbilt University recently received \$200, 000 in Louisville and Nashville milroad stock, from Mrs. Maggie Embry.

The largest free public school building in the world is the new one of the Latin and English High School in Boston.

EDUCATIONAL RANCIES

Our Public Schools, may their toffuence spread.
Puttl statesmen use grammar, and duners are dead;
Puttl no one dare say, in this land of the free,
Re s "door" for he "did." or it's "her" for it's
"she."

The Cornell Review has discovered the mathematics of a kiss: it is a lip-tickle.

Young hopeful, "Pa, do you koow what is the difference between you and the mooo?" Pa-cent: "No, my son I do not." Young hopeful: "Why, you see the moon gets full once a mooth, how you get—" That hitle boy has stopped asking cooundrums.

It took a Harvard student only two years to conquer Latin, but he was four years learning now to throw the lariat so as to enable him to are thirty dellars per month on a Texas ranche. —Detroit Free Press.

Johnny wanted to go to the circus, and his father said, "Johnny, I'd rather you'd go to school and study, and maybe you'll be president some day." Said Johnny: "Father, there's about one million boys in the United States, isn't there?" "Well, dad, I'll sell out my chances for a circus-ticket." —Off Using Derrick.

"When a Freshman woot into the registrar's office to get his marks he was cridently astonished on being informed that he got G. in by, giene. "Hygiene," said he, 'why I never stufficed begine." 'Ves, yo did, as the response, 'under Prof. Parsona,' 'Oh!' said the Freshman, and a walle of childship by beatured from his counternance, 'was that hygiene? I never koee what that was."—"Heromonian.

A company of Vassar girls were found by a professor fencing with broomsticks in the Gynnasium. He reminded the young ladies that such an accomplishment would not aid them in securing husbands, "It will help us to keep them in order," replied one of the girls.—Ex.

Miss II— (who has chosed medicioe as a profession) to professor, who has given the class an ox's heart to dissect: "O, professor, can't we have forks to handle it with?"— Vassir Miscellany.

Valuable Suggestions.

The fellowing circular has been sent to every

After earefully studying the needs of our sebools, and becoming consinced that there is a lack in the work of preparing our pupils for intelligent eitizenship, we have prepared the following questions as a partial guide to teachers, to assist them in this very desirable undertak-

First.—Name the different offices in each own, and the duties of each.

Second.—Name the different county offices, the error of office and the duties of each.

Third—Give the number of State officers in New York, the duties of each, the length of time each holds office; also name the present incum-

Fourth-Tell how the President is elected to title and name of his cabinet officers.

Fifth—State the number of Judges in the Supreme Court of the United States; how they obtain their position, and how long they continue in office; also name the present incombents and the States they are from.

Sixth-What are the various courts of the atc of New York?

Seventh—In what judicial district of New York is Cheango County; what counties com-prise this district? Give the number of judge-term of office, present incumbents, and what counties they are from.

We trust no teacher will feel this a burden, but on the contrary, that each will take placture in presenting these topics which are so intimate by connected with our every day life. In our riviliations we shall try to acceptant how successful the teachers have been in this new departure. Wishing you all a pleasant term of school, and great success in your work.

Yours Very Truly, L. C. HAVES,

Norwich, Oct. 15, 1880. J. E. Barroo School Commissioners, Chenango Co.

The Education of the Presidents

The Education of the Presidents. There have been twenty Presidents of the United States, thirteen of whom have received a college education, seren were not liberally oducated. Below we give the names of the Presidents in their order, in connection with the name of the college from which they have greducted for the extent of education they have coch received.

Washington-Good English education, but ever studied the ancient languages:

Adams—Harvard, Jefferson—William and Mary, Madison—Princeton, Monroe—William and Mary, Adams, J. Q.—Harvard, Jackson—Limited education, Van Buren—Academic education,



The above cut was photo-engraved from on original design by A. W. Dudley, teacher of Penmanship at the Northern Iudiana Normal College, Whitehall, Ind.

Said a school teacher, "If I have ten apples and give you live and your hig brother five, what will be telt?" "I'll be left," responded the younger brother, "for he will get away with all of them."

"I'll teach you to lie, and steal, and smoke, and use profane language," said an inste Galveston parent to his delete offspring, at the same time swinging a good sized sapling, "I'll teach you, you young seamp." "Never mind, father, I know all them branches already."

It is a beautifully storry night, and two Seniors are out singing, the first Senior who studies astronomy—Took up there, and see how beautiful from looks," Second Senior, who does not study astronomy, but who has a strenk of Irish blood—"Is that U'Ryan? Thank the Lord, then there is one Irishman in heaven, amphon the Cornell Era.

A Professor was explaining in a young ladies school in France the theory according to which the body is cuttley proceed very seven years. "Thus, Mile, F—" said be, addressing a blonde with a wide-awake face, "in seven years you will be no longer Mile, F—" "I hope not," replied the unsophisticated dames, casting down her eye.—Nort Dome Scholastic.

"Ix Vino Vzaitas.—Baillie Verintosh (school trustee, who wished to address the children after funcheon). "Noo, bairns, will jeest tall ye, we're a' like sheps—some's en poart, some's was do ot it mechoecas, some's near the havea. Ye't jegt leaving poart. Ash R' me, aw he're jegt leaving poart. Ash R' me, aw he're jegt leaving poart.

College professor (to Junior, who has been taking advantage of his absent-nindedness) "Young man, I find on looking over the record-that this makes the fifth time in two years that you have been granted leave of absence to attend your grandmother's funeral.—Queen's Col.

Eight-State the duties of the Grand and Trial Juries.

Trial Juries. Winth—What are the necessary qualifica-tions to become eligible to the office of President of the United States, Chiride States Senator and Member of the House of Representatives? Tenth—Ol what two houses does the State Legislature consist? Tell how many members in each House; also how Otleen the Legislature

in each House; also how often the Legislature, meets.

Eierenth—In what congressional district is Chenago County? How many counties comprise it? Who is our present representative?

State: How are they cheeted? Name the present Senators from New York.

Thirteenth—What is the constitution of a State or County?

Fortice also—Into what three departments is Fourteenth—Sinch—Sinch what three departments is Figure 1. The County of the Coun

tive?
Seventeenth—How many Mints in the U. 8?
Where are they located?
Eighteenth—Explain the postal service of the

U.S.

Nineteenth—What is the name of the Super-intendent of Public Instruction?

Twentieth—State when the school year com-mences, and how many days of school must each district have annually in order to draw public

district have annually no order to use, possi-more, copies of the allove questions will be a recommended to the annual control of the request the catchers to have one copy posted pernanently to a conspicuous place in the school roots, where the pupils may have free school roots, where the pupils may have free two sides request that oral instructions begine from time to time as the opportunity pre-sents itself until the pupils become familiar with veak begin. We feel considerat that buth know-ach topic, We feel considerat that buth the con-amount of time and labor expended.

Harrison—Hampden Sidney College Tyler—William and Mary. Polk—University of North Carolina. Taylor.—Slightest rudiments. Filmore—Not liberally educated:

Filmore—Not liberally edue Pierce—Bowdoin, Buchanan—Dickinson, Lincoln—Education limited, Johnson—Self educated, Grant—West Point, Haves—Hatvard, Garfield—Williams,

Barfield—Williams.
Murne and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left callege to join the revolutionary army. Financial reverses deprived Harrison of a full course. Polk was the dollest when graduating, being twenty, there. Tyler, the youngest, eventeen. The majority graduated at twenty, this height the liberal education and breaded culture. It is said that his range of knowledge would compare favorably with that of Burke. The drill at West Point may be considered equal to a college course, and in nane respects superior. In discipline and mathematical training, will be observed that over two thirds of our Presidents have been college men.

Multum in Parvo.

Multum in Parvo.

A short hand competition was recently opened in England, the system being Pittuan's and the object to inscribe as many works as possible on one saide of an English post-card, the writing to the legislate to the naked eye. The first propose was not considered to the proposed of the pr





Published Monthly at \$1, per Year.

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPE 205 Broadway, New York Single copies of the Journal sent on receipt of ten ents. Specimen copies furnished to Agants free.

ADVERTISING RATES

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alvanor , for six mor	the and o	De year.	payable	quarter
ly in advance. No			the abov	re rates.

LIBERAL INDICEMENTS

render the JOUNNAL sufficiently inter-dive, to secure not only the patronage are interested in skillful writing or test carnest and active co-operation as corre-agents, yet knowing that the laborer hire, we offer the following

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To every now underdies, or research endoting \$100 to the "Lords Prayer. By34". "Flourished Endoting \$100 to the "Lords Prayer. By34". "Flourished Endot 200 to the "Lords Prayer. By34". "Flourished Endot 200 to the "Lords Prayer. By34". "Flourished Endot 200 to the "Lords In the "Lords

or twelve names and \$12 we will forward a copy of fillums & Packard's Gomes of Penmanship," retails

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY

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NEW YORK, APRIL, 1881.

Renewing Subscriptions

Many of our old subscribers emaplain he their paper has stopped when the term of their subscription expired, considering it as an Indi tion of an unwillingness on our part to trust them for the small sum of \$1.00. This is altogether a mistaken view of the matter. The fact that the paper stops is without significance respecting our willingness or unwillingness to trust anybody, as it does so in accordance with a general rule, which applies alike to all sub-scribers, and without even any special knowledge on our part. Many persons would seem to think that we actually wrote the wrappers, folded, stamped the papers, and performed all the details of the mailing office, and was personally eognizant of just when each subscription expired, and dealt with each subscriber just in a cordance with our estimate of his trustworthiness, while, as a unitter of fact, these are all details of which we personally know nothing. In accordance with our instructions, the mailing clerk gives notice by postal card to every sub scriber the month previous to the expiration their subscription, and invariably ceases to mail the paper thereafter unless the subscription is renewed. We are frequently requested to m the Journal on credit, which we invariably de cline to du; not so much from an unwilliogness to trust as from our desire to escape the labor and harrassing detail of keeping and collecting such accounts.

Mailing the Journal,

Previous to November last, when the printing Office of The Journal was destroyed by fire, iwas our effort to muil the Journal between the first and fifth of cach month, but the issue for that month was delayed until towards the cod

of the month, not wishing to mail two number within a few days of each other, we purposely delayed mailing succeeding issues until about the middle of the mooth. The last number, however, owing to the unusual pressure upon our time, was not mailed notil after the twentieth of the month. The present issue we mail about the 12th inst. We shall endeavor to mail the May number about the 10th, and all subsequent is sues during the first week of each month. We have hitberto requested all subscribers not re ceiving their paper on or pefore the 15th of any month, to give notice. We would now sus the 20th of each month as the date, after which such notice should be given. In mailing many thousand papers there is occessarily some delay also some inevitable mistakes, which cause miscarriages and losses of papers; a name is skip pod in addressing, a wrapper misdirected or torn off in the mail, &c., &c., so that each month more or less complaints are received; in all cases we endeavor to correct the error and remove it cause. No subscriber can be more desirous that their paper come promptly and certainly, that are its publishers.

Judging Character by Handwriting.

It is of common occurrence that advertisemenfor help appear in our daily papers directing applicants to address in their own handwrite and by the character of such communication the applicants are judged, and fairly, we dare say, in most instan

The experienced man of business, the astute lawyer, or other professional, reads in these muoications, almost unerringly, the talent, attainments and general character of their as thors. Such letters reveal, first, as a matter of observation, the artistic skill and literary attain ments of the writer; secondly, by inference, bis general taste and judgment. This inference is drawn from all the attendant circumstances from the selection of writing material to the superscription and affixing of the postage star

Perhaps there are one hundred applicants for a position; one is chosen; just why he will not know, while ninety-nine are left to wonder why bad writers, some were had spellers; one made a fatal revelation of his lack of good taste and a latal revention to me large sized letter of judgment by selection a large sized letter of foolscap sheet of paper, which he folded awk wardly to go into a very small sized envelope another used a page to express, in a loose, un grammatical way, that which should have occupied no more than five or ten lines; anoth manifested a want of knowledge or taste in the rangement of the several parts of his letter; thus every act and circumstance connected with the letter speaks for or against its author, and cordingly he has been accepted or rejected. We dare say that in a vast majority of these cases the handwriting has been the chief indic tion, and was alone sufficient to determine the fate of the applicant

The quality and style of one's writing not only shows directly of itself the writer's ability in that respect, but indirectly it goes much fur ther, and is strongly indicative of the whole general character of the writer; for it is reason able to infer that the same good taste, judgment skill, patience and persistence which has gived to any one a thoroughly accomplished handwrit ing will be equally manifest and equally potent elements of success in may other direction in which they may be employed.

----Business vs. Professional Writing. Editors Penman's Art Journal.

Buttors Ferman's AFF working.
Will you oblige one of your many readers by
defining in the columns of the Joernal, the distinction you would make between business and
professional pennan-ship? and oblige,
A Subscripta.

Business is business, says the practical man of affairs, and nothing more vexes bim than un, necessary details. With him everything is viewed from the basis of dollars and cents; that which produces the greatest result with the least expenditure of time and labor, he gladly adopts The necessary records, and correspondence of business are at best, tedious, and consume much time and labor, and when complicated and ornate styles of writing are employed, this becomes doubly so; no one more fully understands and appreciates this, than does our practical busin men, hence are they wont, to not only discard in their own practice, but to discourage every line or movement not necessary to the legibility and facility of executing writing. What we would theo define as business writing, would be that which employs for all the letters those toyes

which combine to the largest degree, legibility simplicity and ease of construction without superfluity. What we would define as professional writing, is that which is executed especially with the view of producing a pleasing and artistic effers, in which grace of line, form and shade are o. far greater consideration than is speed and ease of execution. Under this bead would come all engrossing and displayed pennaoship.

Writing in Public Schools

Considering the importance of a good hand writing, either as a business qualification, or as mplishment, it is always a matter of surprise that it receives, as a rule, so little consider ation at the hands of public school boards and

It is rare, if ever, that a candidate for a position as teacher in a public school is questioned regarding their style of writing, or knowledge and capability of teaching it to their pupils; we believe that it is largely due to this iodifference on the part of the responsible school officers of the country that writing is so poorly and unsue eessfully taught in our common schools. If good hand writing and some analytical knowledge of writing and the proper mode of teaching it were made an essential feature in the exami ations of candidates for teaching, and certifi-cates were resolutely withheld from all who were in this respect deficient, and were subsequ held responsible for a fair proficiency by their pupils, we should very soon see a marked change for the better in this important branch of edtion; and the popils of our public schools would, as a rule, become good practical writers, instead of, as at present, very bad writers.

The old, and very prevalant notion, that only certaio ones baviog a "special gift" could become accomplished writers, and that they were bound to do so anyhow, is about played out, and should be so entirely, for nothing can be more false and pernicious. The same ability and effort that will enable a pupil to attain to pro ficiency, in any other branch of education, if properly aided by skillful instructors, will enable bim to become a good writer, and the soone this is recognized as a fact, and so treated by teachers and school officers, the sooner will write ing assume its proper place in the curiculum of our public schools, and will be treated both us an art and science, to be acquired as much by study as by practice, and as being fully within the power of every pupil to acquire.

King Club.

This King this month is small, numbering only nine, and comes from C. S. Chapman, Professor of Penmanship in Baylie's Business College Dubuque, Inwa. Clubs have been numer but small. Many large ones are promised fo next month. Who will send the King?

Teachers Wanted.

Attention is invited to an advertisement in another column by Frank Goodman, Principal of the P. & S. Business College, Nashville, Tenn We are pleased to learn that Mr. Goodman is en joying an unusual degree of prosperity. He is full of energy and apparently a good business manager, and is Vice-President of the "Business Educators Association of America.

Writer's Cramp, or Pen Paralysis.

M. T., of Philadelphia, says: Will you kindly blige a new subscriber to your valuable paper y notting in your column of "Inquiries" new ricections for relief to sufferers from "Writer's ramp," or as is better known "Bookkeeper's uralysis," and oblige.

Ans. We believe that paralysis of the finger results from one or a combination of two c viz., from too tight a grip upon the penholder or a cramped finger movement. We have never yet known apyone holding the pen lightly and us ing a muscular or forearm movement to be afflict ed with the eracip. We would advise you to use a very large-sized penholder, and endeavor to ing, and omit all shade from your writing. We shall be pleased to know more fully the circ stances of your ease and the result of our

A. H. Hinman paid us a visit a few days since. He reports that his Business School recent ly opened at Worcester, Massachusetts, is successful beyond bis expectations, and now numbers upward of eighty pupils in attendance

Special Rates to Clubs.

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where numerous copies of the Journal are desired, we offer to mailit one year on the following very

2 coptes	\$1.75 15	coples\$8.2
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To each subscriber will be mailed, as a premium, with the first copy of the Journal, as they may designate, either the " Bounding Stag 24x32; the "Flourished Engle," 24x32; the "Lord's Prayer," 19x32; or the "Picture of Progress," 22x28. For 50 cents extra all four of the premiums will be sent. These premiums were all originally executed with a peo, and are ong the masterpieces of pen art. Either of them, to an admirer of skilled penmanship, is worth the entire cost of a year's subscription

Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps-The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed not one miscarriage will occur in bye hundred. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the post-master we will assume all the risk

Value of Our Premiums.

To any admirer of fine artistic penmanship, or any one desiring attractive and appropriate parlor or school-room pictures, each premium which we offer free to e very subscriber, is fully worth the price of the Journal for a year, while we believe that the Jounnal will many times repay the dollar it costs to any one aspiring to the attainment of good practical or fine artistic peomanship.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be beld as indorsing anything outside of its editorial colun all communications, not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are re ceived and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

When Subscribtions May Begin

Subscriptions to the Journal may date from any time since, and inclusive of September 1877. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3,00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75. With all of our premiums for \$2,00,

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered latter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Canadian postage stamps.

Exchange Items.

The Students' Journal, published monthly by A. J. Graham, 744 Broadway, is devoted primarily to short-hand writing, and is one of our most interesting and valued exchanges

Professor Graham is the author of "Standard Phonography," which is the most complete and practical system in use. Any person interested in phonography will find the journal specially interesting. It is mailed one year for \$2.00; single copies, 20 cents.

The Illustrated Scientific News, published

by Munn & Co., 57 Park Row, is a splendidly illustrated monthly, devoted to the sciences, an their applications in the arts and industries. In the March number is a series of fine illustrations of Capt, Eads' great ship railway between the Atlantic and Pacific occaus. It is maded one year for \$1.50; single copies, 15 cents.

The Penman's Gazette onw puts in its monthly appearance, and is well filled with en-tertaining reading matter and attractive illustrations. Mr. Gaskell evidently has not forgotten how to conduct an interesting penmah's paper, and at the very low price of 75 coots per year, it should certainly have a wide circulation.

The N. J. Business College Annual, published by Messrs. Miller & Drake, proprietors of the New Jersey Business College, Newark, N. J., is one of the most readable, best printed, and attractive college papers we have received





The above cut was photo-engraved by the Moss Photo-Engraving Co., No. 553 Pearl Street, New York, from a page in Williams and Packard's Gems of Peamanship. The original was flourished by John D. Williams.



Nory—thinks this head we will endeavor to answer and questions of general interest to our readers, and having a bearing upon any of the specialities of which the Journal of the American and the American and the American and the American and American an

E. B. H. Howe, Texas: (1) What is a stroke in permanship * (2) When dues a stroke terminate * (3) How would you describe the capitals as formed by the fifth principle * O. E. D. C.

Ans. 1 A struce of the pen is any distinct upward, dossward or lateral movement of the pen. 2. This question we consider as applying to connected writing, in which case a stroke ends at the centre of a turn, at the point of an angle, or at the terminal point of any line. 3. The hth principle, according to 8-penerian analysis, is described as an oval, which also describes a letter 0. The E is composed of a small oval for the top part, joined by a loop to another larger oval for the bottom. The body of the D is also an oval. The C line a small, direct oval for its initial, and for its body the left half of a larger oval.

W. M. T., Easton, Pa., wishes to know if there is any other color than black for indelible ink.

Ans. We know of none. Can any of our ink manufacturers inform us upon that point?

O. L. R., Greens ond, Mass.; Will you be so kind as to inform me whether it is essential that the hast two fingers should come together. When I commence to write my fingers come together, all right, but as soon as I make any information they have been been as the soon of the company in I will be gratefully received by —Yours truty.

Anc. By reference to the cuts at the beginning of our writing lesson, on the first page
of the Joursait, you will see illustrated the correct position of the hand while writing. The
third and feural fingers should be in contact, or
nearly so, and be brought sufficiently under the
hand to permut the units to rest upon the paper,
thus farmoding the hand a strong support, and
the smooth surface of the nails to glide upon the,
paper while writing

G. H. M., Jacksonville, Fla.; What is the special advantage of unshaded over shaded writing?

Ans. Unshaded writing is most rapidly and easily written, from the fact that it is executed with a light and uniform pressure of the pen, while shaded writing requires a constantly sarvine degree of pressure, causing a contrac-

tion and relaxation of all the muscles of the fingers with each upward and downward stroke of the pen, which soon tires and sometimes even paralyzes the muscles of the fingers.



P. G. McDonald is teaching writing classes at bark, Miss., and vicinity,

G. W. Slusser is teaching writing classes at Inglewood, Va. He is a good writer and popular teacher

H. B. Creary, Principal of the Utica (N. Y.) Business College, is a good writer and a popular teacher.

Jacob Schwartz, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, writes a handsome letter.

P. R. Cleary is teaching large writing classes at Carson City, Mich., from which place he sends a large club of subscribers for the Jour-

D. H. Farley, for many years past teacher of writing in the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J., is an accomplished penman and a popular

Cards are issued by the students of the Spen cerian Business College, Washington, D. C., for their Twenty-ninth Annual Reunion, which is to take place on the 21st inst.

J. R. McFarran has been teaching large writing classes in Juckson and adjoining counties, Mo. He has our thanks for a club of subscribers for the JOURNAL.

II, J. Williamson is teaching writing in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, N. C. He incloses several superior specimens of written earls and off hand writing.

W. S. James is Superintendent of Penmanship in the Bishop Scott Grammar School and the St. Helen's Hall (Fennale Seminary) at Port land, Oregan. He is an easy and graceful writer

J. G. Cross, author of the "Electric" system of short-hand writing, is teaching in the Illinois Weslevan University at Bloomingdale, Ill. Mr. Cross enjoys the reputation of heing a surcessful teacher.

III teamer.

H. F. Smith, of Northeast Pennsylvania, was latch awarded the first prize for greatest inapprovement in writing during the past shire at Bryant's Buffalo (N. V.) Business College. The prize consisted of a very handsome specimen of pennanchin, executed by Mesers. H. Loomis and Geo. W. Davis, who are the pennen of the

Did you ever hear a cockney spell saloon? Ser'e:—There's a hess an' a hay an' a hell, two hoes an' a hen!—Atlanta (Ga.) Post-Appeal-



A. G. Ward, Union Grove, Iowa, sends a handmely flourished hird

N. L. Bichmond, Bascom, Indiana, sends several creditably written copy slips.

An elegantly written letter comes from S. W. Swank, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. J. W. Waterman, Belfast, Maine, sends a package of finely written card specimens and flourishing.

J. N. Barr, Jersey City, New Jersey, sends a flourished German text alphabet which is cred-

J. T. Collins, Utoka, Ontario, encloses a handsomely executed specimen of florrishing and several specimens of copy writing.

W. S. Bowman, of Lynn, Massachusetts, sends a specimen of lettering and a drawing of a very artistic thoral and bird design for album.

U. S. Brewer, Valparaiso, Indiana, encloses two highly artistic specimens of off-hand flourishing and several well written curd specimens.

A gem of flourishing and an elegantly written letter comes from A. A. Clark who is teaching at Speacerian Business College, Cleveland, Obio. C. W. Robhins, principal of the commercial department in Christian University, Missouri, sends a gracefully executed specimen of flour-

W. H. Gibbs, penman at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Storkville, Mississippi, encloses several creditable specimens of card writing and lettering.

L. L. Tueker, Providence, Bhode Island, sends an attractive specimen of flourishing in the form of a flourished wreath, in the centre of which is a hird design and old Erglish lettering.

Maxwell Kennedy is teaching witing and hookkeeping at the McDonough Normal, Scientific, and formore oil College at Maxwool, McDonough State of the State of

a hird design and old English lettering.

Mawwell Kennedy is teaching writing and
bookkeying at the McDonough Normal, Seientide and Commercial College, at Macomb, Milnois-. Mr. Kennedy writes a good band.

If W. Wannenwetsche, a studient at Soller's
Bushness College, Baidmore, Maryland, sends a
letter written in a good practical band and encloses a creditable specimen of flourishing.

F. M. Saloms who is ticked some and the

F. A. W. Salmon, who is ticket agent and telegraph operator at East Bloomfield Station, Maryland, encloses in a handsomely written letter accept line agentiums of earl writing.

ter several nue apecumens of earu writing.

J. R. Goodier, teacher of penmanship in the
Mayhem Business College, Detroit, Michigan,
writes an elegant business letter, in which be
enclesses several specimens of graceful off-hand
flourishing and business writing.

Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who de sire to make an effort to secure a club of sub Editors Penman's Art Journal.

DEAR Six:—Will you please give me your idea in regard to the respective position of the English and American system of holding the pen; the English holding the middle finger straight against the pen, and the American letting it drop down. Respectfully, W. S.

As to which of the above mentioned methods of holding the pen is preferable, depends upon what movement is employed; where the finger movement is used, a more free and easy action will be obtained by bringing the end of the middle against the pen-holder, but when either the wrist or aum movements are used, less is required of the fingers, and the more easy method of holding the pen by dropping the middle finger may well be adopted.

THE PENNAN'S ART JOURNAL for March opens with the seventh number of B. T. Annes's "bersons in Practice Writing," and the stress which this chief annong artistic pommen here lays upon the advantages of systematic plainness to business writing would surprise those who know him only through his strikist penswerk. Lyman D Smith contributes an active on "Form and Marchaella and the stress of penmanellip are laid upon with such vigor the result. The JOURNAL of the stress of penmanellip are laid upon with such vigor the result. The JOURNAL of the stress of penmanellip are laid upon with such vigor the result. The JOURNAL of the penmanellip are laid upon with such vigor the result. The JOURNAL of the penmanellip are laid upon with such vigor the result. The JOURNAL of the penmanellip, and who have not lime or must to take lessons from a teveber, the Pravaxa Axar dornava, will prove of inval axas's Axar Journaxa for a year and continues to write a poor and illepible hand may be set down as incorresible, the oftens seem to possess the faculty of communicing their evolutions on varied that even the most undifferent reader will always find something to interest him. The department of "Editoral Notes" and "Fancies," at all the pental to the more wall repart. This JOURNAL is a year. Office of publication, 2006 Breadway, New York. Note Panne Selectate.

An ink is popular in Paris, termed by the Parisians "Ladies" Ink." This is a failing ink, intended for tender corresponderse of a dibitious character. All traces of it disappear completely in a month's time, or at about the same date, cruical hachelors might say, as ladies' fancies themselves underpos a change. Such nink bare herea used in signing bonds, I o Us, and similar documents, with consequences that can hetter be imagined than described. They are made of an acquerous solution of the feddle of starch.

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of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship is designed especially for the use of professional penmen and artists. It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exercises, and specimens for off-hand flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of co-grossed titlepages, resolutions, certificates, memorials, etc. It is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of speciments, promotions, certificates, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of speciments, promotions unablished. of professional penmen ever published. Seat, post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the

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ost complete and practical work or practical and ornamental penmanship we have ever seen.—Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal.

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plishment of the person cadeavoring to get up the class.

Persons with fine address and great plausihil ity and a taste not repuguant to doing so will do well, and probably the best to canvass for pupils Others whose forte is in their ability to execute specimeos, and write effective circulars might do best by exhibiting specimens and a liberal distri-bution of circulars. We should by all means advise visiting the public schools, and the en deavor to enlist not only the teachers, but the school officers in the interest of the class, and if practiced, secure the use of a public shehool room in which to give the instruction; really meritorious teachers will seldom fail to do so. above named methods, and who seldom fail of accuring large classes

The Ginemati Commercial is sureastic over the Concord "School of Philosophy." It ass: "A plain man, coming upon it unexpectedly." A plain man, coming upon it unexpectedly in the control of tunatives, but he would be a wirthly unitable. The minute he would be able to extraord the surface of tunatives, but he would be able to extraord the surface of the control of tunatives of thought from the adundantions of their bistorie wrappages, and the dialactically to their bistorie wrappages, and the dialactically to extraordinate of the control of the control of the control of the soft simulative and the control of the soft simulative control of the soft simulative control of the control cont

A Few Apt Definitions.

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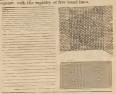
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er of a maneroe Detroit, Mich. HA MAYREW LL D. Prosident PRIOTO LEFERRITYPE COMPANA

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Lessons in Practical Writing.



be written and sent through the mai. In an swer to the question we would say that we have ing all we may say about the muscular and arm movement will continue to write with the hager movement, it is used generally who write, and very tew practicing by themselves will acquire or even en aprehend the fuger movement the position of the pen as onstantly, less is required of the fingers and the holder may then, and we would a live e, that it be dropped below the kunckle-joint, as it will be held with less offert, and from having a limmished angle or slope the pen will glide much more easily upon the paper

Another pupil asks why the small r and s at allowed to nempt more space than the other contracted letters? This is because the shoul der of the r and the tip of the s are mere popections and it brought within the space of the other contracted letters, they will appear by contract quite diminutive in size

J.J.1112111 ---

Penmanship."

From Dean's Analytical titude to the Art of Pen-ship, publishe him New York in the year 180

"Sin quad anci 4) section isths

Cambidus impetti section, like utere mes und " Hora The remote antiquity, indispensable benefit and when gracefully and correctly executed, just ly admired beauties of the art of writing, cannot tail to recommend it to the particular attention

No one denies its importance in the basy spheres of hie; and so infinately is it connected with the attrument of polite and useful knowledge, that wherever science is cultivated, it is sarrly considered an essential introductory acters, not only, but all ranks and conditions of

enman-hip, however beneficial, is perhaps of

oles, to the last advantage perhansing may min uncernst-ed superforits, min uncernst-ed superforits, a writing line of Hogarth may be disposed in anasterly genuman, in such diversified and ascelal forms, as to extrict the advantation, even the most cardeses observers, and many objects nature, may also he represented to a degree exactness, and the surpassed by any other

some and change progress, and a lower processing and the composition for a month of longer time, without any inconvenience; and then, recuming the object, transpace the words, supply deficiency, and correct redundancies, until the whole meet his approximation. But the primary control of the come a straving section, it it seems the least central production of tool objects, naturally services pleasure it, and with undescended formless, exhibits its every filtend, as a pleasing specimen of skill and improvement, while, at the same time, be this, exto take any the cope back, lest he should be-clume and regular servants. The frequent meritheriton of purents on this account, in ordinal production of purents on this account, in a doubt, a principal cause of that content and regular stravits.

pure and original principles -Principles found pore and original principles—Principles foundof on the nices discriminations of taste, and
calculated to restrain that arbitrary practice,
and to prevent those deviations of copies os
unusued to its elegance and utility of writing.
The letters of the agency of the consistent with
a practical application, and the pupil is thence
conducted by regula and set-opt discosers, to the
most complex and refined ornaments. That seccuracy of conception and curve-promiling notion
of the just, that command of the hand, which is
necessary to conduct it shost yand curveity, and
gives of pressure, which but low have attained in
the comman way, are the certain than harder elfrets of a due attention to a few fundamental
rules.

gree of pressure, which but be have attained in the common way, are the certain and natural effects of a due attention to a few fundamental nutries of the common way, are the certain and natural effects of a due attention to a few fundamental nutries of control of the common way and the black place of the common of the com





We are quite sure that our readers will share our satisfaction at being able to present in these columns the portraits of two of the famed Speneer brothers, since, by beholding the por-traits they can much better appreciate the ecdote related of these gentlemen in the Murch number of the Jounnal. We here re

WHICH WAS WHICH,

WHICH WAS WHICH,

"Hopy C, and Harve A. Speners, of Washington, D. C, are twin breathers, and so cheely resemble each other in their looks and personal appearance as to be distinguished only by very infinited equalisationes. Henry has been a ferquent visitor at, and is well-known to all the South for several years, was entirely unknown to any of them; recently the two visited New York, and of course, as all good perimen do, honored our sanction with n call. By pregarding nations, persons, &c., elatered a few moments in advance, greeting all after the gonial and graceful manner of his well-known brother, and was in turn received with, all the presently in comes Henry. Our revolers may imagine, but we must be excused from any attempt at describing, the peculiar wisages and exclamations which greeted literary."

The two brothers are now associated in con ducting the Speucerian Business College, Wash ington, D. C., and for many years have been among the most noted and popular instructors in the "true Spencerian" in the country. fact the Spencer Brothers, including the equally famous Lyman P. also at Washington, Platt R. of Cleveland, Ohio, and Robert C. of Milwaukee, Wis, possess a fame as authors and teachers of writing more to be cavied than any other equal number of pennien in the world. The tather, P. R. Spences was first among the pen men of his day and generation and all five of his sons and several daughters seem to have inherited the full measure of his artistic genius and what is rarely the case, the sons have re-sumed the labor begun by the father, and added new fame and new lustre to the name of

During the past year the Brothers H. C. & A, have been instrumental in organizing in the city of Washington an a-sociation known as the "Chirographic Club," which has for its object the cultivation of a taste for and to popularize writing as an accomplishment. The club has become quite popular and very re cently, through the efforts of W. H. Sadler. President of Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Busines College of Baltimore, Md., the Brothers have assisted in organizing a similar club in that city, respecting which we copy the following from the Baltimore papers.

THE CHROGRAPHIC CLUB

THE CHINOGAPHE CLEW.

The closing excrises of the Haltimore Chinographic Club took place at the Bryant, Stratton and Sadler Rasiness College last evening. The first and last specimens of the chinography of the members of the chinography of the members of the chinography of the members of the chinography.

B. E. Skepherd, Superintendent Baltimore schools; James R. Webster, superintendent of commercial department, Baltimore City College; John R. Piet, the well-known book-left: George John R. Piet, McCauch, Bacteria et al., and John Byan, type foundity. Part Stephend preconted

the report on behalf of the committee, remarking that a very careful and thorough examinating that a very careful and thorough examinating and that on account of the great progress exhibited, it had been difficult to arrive at decisions. He reported, however, highest excellence in penmaship by Mr. R. S. Collins, greate strongers among ladies by Miss Sailie L. Morris, greatest progress among renderen by more account of the control of the

THE DALTIMORE CHIROGRAPHIC CLUB

at its closing exercises last evening reported and unanimously adopted the following reso-

at its closing exercises list evening reported and manimously adopted the following resonand manimously adopted the following resonand and manimously adopted the following resonand and adopted the following test of the Brant, Stratton & Sadler Bisniness College, and whereas to them are indebted for securing the services of the Spencer Breat, who have fully demonstrated by the results obtained in this eith that the art of writing can be who have fully demonstrated by the results obtained in this eith that the art of writing can be well learned in a short course of lessons under their skillful management, be it, excentioned the system of permanelly as presented by the Spencer bruss, not only for its simplicity and beauty, but for its facility of easy and rapid execution.

Renderd,That we truder our thanks to the **Renderd,**That we truder our thanks to the American Control of the statement of the statement of the indicates the statement of the improvement of the indicates the statement of the highest skill and most unparalled success.

structures of the highest skill and most unpar-alleled success. Resolted, That the Spencer Bros., have a simplified, graded and systematized the process of learning to write that hiles and gentlemen of resulty change their structures are graded to good style in a short course of lessons under their practical and able instructures. In Mr. W. Il. Pattick, professor of permanship of the process of the process of the structure of the lege, who has so ably assisted the Spencer bros., an instructor in permanship of rare abil-ty, and earnestly enumed him to the public as worth of the fillest confidence.

Chas. E. Parr, Chairman,
Ww. N. Haxal,
John W. Wyam,
Jan W. Wyam,
Ila S. Falchtn, President B. C. C.
Wu. H. Thomas, Ja., Secretary B. C. C.

The examining committee decided unanim ly that the members of the club who were bad writers at the beginning of the course bad become good, and those who were good writers at the heginning had greatly improved their writing during the sixteen lessons

Prof. Jas. R. Webster, of the examining committee, who has been the professor of book-keeping and penmanship in the Baltimore City College for twenty-seven years, stated in his remarks that during all the years of his pro-tessional experience he had never had such a high degree of satisfaction as in the examination of the specimens of penmanship exhibiting

the improvement made by the members of the Baltimore Chirographic Club—that he had never seen any improvement equal to it. Be also said, "The Spencer Brothers may put that feather in their cap and wear it. I know not how I could give them a better one

Such an endorsement from Prof. Webster, from his long and successful career as a conmercial teacher, is of high authority.

We have before us a long list of the most flattering testimonials hestowed upon the Speneer Bros. by distinguished patrons of their Washington College, which we would gladly copy had we the space; but we are sure that no reader of the Journal needs to read testimonials of these gentlemen in order to ascribe to them the highest merit and fame as author and instructors

Write for the Journal.

Brother Penmen:—I have a few questions to ask, which I wish you would read slowly and consider them one at a time. Will you look back at the short-lived penmen's papers which have existed the past lifteen years, and compare them with the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL? Has not the JOURNAL far surpassed all previous efforts? Has not Mr. Ames given to the profession the ablest conducted, the most elevating, instructive, and the only permanent paper ? Has be not done grandly in hattling against the weak faith in penmen's papers and fairly lived down the belief that a penman's paper could not be reliable and permanent? Has he not done ore than any penman in opening up to his brethren a view of the higher departments of pen-art, and has he not done grandly in laying upon our tables in illustration and premiums a great mass of the richest and most artistic de signs ever published? Did you ever get up a paper the size of the JOTENAL, and if so do you envy Mr. Ames the great task imposed upon him each month? And yet, considering all that Mr Ames is doing and has done, some complain that the JORNAL is dry; and why? Are we not, as penmen, more to blame than Brother Ames! Can be do more? Should we not act as brothers, sharpen our peneils, jot down our experiences and send copy for the JOURNAL? When we meet as peumen we are the hest of fellows the world, why can't we be so through the Jour-Ames needs help, and in serving us has he not proven tried and true? When we go to convention we all want to toot our little horns and we all wish what was being said by others was written so that we could read it at our homes. The JOURNAL is the best possible place for live teachers to give their ideas. In it there is always an audience embracing the whole of all that are awake in our profession, and many of our fellow penmen have become wellknown and are filling warm places in our hearts through their liberal articles written for the Journal, and what we all want is to find out who are the good fellows in our craft. end let us all prove that we are not selfish but liberal hearted fellows gladly willing to give our experiences. By so doing we will all feel better and greatly assist our overworked triend Ames.

A. H. HISMAN

The Permanence of Penmanship.

Every now and then some new invention is brought before the public, which is intended to "take the place of the pen." Ink pencils, stylographic pens, type writers, caligraphs, etc., have followed each other in rapid accession, and there is no telling how many new candidates for popular favor will start up within the next few years, "Improvement" is rampant just now, and the inventor has to rack his brain to keep up with the popular demand for novelty.

But one thing, at least, is certain. Penman-ship cannot be improved off the face of the earth. And why? Because it is one of the immortal arts; it embodies the true esthetic principle; it is not utilitaring merely, but refining, Type-writers and ink pencils may reheve it of its drudgery; may supersede the pen as an in-strument of manual labor; but no innovation can affect penmanship as an art. There th products of the masters will always rank as far above mere mechanical products as paintings above chromos, and marble statues above plaster-of-Paris casts. No artist pennan need fear that his profession will ever be a sincence. There is as much inherent value, as much ideal beauty, in a fine work of the pen, as in the ere, ations of brush or chisel, and people are begin ning to realize it-as witness the unparalleled ss of this JOURNAL. Thirty years ugo there was no room for pennunship as an art; it was cultivated mainly as an auxiliary attainment, useful for a business man and a copyist, but of no real esthetic value. Behold the change today! Thousands of artists all over the land are devoting themselves to penmanship as a profession. They do not merely devote a few months to the acquirement of a good backkeeping or transcribing hand, but throw themselves heart and soul into the good work of elevating and improving their art. Nor do they lack en ourngement. True excellence neve goes unrewarded. Their creations are sought after by people of culture, as the exponents of a

goes unresurded. Their creations are sought after by people of eithure, as the exponents of a new art. In many an elegant mansion today you sill ace landsomely framed and lung in a compisions place upon the wall, the production of the period of the perio ----

The New Spencerian Compendium.

By all who knew him, Father Spencer was be-loved for his large heartedness and his willingness to assist all who loved penmanship. Aside from the heautiful system which he developed his personal qualities attached many to him who left it next to a crime to be other than loyal to all that was Spencerian. Believing that nature will out in time, we have been looking for years for the sons to exhibit that same desire to elevate and perpetuate the art Spencerian that was shown by Father Spencer; at last the time has come-Through years of effort the Spencer Sons have kept in the front rank as pen-artists, and through the study of all that was artistic, have developed accompanies of the true and beautiful to a high-degree. Under the lead of Mr. Lyman P. Spendegree. Under the lead of Mr. Lyman P. Spendegree. Under the lead of Mr. Lyman P. Spendegree. Under the lead of Mr. Lyman P. Spendegree of the lead of Mr. Lyman P. Spendegree of the lead of t a conception of the true and beautiful to a high

WHEFER

were and Art together wed Were factors of thy birth, The spark of the I's distinity Lit up thy so I of worth.

from eather treasury Herrichial discontinuight, Art from her alchemy of grace Herrarest triumph are ight

From the flow and wealth f grave Spran forth a prince of arts. With earliebetric impling close A uni cree of Bearts.

A one the mage of its length Our worl from apped at will From clime to clime, from sea Its living pulse doth thrill.

The arrents of its being throb With besting, bounding life. The nonorisity of thought Doth urge along its step.

Eternal me to be not would.

To displict feeling strung.

With all their cadences at I swells

Dish field in the satisficience.

I, ernal cutits in the Hair tound a deathless so, e The treasuries of earth at d heave Il neath thy gifts repoles.

Thy have a thous rown the great (a) bloss the fountdest state. Can record west the disclosus (then twinest for the brase.

The down of surger, fire of touth, The lettine of taith, Thy recribble plongelden page, Beyond the hlight of death.

The noble record throught and decli-tive to be typed worth.

The position decided purity

Thom so positive earth.

From earth to beaven doth feeling flast Formus t to record. From God's eternal history 1 m m Tour rouard.

Our prayers and tours and bloody so Are received in loss. The battle scarc of all our wounds, to 1 to 1 m = shill praye.

From E. to the orth Rod's message speaks

From in Written Word

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From ith Sector Leonary heard

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Through the deward to seems heights
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the gar ~ d > lendight are will The sugar subsolite hear. We trunkly on to - and light way i in death and four.

Educational Notes CORNERS ATTOMS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT BAT BE

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

ADDRESSED TO R F. EELLEY, 205 BROADWAY NEW YORK BRIEF EDIT ATTOMAL STEMS SOLIPITED

Note the pronunciation of squater in Webster's unabridged.

Columbia College professors receive the highest salaries in the profession, ranging from \$3,300 to \$7,500

Yale College began conferring degrees in 1702 ad since that time has given them to 11,039 dividuals, exclusive of 923 honorary degrees. Last year's income at Girard College, a Philadelphia, amounted to \$886,793.

Wi. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, has given \$150,000 to the University of Peansyl-vania, to found a department to instruct young men in the theories and principles of husiness, —X Y School Journal.

Johns Hopkins University has made impurtant change in the assat college curriculum. It has no fixed princh of time for attaining to the da-ta of the data of the first attaining to the standard of schic current is shown the requisite standard of schic current is started that there are now on the rolls of the University, eight gradu-stes of other colleges who are receiving inter-tion for which ageneration ago they avoid have gone to fermany. As O Pateriolan Inferent.

Miss Helen Taylor, step-daughter of the late John Stuart Mill, has for three years been a member of the London School Board. She is again a candidate, and with her Mrs. Lucas, a sister of John Bright.—Post.

Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, has been opening a callegiate establishment at Sheffield bearing his name. On the banners preceding him he was styled the "Scholar Prince."

Light of groupht and tamed by Frank in Taught to read and write, and go on errands, by Morse Started in the Foreign Trade by Field Cooper & Co., with Johnny Bull and Brothe Jonathan as special partners—Journal of the

Telegroph.

The English language is full of parallevesshow me a fire, for I am wel," and a travele,
"show me a fire, for I am wel," and a travele,
"bing me also a jug of ale, for I am dr." ""You
walk very dox," and a man to a concompite
"Ve-, he redded," that I am going very fast.
Breaking both sings of an arne is sure to make
Brooking both sings of an arne is sure to make
Brooking both and a man detained. an hori,
may be able to make a minute of it. A fire goes
out," and ver it does not lever the room; and a
man killed in a duel may have a second to live
after he is dead. Figures, it is said, will never
the start of the start of words. Barnes Ed.
Manthly,

M. B. "Prof, are these gas-receivers graduated" Prof. D. "They should be, they have been here more than four years." — Queen's College Journal.

"Can I give my son a college education at home?" says a proud and anxious father. "Cer-tainly," replies an expert who knows all about it "All you want is a baseball goide, a racing shell, and a lew packages of eigarettes."

"Would you say," asked Professor Stearns, "" and trather walk, "or "I had rather walk," or "I had rather walk !"" I sould say," replied the smart, bad hoy, "" I had rather ride," most emphatically," "And he was marked three below zero, with cloudy an partly clearing weather. Burlington Backeye.

Many forms of sick excuses have been handed to the faculty, but a recent one completely paralyzed a Yale professor: "Prof. X: Please excuse

Duffs College

The above cut is you trengraved from original copy executed by Professor V Commercial College, Pittsburg, Pa.

While war claims the interest of the other Prances, Leopuld devotes his intellect to work;

The American Sanday-school Union have started 121 schools in the Indian Territory,

Mrs. Garfield is said to be the first of our Presidents' wives who could converse intelligibly with the Foreign Ministers in the courl languages of Europe.—N. Y. School Journal.

Hefore calling your friend "tony" it would be well to look in Webster, to judge of the appropriateness of the term.

appropriateness of the term.

The number of volumes in the National Lib-rary of Paris is 2,078,000, in the library of the British Massum, 1,100,000, and in that of the Varteen, 30,000 and 25,000 manuscripts—Ohio Educational Monthly.

The new High School building in Boston

Thirty-fig. Slaticare represented among Michi-zorl'inversey's 1,400 students, besides Ergland, Prissia, Japan, Barmali, Hawan, the Boromsias, and the privinces of Unitario, Qualities, and New Brunswick.—University Press.

So ps have been taken at Harvard College to ward the organization of a Harvard Egodame, which is designed to teach, in a practice of say, parliam exact forms and the rules of debate Every resulter will be placed on some countries, and there will be two officers, a speaker and a clerk.

a clerk.

"It believe that the greatest intellectual reco-lution rankind has yet seen is shouly taking place by the agency at science. Sho is Caching place by the agency at science. Sho is the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the observation and experiment, and not amplied whose is teaching it to estimate the value of visi-dence, sho we reating a frim and bring faith on the exterior of normatchle most and physical fact that the control of the control of the control possessible aim of an untelligent being "— Parkey possessible aim of an untelligent being "— Parkey

The wise and with Thomas Fuller once well said. "A good schoolmaster studieth his scholars' natures as carefully as they their books."

my absence from college duties last Monday and Tuesday. I was confined to my room by seasick ness,"—*Vale Record*.

Never address your conversation to a person engaged in footing up a column of figures. There's nothing so deaf us an adder X, Y

Ero.

Sad Wass Prosignsh to Syntaa, the college utors, "So you teach at Harvard! That most be so delighted, Fin sore. But then I aloud be feedled to death to meet any of the students from the control of the control o

Mixed Mathematics — Given: A dankey engine, to find its horse power.—Polytechnic.

The little Eskeno children are said to learn to read easily, though they have such words as "kasuerflyssakangitdlinnarnarysok" to wrestle

A hig boy in a country school defied the teacher to make him spell a word. The word was window, and, to illustrate it, the teacher threw the big hoy plunp through it. Some teachers are very panes-taking with their pupils,

Its Use. In a primary school, not very long ago, the tracher undertook to convey to long ago, the tracher undertook to convey to he pupils an idea of the trace of the hydren. She work on the blackboard "Bird"-nest," and, you pointing to the hydren, saked the school, "What is that for?" After a short pauce, a young soon of the Emerald [46] iped not, "Plaze, mw'am, for the build to choose on."

"Archimedes, you say, discovered specific gray by one extring into his both why load the critically near centred to him before s"
"Perhaps this was the first time he ever took in the critical state of the control of the critical state of the

Tor Mysters O. Tor Stars. Stell's Basho-Vassor, '91, has just been relating some astronoming astronomical facts and figures.

A Dulston Shoeman, 'masser went on for the sort of thing, row known, '01 for the sort of thing, row known, '01 feet has one as find out how large and how far was, the Starse, but, by June 1 I doning the see how the core found out their names, '11— C = one.'

Spectator

An exchange says of the forcy (1.2.4) is a mending Vassar College, no two can larger list that they would do it they saw a r. T. c. would probably wait and get ling (c).

A Michigan factorer writes to the facility of Yale. "What are you terms for a year And does it cost any extra if my son wants to restand write, as well as row a heart?" Ure cod.

A "Sum" in arithmetic. If you can a tomed out of one yard of cloth, how many lower can you get out of two yards." The end man of the Georgia Misortels says it depends altogethe on how many there are on the clothes line.

Satisfactory explanation: "Why we even have lum morning, sir?" said the cacher, rather sharply. "Well, sir, son see, 15 a r) that rather ledlow next abortons was goned bases of the surface with a bid cover, and so I wanted to hear him how!," Hoston Trens right

[For several of the "Notes "and "Funcies" in the and the preceding another of the Jet 8 a, we are indebted to Mr E R. Sc tt Ambristburg Out 1 - En

What is Practical Education. IN PROP. N. BEWELL, CHEER, ILE What constitutes a practical education is a

problem that receives widely different unswers from the man who didn't want his son to waste his time studying geography because he wasn't going to be a suilor, and the metaphysician who decias the solution of the insoluble and the pursuit of the uncatchable the only matter really worthy of a man's attention. To on ready worthy of a main's attention. To on-class of persons only, that is practical in culcution, which teaches a how how he can best carn a living when he is a man, to mother class, usually stigmatized by the ison disant) practical men as theorists and doctrin nives, anything is practical that tends to make a man good and happy, in other words, anythm man good and mappy. In other words, anythin, that develops the faculties, enlarges the ment of vision, trains the judgment, and aids a man to rise superior to his surroun large, and draw his enjoyment from reservoirs that the mishaps of hi cannot destroy and cannot injure. But an edu-cation that aims at this involves on expenditu-of time that most boys cannot secure, and, arspite of that quality which is affirmed by the Doelaration of Independence, a large proportion of holy could not appropriate even were the time and money at their disposal. For the crow and humery at near organial. For the great majority of boys and girls, education con-sists, and must consist, chiefly in that which will make them most fully able to grapple succe-fully with the active dutus and stern realities of every day life, thousands of fives have, traves abortive failures from lack of this showdown Moreonder then that the people have become disgusted and discouraced at the control by appeal, and id that wise old spare have been by appeal, and id that wise old spare have log an education that will be of some provincial atility to their children when they are men and women; and it is far to presume that thuse inwomen; and it is an experience of elyadher-stitutions of harmony that none of elyadher-to this morta, old as it will on nece the beth-most successful, as they undoubte to deserve to

he.

On the teachers of very name and grave there devolves a grave responsibility in making his course of instruction practical event of each real, gennium utility to stude 4. 2 do read, gennium utility to stude 4. 2 do read expension of the control vigil real in our control with real gennium utility to stude 4. 2 do read above all each one should see to real even or a showed all each one should see to real even or a showed for the dorn NAAL and exhaulted the real expension of the dorn NAAL and exhaulted a proposed course with enable you to be require and the real exhaulted a surface of the expension of the dorn NAAL and exhaulted a surface of the expension of

ers of these valuable arcthairs in deoli occessor, to secure that knowledge his a are daily and hourly imparting to pre-We who have spent a life mean the work most surverely hope that each one of prople for the people and by the pre-which mit inso of dollars is being expected.



E PENMANS TOURNAL

Morence Paine Ames,

has completed the course of study prescribed by this Institution and bears a good moral character In Costinion of which an have awarded this

EXCHAONISMONT

and affixed our names and the seal of this Institution in the City of Supa State of California, on this

The above cut is photo-engraved, one-half size, from a Diploma, recently got up for Napa Collegiate Institute, Napa, Cal., and is given as a speciment of Diploma work. The original was executed with a pen at the office of the Jouann. The pen shading around the lettering of the head line, and the tinting in the panel, around the word Diploma, was done with our patent T square.

Soldier Experience of the Late J D remain as a lasting monument to his fame and informing his assailants that he belonged to the Williams.

Reading an article in an old number of the Allnum "on teaching penmanship in the army soldier experience of the late John D. Williams which perhaps would interest the readers of the JOURNAL, and the fraternity of which he was so ous a member, and by whom his ex

traordinary talents were so noiversally recog little known to the writer, further than that he was engaged in teaching penmanship in one of wards in many towns and cities of the country

As the excitements of the war turned much pursuits of all kinds, Mr. Williams drifted to wards Washington City, and in 1863, enlisted as a private soldier in the 2nd Regiment of dis Alexander, who has kindly furnished me with the data, from which this brief and imperfeet sketch of that magic wizard of the pen is

himself to Colonel Alexander, and asked to be detailed to hendquarters as a clerk,

The Colonel was so charmed with his master skill, and believing that such talent should soldier in the ranks, at once obtained for him position under Colonel Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General of the war department in Washington, who had some special work, which Department excited much wonder, and his work John pre-

After finishing the work assigned to him, he returned to bis regiment, and duties as a priat General Augors' Head Quarters, where he was employed for some time, and was from there transferred to duty with General Slough, Milined until he was honorably mustered out of

the officers and soldiers of his command with a set of silver service, and Mr. Williams, in order to manifest his appreciation of the uniform kind ness extended to him by the Colonel, engross tation of the service. The circumstances under of any instrument except his pen and a small camels hair brush. The piece is about 26 by 36 in curved and straight lines, and for design and workmanship will compare favorably with any ork of its kind in the country.

An amusing incident occurred to him just after he had finished the above-mentioned v Having had it photographed, he metamorphosed himself into a new suit of citizens clothes, and some of the copies. A squad of his regiment, who were considerably under the influence of too required the highest order of clerical ability as a stepped in front and giving him a sudden push sent him head-over-heels into the mud on the records in that department will always and was only saved from further indignities by

second regiment. He sustained no damage how ever other than a thick coating of the sacred oil on his elaborately prepared toilet

Some time after his discharge from the army Mr. Williams was engaged by a business college hereof received some instruction from him in ornamental pen work, and learned to love him as a friend and almost worship his talents as a

nen have the art of making neat lines, and giving to their work an appearance to the eye which is pleasing, but any work prepard by

nius in every line and shade. As a teacher he had the raregift of being able pupil, and many to-day throughout the country se indebted to his skill and talent, for positions

impulses, and possessed to an eminent degree a personal magnetism which never failed to draw rarm friends around him wherever he went

Prof. W. Lynn White, Principal of the dealy of heart disease on April 10th. Prof. White was a penman of rare skill and attain-The specimens from his pen which adorn the pages of our scrap book are among the very finest that it contains, aithough we esteem. We abstract the following from lengthy obituary notice that appeared in the

By one horn at Barlington, how, in the year 1816. Under to this country in the year 1816. After completing a common school education in it is this country, he went Kast to complete his new course. Having acquirted a thorough commercial calcustion and developing rave talent as agond in coaching. He was proprietor of the White Basiness College, founded as the Nationagod in coaching. He was proprietor at the White Basiness College, founded as the National Bosiness College, and which he was conducting with great success. Ills reputation as a improved system of pennanolity has such as to secure its rapid promotion, and to ultimately place it far above all other systems extant. He system was adopted by this State and is now because the state of the system of the syste

five minutes when she returnes and coast immurable and dead.

Prof. White's place in this city will behard to fill. He was a genial, whole-souled man, large hearted and generous to a fault. To his wife and family be was a kind and gentle husband and father and bis loss will be irreparable.

When Subscribtions May gegin

time since, and inclusive of September 1877. All the back numbers from that date with four premiums will be sent for \$3 bu. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either to of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75. With all of our premiums for \$2.00.





Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Pennareship is de-signed especially for the use of professional pen-It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exerises, and spectmens for off-hand flourishing and a great number of specimen sheets of engrossed (titlepages, resolutions, certificates, memorials, etc. It is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional pennen ever published. Sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or is a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the

The following are a few of the many flattering notices from the press and patrons FROM THE PRESS

We have never seen a work containing of many alphabets and designs of exquisite beauty. The volume becomes at more a standard com-position of practical and ornamental perman simp. We hearth comment this great work to our Friends who we ket the best designs,—Ma-bound Journal of Education.

We believe this work will more fally use of the wants of all classes of perminen and lovers of fine art than any other book every multished, it is more than a summary of all the works herein-fore published perturbed to ormanental permina-ship -sStar of H, p, Williamsper, P_{th} .

It gives us all the old chirographic effects and new patterns. Whoever wishes to learn the mesters of fine and heavy large, flourishes, and an worderful per arabesques will find as much as he is likely to master. New York Tribune

Pennion and artists have here specimens of abunst every kind of work that can be dune with the pine. Considerable artistic power and remarkable skill is shown all through the work. $-Pu^{\dagger}$ where Weekly

th exceeds in extent, variety, and artistic ex-cellence as well is in its food or all station fo-the use of the permien and artists, and work we have ever examined.—Alor Fork School Justs Sold.

It is the most complete handbook of orna-mental permanship extant. In the preparation of such a work the perman's skill finds its cru-rial test. Setentific American, New York.

It presents a series of remarkably fine pen drawings, and for those seeking to do fine pen work this book will be of great assistance.— Howskeeper's Companion, New York.

The entire volume is a model of beauty, and deserves the admiration and esteem of all who appreciate perfect permanship at its proper worth.—Drily Telegram, New York.

The work is got up in neat and classic style and is valuable to activity generally for its art tistic merit and designs. The Mathers' Maga

It is the most complete and practical work on

It is one of the finest publications of class whice has ever come under our notice. The Manufacturer and Builder.

It is one of the most calibrate and artis-works, illustrative of this art ever published. American Booksoler, It is the most complete and arristic work of the kind we even saw —Joliet (III.) Morning Vects.

The art of penmonship is triumplant in Mo Ames book New York E ening Post

You have certainly taken a long step in advance of other authors. You have furnished the most beautiful and artistic designs, for resoIts special advantage over other publications of writing is in the process through which you exhibit the peament's unstead of the engrence, at it. It evinces great care in preparation and thorough knowledge of the field you occupy.—

Prof. S. S. Packard, New York.

It is not only ornamental but instr Prof. E. S. Blackman, Lancaster, Pu

I consider your Compositors a valuable con-tribution to the list of pennanship publications one which justly exhibits, not only the author-talent, but the precaling taste and genins and of utimes—Prof. II. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

It is a work of great practical merit, peculiarly a lapted for the use of penmen and notists. It covers the field of pen art more fully than any other work I have ever examined.—Prof. Thos. B. Dolbear, New York,

I think it far superior to any work of the kind yet pablished. It meets the wants of every live \mathfrak{p} onmen; to energetic worke \mathfrak{p} an afford to be without it.—Prof.(A,A,Clark,Necestrk,N,J)

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it is immense, and no progressive penman in America can afford to be without it.—Prof. I. Asire, Red. Wing, Mann.

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I expected to see a very valuable work greatly exceeds my highest expectations.—I T. R. Southern, San Francisco, Cal.

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It is certainly the book of all books upon the art of penmanship.—Prof G C Stockwell, New ark, N. J.

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It is a work worthy of high esteem among art ists.—Prof. M.E. Blackman, Worcester, Mass, It is a work that no penman in the land should be without,—Prof. E L Burnett, Elmira, N Y

It has enabled me to do more and better work Bilioin Brower, Hartford, Conn

The Coversorew is a beautiful thing.—Prof D. L. Musselman, Quincy, Ill.

It is a perfect model of penwork.— F /H Wa-ters, Garrettsville, Ohio.

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Subscriptions to the Printers Art Journal, or ores for any of our publications, will be received and
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INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, London, England

NEW YORK, MAY, 1881

The Journal and it Patrons

A humorous writer has observed that "noth-og sueceals like success," Ye², ye³, exclaimed the philosophic old lady, "I knowed in would, It couldn't help it " There is a striking coinci dence, as the expert would say, between our idea omes from the use of successful means, because can't help it

When we assumed the publication of the ducusar, over four years since, it was with a full determination, to make it a success, by publishong a penman's paper, that should be sufficiently parance to command the esteem and patro age of not only professional penmen, but of all patrons and admirers of the beautiful and useful

The best evidence that we have done so is in present large and rapidly mercasing subscrip list, and its overcrowded advertising colubus. For months past no advertisements have dicited by us, but more space than we desir d to spare for that purpose has been constantly sought by advertisers, in many instances advercoll space at our request, and all applications for space or terms by advertising agents, or par outside of the pennetn's or educational line have been persisteatly refused, while the sub scriptions of a single month have teached into the thousands. Within the past month two single cubs have added one hundred and sixty five new subscribers, and within the past eight months the names of four hundred new sub-

Of the present number of the Jorns et, we shall print and mail not less than fifteen thou gand copies, and shall mail them to not less stamps

than four thousand different schools. In order to meet the demands for advertising space and ot trespass upon the columns allotted ing matter and illustrations, four extra page

It will be quite obvious to our patro other penman's paper has ever attained to any considerable proportion of the patronage and say, that no other agency has ever existed, which has done nearly as much to ensender and and cultivate a taste and desire for fine pen manship as the Journal, toward a hundred thousand copies of master-pieces of "Pen Art have been gratuitously distributed throughour the country as premiums to subscribers, to say nothing of the numerous pen art genss from on leading masters, which have adorned its pages monthly, for over four years. While through reading columns much valuable information has been communicated with reference to method for instruction and for the execution of displayand professional penmanship. Among its cons are numbered almost every well-known teacher, author and lover of fine penmanship

Yet much as has been done, the Jornson in

still hope it will be, chiefly because our brother

penmen have been far less liberal in their con tributions of ideas and skill, to enrich am

come for short of what we desire, and what

adorn its columns, than they have been to add to its subscription list and advertising columns. There are few penmen competent to teach wh or some interesting method or s valuable thoughts worth communicating to their fellows, and they should feel it to be their duty to do so, "give that we may receive ;" those wh have nothing to give should retire at once from the profession. from incompetency; those who have and will not give it for the general aid and henefit of their profession are to be despised for their illiberality. We are offering no complaint on our part, on the contrary we are thank ful, and hereby return our carnest thanks, the many able contributions, and kind expres-sions of encouragement, and sympathy we have received since our publication of the Journal It is on helialf of the profession that we speak we would see a more liberal and congenial spiri existing among penmen which can only cross from a better and more intinuate acquaintur for want of a better medium we would have them introduce themselves through the Jordana. We dare say that all our readers feel an acquain ance with the many teachers who have contributed either to the reading matter or artistic display of its columns, yet there are man skilled and popular teachers and artists who have as yet only been i troduced to the reader of the Journal through its personals. They awe it to themselves, the profession, and many instances to us, as a vindication of the good opinion expressed, to prove that they are indeed men of thorough ideas and skill and are among the lights of their profession, and ar able and willing to contribute something to its common stock of skill and intelligence. We shall spare no pains or money to maintain the JOURNAL as pre-eminently first of all Penmer papers, and all Penmen who have a pride it heir work and profession, and in the Journa as their organ and exponent, should see that it does not come short of their true ideal of a Penman's paper through any want of their effort and support. That the Journau is a permanent suc cess there is now no question, but the measure and fullness of its future success must rest largely, with the class and profession of whiel it is the special organ. It is their money in a large measure, their thought and skill that must stain it. The Jou and is published for their entertainment not ours, and it lies quite a much in their power as in that of the publisher:

How to Remit Money. The best and safest way is by Post-office or der

to make it what they would have it-

gens of art in the Pennan's profession

excellent of all class periodicals of the times. Therefore we invite all our brother Penmen and

overs of the art to write for the Jornesan, talk for it, then we will all work together, and en

sure to its readers a paper of increasing exer-

lence, in whose columns shall be garnered the

nd aggregate of the best thought, and pures

or a bank draft on New York, next by registered latter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks especially for small sums, or Canadian postage

So frequent of late years have been legal con oversies involving questions of science, art rofessional skill, general cu-tom, &c., to de testimony of trained and skilled specialists, that there has been brought more or less conspicu nsly before the public, men in almost eve calling, who are in legal parlance designated as experts. This term is applied to all witnesse who give testimony, based upon special knowl edge or investigation

Respecting the reliability and consequ alue of such testimony courts and jurists differ widely; by same it is esteemed highly; by others as of little value, but, however, it may be regarded from the very force of circumstance such testimony must continue to be frequently unployed in all courts of justice, and like al other testimony must be taken by comits and juries for what it is worth, and the degree of its value must depend upon the circumstances of each case, together with the known integrity and the intelligence of the expert us manifes by the reasons which he may give for opinion

There will be eases in which the indi of the truth will be so numerous, clear and con vincing, that an intelligent investigator will reach a conclusion of absolute vertainty. In others there may not be absolute certainty yet no grounds for a reasonable doubt, while in other cases the indications will be so few, uncertain or conflicting as to leave the most intelligent investigator balanced b tween doubt and belief. In such cases intelligent experts, a well as courts and juries may honestly disag Again, in some cases through accident or in enionsly devised plans, circumstances are arranged as to certainly baffle or mislead the most skilled and scarching investigation, and experts must fail or are very liable to err in any attempted conclusion, which error, if sub sequently made apparent, is ever after used is a weapon of offence against the expert, and of defence against the effect of his testimony Such eases, however, by bonest, skilled and painstaking exports are rare

That which has most tended to throw dis credit and doubt upon expert testimony been the frequent employment of knavish of utterly incompetent persons as so-called exper witnesses, those who make a business of offering their services wherever there is an opportunity and who are open to employment upon either side of any case, calling in question the specialty in which they pretend to be an expert; and in some instances "their specialty" coverwell-nigh every known science, art or discovery they know anything that it is desired that they should know, and they know it, "certain.

Such witnesses are many times designedly called by attorneys in defence of desper-ate cases of forgery and the like, to deny and combat skilled and valuable expert testinony for the sole purpose of making such testing appear conflicting and doubtfut, and t ments to present to the court and jury the whole marter of expert testimony as being very uncertain as to be worthy only of ridicule and contempt. Thus incres are often made to disagree and sometimes led to acquit the most dangerous and notorious criminals. In sucl cases not only is justice thwarted, but expert testimony subjected to doubt and reproach.

. The Whittaker Trial

The U. S. Court Martial convened in this cit-January last for the purpose of trying Cade Whittaker upon the charge of having perpe trated upon himself the outrage alleged by him to have been committed by other persons at the West Point U.S. Military Academy, about one year since, still continues its weary investigation The trial bids fair to be one of the most protracted and noted that has ever transpire I in this country; certainly the most so of any in which a scientific investigation of handwriting has been made. Thus far eight handwriting e perts have given evidence in the case-fire or the part of the Government to prove that the note of warning sold by Whittaker to have be found in his room on the morning before the dwriting, three by the defence to disprove this and establish its theory that some other and an appriendly person wrote the note in imitation of Whittaker's writing, upon the supposition that he would, after the outrage had been committed upon him, hand it to the authorities, when upon an examination of the note, it would be letermined to be in his own handwriting, and thus implicate him as the author of the outrage, and that he would accordingly be discreted and expelled from the institution; thereby relieving the unfriendly eadets from his odious presence Upon the nature and relative value of this testimony we shall, at the proper time, offer some more extended comments

The trial is not yet nearly completed and we uspect that there is beginning to be some anxicty on the part of "Uncle Sam's" nuiformed dig nitaries who compose the Court lest it may last

"Truth" Sore.

A penny daily of this city miscalled Truth, which our readers will remember as the medium through which the infumous forged "More letter" found its way before the public, closed recent article, relative to the expert testimony in the Whittaker trial as follows:

"The use of expert testimony in handwriting is the greatest fraud and snare ever introduced into the administration of justice."

Truth is sore. It can't help it, and therefore is not to be blamed. Its experience with ex pert testimony has been anything but agreeable. When it published the "Morey letter" affirming it to be in the genuine handwriting of General Garfield, and experts declared it to be a forgery Truth abused them and railed at their opinion But its editors were addicted, when they found it convenient to discover, and confess that the letter was a forgery, and to offer through the columns of Truth a most humble anology to President Garfield. Thuth had been decrived Poor Truth. Alus for its innocence and truth. but nevertheless "expert tes imony is a trand and a spare.

It is an interesting matter for speculation as to just how long it would have taken Truth unsided by experts and an indictment of its editors to have discovered that it had, through its unsuspecting innocence, been deceived.

But, Oh! Truth exclaims, with holy horror

the experts made an awful mistuke in charg Philp with the authorship of the letter. Did they? Where is the evidence? We have not yet seen it, nor can we believe it exists. It Philo did not write it who did? Truth mo fesses to know but won't tell. It also professes to have evidence outside of the handwriting that Garfield wrote the letter. Did it? Traly ex-pert testimony is a snare, and who knows it better tunn Truth snared?

Class Book of Commercial Law.

Under the above title C E. Carbart, Princi pul of the Albany (N. Y.) Business College has just published a very convenient and valuable hand-book for use in business colleges and others desiring to teach a short course of commoreial law. The book consists of 112 compact and enneisely worded pages and is sent by

It is designed and arranged especially for class or private instruction. It contains that which students of book-keeping connect do without; a complete explanation paper, such as notes, checks, drafts, bills of lading, letters of eredit, receipts, indorsements,

It also treats of Contracts, Paranership Agency, Interest and Usury, Sale of Personal Property, Bailment, Common Cauriers of Freight and Passengers, Inn-keepers, Real Estate, Forms of Business, Paper, etc.

Well Earned Rest.

We are pleased to learn that Prof. S. S. Pack-ard, President of Packard's Business College. and well-known author, is about to seek rest and recreation by taking a foreign tour. It is his intention to sail on the 5th of June - We feel assured that the readers of the Journal will join us in wishing him a happy voyage and

Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed not one misenrriage will occur in five bundred. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are scaled in preser of the post-master we will assume all the risk

The King Club

for the past nonth corner again from C. W. Boneher, teach r in the Commercial department of the No thern Incom. Normal School, Valpaty fire runes. This neakes an aggregate of four bondeel names is at by M. Barcher within a period of less than eight months, and by far th largest number sent by any single person within that period. The second largest club numbers forty, and comes from L. Asire, Monto apolis, Minn. We are very cirtain that these gen in a way to keep alive the interest they have awakened, and which will ultimately make many good writer- The best evidence to us of their good work is the size and frequency of the chiliof subscribers which they send for the Jornaus. It is only the interested and satisfied pupil who will be induced to make further investments at the suggestions of the teacher, the sharped and over reached pupil will be altogether too shy am are to be reached for further investments

Value of Our Premiums. To any admirer of line artistic penns or any one-desiring attractive and appropriaparlor or school-room pictures, each premiun worth the price of the Jorneyas for a year, while we believe that the Jorusan will many times re pay the dollar it easts to any one aspiring to the attainment of good practical or fine artistic pen

A Fine Assortment of Inke.

Penmen wishing ink of any color cannot di-better than apply to Fred. D. Alling of Roches

A somewhat extended trial of his inks ha convinced as that there are no better take in the market. For three dollars Mr. Alling, sends what he terms, "Penman's Ink Cabinet No. which contains twelve varieties of ints, including Gold, Silver, White, Blue, Lilae, Green, Scarlet Carmine, Osep Black, Mercantile, and Japan,

The entire assurtment is well calculated to make a perman happy, so far as it is in the

Sadlor's Counting House Arithmetic.

We again eafl attention to the advectiseme of this book in another educin, probably no other arithmetic has ever attained so wide a popularity and large sale in so short a time, has become the standard text book in nearly all the business and connected schools of the land, and is a Javovite among posetical accountants, and in counting rooms as a hand-book of con-venient and valuable relevence. Marted from this office on recent of the publishers' price.

Fine Card Stock.

Pennien and others wishing card stock of any kind, should address The New England Card Co., Woonsocket, R. J. They ke pea full loss and sell at reasonable prices

Answers to



G. A. H., Cincinnati, O. What is the compar-ative speed of loag and short final writers. Answer. Thirty words per namely is about the highest rate of speed for a long hearly liter, while two hundred are easily we tren by a skyled

B. E. J., New Otherus, Li. Which is the most easily and rapidity with an upright or sloping hand? Sloping writing less litte with much the greatest case, the motion regards in more natural to the hand than the direct up

and down notion.

Prot. J. Westerwell, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Brantfool, Canada, ask. "Yan any of your numerous readers who as a teacher in public schools be prevailed upos the sight he color not of the John-Sar or otherwise, to thur last their method of teaching permisship in agraded school?" This is a practical question, and we would suggest that they be dead of with the experience, and that they have do what he would suggest that they be dead of with the experience, and we would suggest that they be dead of with the experience, and we see that they have of the torope of the public series of the section of the se



D. A. Griffitts is teaching in the Musonic In-turice, Davilla, Texas - He encloses several contrible specimens of eard writing and flour

1) S. Loomis, teacher of writing at fryant's, Baffalo, N. Y.) Basaness College, writes an el-gral teter in which he encloses several slips, of separate copy writing.

d C. Whitton Columbia, Texas, sends a well retten letter, also a specimen of drawing and ouroding. He says that he, too, learned to rite, mainly through the lessons given in the

A b. Hang is teaching writing in the public halos of Cleveland, Ohio, in place of Prot. 3. Good who has been compelled to resign 1 is contain through ill health. Mr Hang is an ac-omphished writer and will undoubtedly do good

PENMANS DI ART JOURNAL

M Huntzinger, teacher of pennanship in Providence, R 1. Business. College, writes legant letter in which he incloses several erbly critten cards.

perms virtua cano.

E. A. Goddard, Anburn, Cal, writes a handme letter, in which he meloses several attrace specimens of plain and fan w cards; also two
elvex, etc. I designs of o'Fhand flourishing.

C N Cran II) of Valparaiso, Ind., sends a ckage o, dourish c and written copy slips ally put up in a large envelope marked "Cran-e's comp et compendant." The writing is II ex cuted

H B McCr, are of the Utic $\epsilon_i(N, Y_i)$ Business allege, wites with ready pen eith via na artiste. Hereavy point of reae, a handsomely written therapy point of reae, a handsomely written that before us, bears evidence of his artistic $\epsilon(1)$. Will be not favor our readers with a section of his liberary skill through the hours of the JOPENAL ?

We are informed that a Normal Chirographic hib, or summer School, to be instructed by the Spencer Brothers, two or more of the five,

I have under my charge 1,000 pupils in pen manship and 140 in book-keeping, consequently I should know the best method extant in order to arrive at subsfactory results.

to arrive at satisfactory results.

In teaching the primary class, would x or advise taking letters alphaletically? Would you pay any attention to position of pencil? Would you teach the letters as thoroughly as to a third class? if not, why? Would you search on the putting incorrect work upon hoard and having class criticies?

Teacher Pen and Bookkeeping Public Schools, Bruntford, Ont

We most heartily second the proposition of Prof. Westervelt, and place the columns of the Journal at the service of such teachers as are disposed to join in a discussion of the lost methods of teaching writing in the various grades of our public schools. There is much to e said upon this subject, and much needs to be said, and who is better qualified to say it than those who are actively engaged in the work.

Now, teachers, you that have lights let them shine. - Euroni



The above cut is photo-engraved from original p.n and ink copy, escented at the office of Passax's Arr. Joraxat. We have photo lithegraph copies of this and severel other designs for school testimodals and diplomas, printed upon good willing paper 17-21 ins, with blanks for manis-papil, institution, place, data, &c. Sugle copies notable for the; une down for \$1.50.

ork. We shall hope to hear from him occa-analy through the columns of the Joraxat.

unity integratine conducting a writing title at Delaware, Ohio, has berwarded a fell evented and artistic design for a Family event, which is to be finely engaged for path at on. He has sent several their a tractice is men of fluirishing and bettering the re-commendation of the delaward of the path of the control of the delaward of the conduction of the men of fluirishing and bettering the re-terior of fluirishing and path of the delaward of the path of the delaward of the delaward of the delaward of the conduction of the delaward of

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is in contemplation to be instituted at Geneva, Ohio, or some other havorable point, during July and August, for the purpose of making good, practical writers, and for qualifying teachers in the short course adapted to the organization and training of Chicographic Clubs

In connection with a flomished specimen by A. W. Dudley, in the April number, the following notice appeared: 1 Flourished by A. W. Dudley teacher of Penmanship at the Northern Indiana Normal College, Whitehalf, Ind." It should have read Southern Int. Normal College, Mitchell,

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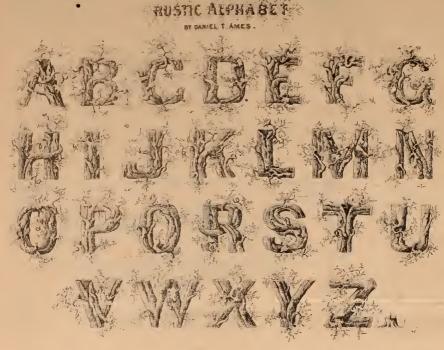
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In its practical application to the affairs of life, writing must be greatly varied in its size, according to the place in and purpose for which it is used.

pose for which it is used.

It would be obviously had taste to use
the same size and style of writing for the
localings of a ledger and other books of
account or record, that would be employed on the body of a page. In the
address of a letter and super-reption upon
the envelope much greater themes as regards dre and super tasken, than
in the hody of the writing. Nor is it
practical at all times to montatin a uniform size for body writing. It may
with proprietly be written larger upon
wide than narrow ruled [aster: Care
should always be taken to gauge the size
of the writing according to the space in.

This should be done by varying the scale

rather than the proportions of the writing When writing upon raded paper, we should always imagine the space between the lines to be divided into four equal spaces, three of which may be occupied by the writing the fourth must not be tunded save by the downward not be tunded save by the downward rather than the lines should be succeeded by the writing the lines superably the many and catalities the eye more readily to follow and distinguish between the lines when reading. A small or medium hand is the hest, both as regards the readiness with which it is read, or case and rapidity of its execution.

In a large lund the writing is apt to be more or less interministed and confused, the loops of one line often enting into and obscuring the writing upon other lines, while the more extended sweeps of the pen in the large writing are proportionately slow and teclinos.

For legibility, ease and rapidity of execution, small unshaded writing is deci-dedly the best. Below we give an exercise for practice upon the capital stem we here repeat what we have before urged upon the minds of our readers, that it is the care with which they practice rather than the time and amount that measure their improvement. It is notoriously a fact that thoughtless scribbling does no good; it neither disciplines the hand nor improves the taste. It is only when the hand strikes for a definite purpose, and the mind studies and criticises the result of every effort that marked improvement When there is a dispusition to scribble stop at once; to continue is to undo that already accomplished, and go backward rather than forward

After practicing carefully upon this exercise, dusing the forearm movement, sufficiently to make it with accuracy and facility, the following regular copy for the lesson may be practiced.

A member of the class asks if we would in every case, use or reach but a single form of a capital. We arrower, no. We have no objection to a variety in capitals so far as they can be made without introducing radically different forms, as for instance there is no objection to the use as explals of the small a, m, a, c, λ_c emissioned there is no the proposal of the single place. It is the practice upon a radically different form for the sake of variety to which we object, simply as a loss of labor, which we object, simply as a loss of labor.

Practical Penmanship.

In part I rystron
In my artiste to the JOHNAM hitherto,
I have insisted mainly upon the artistle
and ideal features of permunship, because
these aspects, being new and somewhat
unfamillar to the general reader, and furthermore of the highest impertance in the
present advanced stage of the art, seemed
to me eminently worth of consideration.
If permanship has grown to be an art,
why not apply it to esthetic principles?
It is no art if it does not admit them (and

I have labored to show, in my previous studies of the subject, that it does admit them, and that too, as naturally and properly as any of its sister arts.

But I do not wish to confine myself allogether to one side of the subject; and, perhaps, it is time to say something about practical, as well as bleat pennanship; to study it in its relations to utility, as well as to beauty.

In this respect penmanship differs very decidedly from almost all the other artit is eminently useful, practical, while at the same time affording the very highest expression of the beautiful. The aim, the sole aim of poetry, music and painting is, to delight the mind and the soul, to express in the most charming language and the most lovely forms that inner tenth which science fails to grasp. These arts are perverted when they are employed to do anything other than please mankind. For instance, didactic pactry, which is sometimes employed as the means of inscenting the mind, is the farthest of all from the true form of poetry. It is scarcely worthy of the name

But penmanship has a double function. While there is no art better litted to please and to elevate the mind, by presenting the Beautiful in its purest forms, there is also no science, no profession more valuable as an acquisition, more helpful in the world's work. Think of all that the pen has done for modern civilization! What achievement has ever been entirely performed without its help? Is there great invention ready to be brought before the public? The fact must be made known; the drawings must be prepared. which explain the working of the mechanism; the pen must traverse its rods, and perhaps miles, of careful explanation If the inventor be also a good draughtsman and a good penman, his success is so much the more likely. A neat trans-script, whether it be of an ideal or an actual creation, is one of the most effective passports to the good opinion of those to whom it is submitted.

Not only as an adjunct, a helper of other industries and occupations, ever, is penmanship useful; it is of practical value in itself. "Business, when you come to analyze it," says a well known writer, "is three parts mental and manual facility to one part brain-toil." And it is true; I think, that mechanical dexterity plays a larger part in mercan tile success than is usually supposed Penmanship is the highest form of "man aal facility." A good penunan, with 'mental facility' proportionate, is sure to ual facility daim a premium on his services. He can always command a good salary and steady employment It is pleasant to note how many of our leading business men have built their fortunes on the foundation of penmanship! It was their first and most important acquisition, and it has enabled them to scale the ladder of success. If a young man applies to them for a situa tion, one of their first requisitions is

 Let us see a specimen of your handwriting." A slovenly or crude perman rapidy obtains a position at their disposal.
 Rapid business hand," is an accomplish. ment which it pays a young man to spend years in acquiring, for when once secured it is as good as the nucleus of a fortune.

And even in its most, artistle form penmanship is of practical value. The time has come when beautiful creations of the pen command a market value. Like all works of art they are the products of genlus and skill, and deserve the reward which this God-given power receives other departments. From whichever side we look at it we cannot fail to see the true utility and desirability of penman-One cannot make a better practical ship. beginning of life than to educate himself in the use of the pen.

Nerve Force in Penmanship.

No trade or profession in which a young man may engage calls for the expenditure of more nerve force than pennanship.

The general perman who holds himself in readiness to execute all kinds of ornamental pen-work must have in store a large amount of "nerve," he must also know how to feel and care for his machine so that the manufacture of this force is constantly going on, and the product must be equal to or In excess of the demand, otherwise the pennan becomes this condition he is sure to impat his necessus, and if he continues to work in this condition he is sure to impat his health and perchange resort to the use of se-called stimulants which by deadening his nervous "sensibility cuable him for a time to do his work.

There is a curious mistake often made by hearty young men who " take a liking" to penmanship. With the hand and arm trained to guide the plow or wield an ax the pen is taken. In hand and because the muscles at first cannot be controlled to execute the delicate forms, made seemingly without effort by the teacher the student exclaims, I am too nervous to ever become a good writer. Such persons Instead of being "nervous" have an abundant supply of nerve force, just what every penman needs, and to make good penmen they have only to keep up the supply and by careful, well timed practive train the muscles of the hand and arm to execute the beautiful forms of letters with the same force and precision with which the ax was wielded.

We have said that the penman must know how to care for his machine and in the next issue we will give a few practical suggestions on that subject, which will be of value to learners and possibly to some who have worked long at the art.

Experiism.

Editor of the Pronous's Act Journal; GENTLEMEN': There is un class of professional workinen more subject to rial; cule, misstatement and downright abuse thao Experts—unless it but the Business College proprietors, who are as far from being "expert" "as possible. And of all classes of professional experts none are more liable to abuse—I was on the point of saying none dosere abuse more than Experts to handwriting. When I say none dosere abuse more than this class I, want my statement taken as it Is meant, to cover that species of the class who are





The original from which the above cut was Photo-engraved was designed and executed by J. C. Miller, Penman at Allen's Business College, Mansfield, The size of the original is 20x24, and is an elegant specimen of penmanship.

always looking out for a job and always ready to serve the party that will pay them best, or, I might say that will pay them anything, for they are hardly ever permitted to appear in court except on the losing side, and then only upon the theory that one expert will balance quother, and that the only thing for the jury do is "find" for the side which has the largest number of experts. And it is a very common thing for experts to be introduced on the desperate side of a case, for the very purpose of bringing expert-tism under ridicule, and thus weakening the damaging testimony. For this pur e a very ordinary tramp is sufficient, as he will count as much as a real expert and can give his "opinion" that all that is claimed by the other side is false, and a show in his own person and testimony of what miserable material experts are made. Such material can be found floating about, and can be "retained" for a

very small amount of ready cash. Lawyers are very variable as to their judgment of the value of expert testi-If they happen to be on the side which depends wholly upon this kind of evidence there are no bounds to the repectful consideration they will show, not only to the testimony itself, but to the purveyor of it and "all his relations and He is proven to be a first-clasgentleman, an undoubted scholar, and a judge of every good thing. If he should happen, on any subsequent occasion, to interested in proving what the same learned gentlemen are paid to have dis-proved, it is interesting to notice how rapidly and trretrievably be sinks in the scale of intelligence and respectability. On cross examination his persecutors will on the minds of the jury an unsettled question as to whether he really did or did not rob a henroest and murder his washerwoman.

A few weeks ago. I had occasion to be present at court when a forgery case was on The expert who had been working in the interest of the prosecution had spent some tifteen days of exhaustive toil in preparing his evidence so us to enlighten and not confuse the jury, and his testimony as he had arranged it was simply irre-

The attorney for the defence was a lawyer of great repute, as well as of great discernment, and saw at once that his only chance was to ridicule the expert. and attack expert testimony. So he au nonneed at the start that he should object to all explanations and analysis on the part of the expert as irrelevant and incompetent, and stated also that his chief business would be to explode and destroy this "new profession" that has so dangerously spring up in our midst. The Whittaker trial he asserted had disgusted the whole country, and had shown clearly that there was no such thing as a reliable expert on handwriting, and that the courts were en gaged in the foolish and expensive busi ness of keeping affoat a lot of impudent and impecunious writing masters. laughed in my sleeve at the burst of rightcons indignation, knowing full well that should the gentleman receive a proper retainer in a case requiring expert to mony on writing, his first move would be to secure the best talent available in this profession and extol the skill and reliability of his showing and

The fact is, there is no testimony so satisfactory to a jury, to the court or to the public as that of a reputable expert who understands his business, and knows how to make himself understood. nevertheless, that the Whittaker trial has disgusted the country as to the reliability of what experts say, and as to the intelligence and honesty of persons

who are willing to act as experts. It is not that a sharp lawyer with an expert at his elbow cannot confuse a witness or eatch "him in a well bild trap, but that witnesses give evidence of starting out with a "theory," and attempting to make everything bend to it, so that when they are tripped up as they often easily are they can do nothing but "stick to" what has been proven to be false and what everybody can see is faise. Right here is where the business or "the profession" of expertism is made to suffer in public esteem. Of course, it must be readily seen that when two experts, having the same facts before them come to different conclusions, one of them must be wrong; and if in the examination it should clearly appear which was in the wrong-appear to the witness at fault as well as to others, the cause of expertism would be greatly benefited by an open and honest acknowledgment of the fact. And no expert would lose standing, but would rather gain it by such a course.

Expertism can never receive the confidence and respect of the public until experts themselves carn this confidence by never judging of a case even preliminarily, except on full examination; and never accepting a "retaining" fee under any circumstances nor promise a client that they will stick to a present theory through thick and thin.

An honest expert will always reserve the right to change his opinion at any phase of the trial, if facts are developed which shall lead lim to a different conclusion It is doubtful whether such experts can be found in sufficient number to establish the "profession" on a higher plane than ring of the lawyer whose business it is to squelch these self-sufficient charletans.

In fact, the very name "professional ex-ert" is an offence, and lead to an unjust conclusion that those who are so profi-

cient in any line that their expert knowledge can be made available are ready to be retained on either side. There is nothing wrong in a lawyer working honestly for his elient, and even when he knows his client to be in the wrong his efforts to prove him in the right are accepted as professionally proper. Not so with expert, however. He is in no sense Not so with the advocate, and has nothing to do with anybody's interests. His office is to establish the truth, let it out where it will. And when expertism can stand on this basis it will be respected-not as a " profession, but as a valuable aid in getting at truth.

Yours sincerely. S. S. PACKARD

KROKUK, IA., May 22, 1881.

Editors Penman's Art Journal Will content myself in answering such questions as Prof. J. W. Westervelt offers for the present and then I would suggest that those having a successful expe in Graded schools come forth and in concise language through articles convey that information which has been too jealously guarded and which doubtless will help the frateruity.

In answer to 1st question No. In answer to 2d question. But little and that with pupils who are entirely wrong. Will explain ory position in one or more articles at your convenience. In answer to 3d question. No; because they cannot comprehend as much. In answer to 4th question. Certainty ; a limited amount

Very respectfully, C. H. Pierce

If you want a good pen for business or school purposes send 30 cents for a quar-ter gross of "Ames" Penman's Favorite" pens.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

BUSINESS AND PLENTY

The skillful, the learned, and the wi-

To centres with business teeming. And all in a paying position installed While the other is left to his dreaming

The trewel, the slikle the PFS and the Are emblems of worthy employment, Bespecikling a business of every grade, Profith of wealth and enjoyment

The philodre law seen there is husiness to all if in the right highlyon will view it. Remembering always a mesassise vida, 18 ONLY FORTHORS WHICKLY BOLT

Then make yourself useful, with plenty to do Your labouts theory wrong to abuse them: These embleme of labour one not for the few, that all who are able to use them.

the master of something, though common it be if useful 'its worthy devotion,' The glory that crown sat the highest degree, is gained by a gradu'l promotion.

Some boys in the field, who are wielding the ho Displaying an earnest ambition. In embro of greatness, are booking a row, That will end in a higher position.

He sure young man that you "hoe your own

year ing of old, with a moral, A duty performed in the future may show To your credit. Is added a laurel Of business and plenty we'll Joyfully sing, And echo in gladness the story. That (amenty triumphs and Lamon is king While a nation responds to the glory

Educational Notes B. F. KLELEY, 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Harvard Library is maintained at an annual expenditure of more than \$200,000.

In the "Hluminator of Words," the new Bengalese dictionary, the words are arranged according to their fluid letters.

Columbia College has an endowment of \$5,000,000, and an annual income of \$325,000, - Notre-Dame Scholastic.

There are in France 243 local words to designate waste hard, not one of which is understood out of the neighborhood in which it is used.

Worcester's new dictionary has the word "bnom" — an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of a peron, thing or cause

Sixteen young women have already entered Somerville Hall, the new women's Uollege at Oxford, Eng.—X Y. School Journal.

A Chinese chart of the heavens made about 600 years B. C., giving correctly the positions of about 1460 stars, is preserved in the great Paris library. Western Educa-tional Journal.

Thomas Carlyle willed to Harvard University the books he used in writing the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great

The bonded debt of the University of Virginia is \$80,000. Notre Dame Scholastic

Upward of 2,200 young girls are at present attending the painting and drawing classes in state and municipal schools in France.

Jacob Berry, for several years principal of Public School No. 11, of Buffalo, recently committed suicide at his broather's residence. In shooting himself through the properties of the prize of the Col-lege, taking the prize. He leaves a wife and two children.

The University of Pennsylvania ha conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Pre-ident Garffeld. Xotee Dame Scholastic

thent Gartled. See Pairs Solution Fres-tilent Gartled. See Pairs Solution in Principal Conference of the Conference of the case of the Conference of the Conference of the case of the Conference of the Conference of the case of the Conference of the of Magalalen or Cains. College. He are of Magalalen or Cains. College. He are of Magalalen or Cains. College. He are conflig to the legend, its an expert and an aspirant for the lame of a conjurer. He distilled from a Laware difference of the conflig to the legend, is an expert and an application of the Conference of the Conference of the distilled from a Laware difference of the conference of the Conference of the Conference of the size of the objects. As the wind sangle, bits of the objects. As the wind sangle, his approx, which is an accessory, often and sgath falls into the sewer below, from and sgath falls into the speed of a winged Mercury.

A pupil teacher in Hull, (England),

while engaged in strikling a boy, let fall at pen from belind his ear, into the left eye of another boy sitting by, which com-pletely destroyed his sight. The prac-count gave damages of \$500. The prac-tice of carrying pens belind the ear began when quill pens were usef. The sheel pens now used are dangerous as arrows.

there of exercy ling percentages. The select pers now used are dangerous as arrows.

A student at the Theological Seminary at Andrews, who had an excellent opinion of the professor who are consistent with the professor who are consistent with the professor who are consistent with the professor who are professor. Oh, learn to read, "said the professor." Oh, learn to read, "said the professor." Oh, learn to read, "said the professor." Oh, learn to read, "said the professor. The professor is replied the student, "The professor is replied the student, "Extraorett, and pointing to Lake wall." Festiment, and pointing to Lake wall. Festiment, and pointing to Lake wall. The young man read; "Then he said unto them. The professor, "they were food for "said-the professor," they were food of "said-the professor," they were food, and slow of the professor, "The the professor, "The the professor," "The constitution of the professor," "The student professor," "The professor,"

The Chinese Professor at Harvard wears silk and satin, and does not speak English fluently.

Infidition and Psynthem.

Majority and Highermatism.

Facelith, Edgitteenth, Remockyone, Intriguer, Facelith, Edgitteenth, Remockyone, Intriguer, Facelith, Edgitteenth, Remockyone, Intriguer, Facelith, Edgitteenth, Remockyone, Facelith, Facelith,

An ice education can be had at freeze school,

It is said the Vassar College girl who caught cold by drinking water from a damp tambler is convalescent.

One of our exchanges is surprised to learn that the professor of Chinese at Yale does not keep a lanndry.

A little girl rend a composition before the minister. The subject "a cow" She wove in this complimentary sentence: The cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."

Arithmetic How many perches are there in a chain of lakes?

there is a chain to makes:

A would be tracher in Toledo recently replied to an examination question Do you think the world is round or that's by saying, "Well, some people think one way and some another: [The each cound or flat, just as the parents wish,

pm. just as the parents wash.

Law Professor: "What constitutes
burglary?" Student: "There must be a
breaking." Professor: "Then if a man
cuters your door and takes \$\$\$ from your
vest packet in the half, would that be
burglary?" Student: "Ves sir; because
that would break me."

Teacher in high school-"Are pro an con synonymous or opposite terms?" Scholar—"Opposite" Teacher—"Give an example." Scholar—"Progress and Con-gress."—Momenpolis Weekly.

One-half of the children cried in chorus "Yes, sir!" Upon which the other half seeing in the gentleman's face that ye was wrong, cried out in chorus, "No, sir! as the custom is in these examination

In the review of the past lessons ; anday-school the question was asked What did God do on the seventh day?

Answer. "He rested." "What else did he do?" Promptly a little 8-year-old boy: "He read his newspaper."

A Chinese boy, who is learning English, came across the passage in his testament: "We have piped unto you, and you have not danced," and rendered it thus; "We have toot, toor you, what's the matter you no jump?"

Professor, lecturing on psychology "All phenomena are sensations. For in stance, that feat appears green to me in other words. I have a sensation of greenness within me." Of course no harn was meant, but still the class would hagh.—Ex.

mugn. Ex.
"Yes," said the school,girl, who had
risen from the lowest to the highest
position in her class, "I shall have a
horse slaw for my symbol, as it denotes
having come from the fact."—Fookers

"ALL THE DIFFERENCE Tom, who has come to grief at college, has been make has come to grief at college, has been make ling a clean breast of his pecuniary difficulties. Found Mother: "But, my dear, you have made a very had return for all your have more and the second of the second o

Professor in Grammar: "Master B what is the feminine of hart?" Mast B - , (promptly) = "Gizzard, sir." [Relight.]

What becomes of the cream that rises in the Milky way? Oh! that is taken care of by the birds that skim the air.

What branches of learning have you been pursuing at school to-day? said a father to his sun. "None in particular, sit; but a birch branch has been pursuing me."

A "classical student" says, "You ask, If Atlas supported the world, what supported Atlas?" The question, dear sir, has often heen asked but never, so far as we are aware satisfactorily an-swered. We have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife and got his support from her forther, "Y. I. School Journey".

"What," asked a Galveston Sunday, school teacher, "is that invisible power that prevents the wicked man from sleep-ing and causes him to toss about upon his pillow, and what should be do to enjoy pillow, and what should be do to enjor that peace that passeth understanding? "Sew up the hole in the mosquito bar, was the prompt answer from the bay bay at the foot of the class.—*Galvesto Mees*.

Hints to Correspondents.

Hints to Correspondents.

Every person who has any experience in the newspaper business knows that many a good article sent to the press for publication is necessarily rejected, from the control of the press of th

then sit down and do the very best you can; do as the school boys do, put out your longue and take pains. So shall a purply evape the rash rejection of a pupilly evape the rash rejection of a downward of the result of the purple of the composition, and formately are the composition of the press, which at times, the state of the press, which at times, the purple of the forming his coses into most, hit angels into forming his coses into most, hit angels into angles and his happiness into payments."

[HAMAX.]

The "Water-Mark" in Paper.

A recent number of The Printers' Register of Lomlon, England, gives the following interesting information in an article condensed from a becture on "Paper and Paper-making," by Henry "One feature of paper remains to be

noticed—namely, the 'water-mark,' the origin of which explains some of the names by which papers are known. In the days when few persons could read, pictures and symbols were commonly used as signs or emblems of employment, such as the barber's 'pole,' the wool-stabler's 'tleece,' the 'chequers,' on the stablers. Recer. Her Thompses, on the lawer, and in signs generally. Keepy trade had its 'trade-anark.' The new trades of printing and paper-making trades of printing and paper-making cubic of the paper of the paper of the paper of hosts. The marks on paper used by the early printers consisted of an ox-level and star, dogs are the paper of the three pages of hosts. The marks on paper used by the early printers consisted of an ox-level and star, dogs are the paper. The plane of the paper of the paper of paper. The plane of the paper of paper. The plane of the paper of past-paper. The term 'imperial' is a paper of past-paper of paper of past-paper of paper of paper of past-paper of paper of pape

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indersing anything outside of its near as moreong anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

On the subject of permanship M. Ernost Legouve tells his grandbangduer. "The legouve tells his grandbangduer." The legolite with praise you to your face and laugh at you behind you back say, "Alti all clever people write badly." Answer by showing them, as I have shown you a bundred times, letters of Guitort, Mignet, and Alexandre Dunus the chier which are nombes of callgraphy. Write well, my combined of callgraphy. Write well, my awoman is like not of Pretty writing in a woman is like not of Pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman in the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman in the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is like not of the pretty writing in a woman is a woman in the pretty writing in a woman is a woman in the pretty writing in a woman is a woman in the pretty writing in a woman in



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Subscriptions to the PENNAN'S ART JOURNAL for orders for injury of our putilisations, will be received and promptly attended to by the INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 111 Bonverle Street, [Fleet St.]

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1881.

Our Most Valuable and Provoking

Writing Lesson.
The spring of 1856 found us a student in a seminary in Mass. Our name also appeared in the Catalogue, among the faculty as the Professor of Penmanship. A long summer vacation was approaching which we desired to improve in some manner to replenish our fast waning finances, when we chanced to observe in a newspaper from the "hub" an advertisement headed "Agents wanted" which set forth in the usual glowing manner of such advertisements, the certainty and ease with which one might become possessed of a fortune.

We lost no time in inditing an epistic of three letter sheet pages, in our most elaborate and gorgeous style. Grace-ful flourishes blended with the well rounded and shaded master strokes or chirographic curves of the numerous capitals, in such a manner as to present to our eye wondrous beauty; and who, on heholding such a manifestation of genius would presume to question our enpablity for filling any agency. The letter we en-closed in an envelope which we addressed to the great dispenser of fortunes.

The magnificence of the chirography of that letter and the gorgeousnesss of that superscription remains vividly impressed npon our mind to this day. And why not? We regarded it as a sort of sight draft for a fortune. Even the position of the postage stamp we remember us it was

placed sidewise in the only space unoccupled by the aforesaid superscription, the lower left hand corner of the envelope Hastening to the Post-office we watched our opportunity to reach the letter direct the hands of the Postmaster; for why should not our vanity be gratified to the extent of having him see and note the genius of that superscription? and did we not flush with pride as he remarked that "It was written with considerable dash."

Impatiently we waited for the until to bring a response. It did so promptly; nervous with expectation we opened the letter and read :

Wr D T Amer

DEAR sir-Yours of-inst, is received. It is done up to boyish taste.

The further import of the letter we do not now recollect. That sentence "done up to boyish taste" was quite enough for us. No prospective fortune could have induced us to become the menial of the author of such a villatious comment upon our chirographic skill. We read it over and over with well-nigh uncontrollable rage and indignation. first impulse was to selze our pen and properly resent so autrageous an insult, but our anger finally gave place to a feeling of pity and utter contempt for a man thus destitute of good taste and so blind to the beauties of artistic neumanshin. Having no special pride of ownership in that letter we deposited it in the stove, but the memory of that sentence and the deep impression it made upon our mind was not to be effaced, "done up to boyish taste" fairly rung in our ears for dayand months and even now after the lapse of twenty-five years that sentence stands as if graven upon the sheet before us, but the resentment that it at first caused has long since changed to a deep feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to its author for the most valuable as it was the most impressive writing lesson we have ever received. We never again mingled flourishes with writing intended for a man of business, even when we have been tempted to add an unnecessary line in businewriting "done up to boyish taste" has stood out in bold characters as a warning before us.

Practical Origin of the Spencerian.

At the age of sixteen years, the author of the Spencerian, Platt R. Spencer, by reason of his murvelous skill with the pen and ready knowledge of accounts, held the responsible position of book-keeper and cushier for Anan Harmon Esq. of Ashtabula, Ohio. Mr. Harmon owned several mills, a shipyard, also a store and baok.

In the store where the banking and merchandising business were conducted, almost at the same counters, the books of the extensive interests of the concern were kept by young Spencer for some

The affairs of the store, mills and co ordinate business brought him in communication, to some extent, by correspondence and otherwise, with business men and noted financiers at commercial centers, enabling him to become familiar with the current customs of transacting business and recording its myriad stens according to the approved methods know to the science of accounts. The responsibility of his position, requiring the almost constant use of the pen, in summarizing the records of the large business interests of his employer, effecting in their rela tions the property right of many people connected with the producing building transportation, manufacturing and (rad ing enterprises of that early period, gave to his young mind a discipline which became thoroughly evinced, in the p callzation of his style of writing. Hence it is that in the light of history we find the Spencerian style of writing was burn within the puls of commerce to meet the manifold necessities of the active affairs of business. The simple grace and beauty of Mr. Speneer's writing led many to ap ply to bim for counsel as to how they could master the "great secondary power

of speech," as he was wont to call the art of writing. In response, he instructed many by letter. The demand for his instruction led him, at times, to give sons to classes. The extensive publica-tion of his style of writing and system of instruction subsequently, was in answer to an urgent demand throughout country. As County treasurer for fourteen years, broad scope was given for the employment of his talents as an account ant and the practical test and application of that which was destined to become national-his popular system of writing in making up the debit and credit of ac unts with the thousands of taxpayers of Ashtabula County. The practical utilitarian, combined with the graceful features of his system of writing, has made it by common consent the standard in business colleges and common schools of the land, and millions of American youth passing from the halls of study to the marts of business, bear in their hand writing the impress of the Spencerian.

Expert Testimony.

In view of the conflicting opinions of judges and others respecting the reliability of expert testimony in courts of justice, and consequent distrust with which it is often received; the following sugges tion quoted from the words of Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court of New York is eminently worthy to be adopted as a guide to every person who is consulted with the view of giving evidence upon any subject as an expert, and is what we have frequently advocated through these columns and which has been an inflexible rule with us in all cases where our opin ion has been sought regarding questioned handwriting. Judge Pratt says:

handwriting. Judge Pratt says:

"Where an expert is sought to be employed who has no previous knowledge of the ease, it will inspire him with confidence and give his evidence great weight if he will act in accordance with this informed upon which side of the case his services are required until a full statement of the facts has been made and he has given his option thereon. He will then himself know that his option is unbiased by any consideration whatever. then himself know that his opinion unbiassed by any consideration whateve. If this rule should be adopted as the sethel practice by medical experts it won go far to dispel the prejudice that oftentimes produced by a zealous an ftentimes produced by a zealous and artisan manner upon the witness stand."

We believe that the above is the rule so far as is practical, with every honor able expert. We know it is with most but the bad feature of the expert basi ness, as in all other things, is, the fact, that, it is not without its hungry charletans, who from knavery or incompetency seek to appear as witnesses only to guess or falsify upon either side of any case in which they can procure their employment, and get a fee, Of course such advice as Judge Pratt offers is wast ed upon that class of "professional" experts. So long as there is a mutual seeking between the charletan witness for a fee, and attorney to sustain by any means a bad cause, expert testimony can and will be made to appear to juries and the world as strangely conflicting. It is this class of testimony knavishly given and procured, rather than the occasional difference of opinion between skilled and honest experts upon evenly balanced cases, which so often discredits expert

Which?

Recently the twin brothers Henry and Harvey Spencer, the associate authors of the Spencerian system visited our

When both were present one of them (it is of course impossible to say which, said that a few days before, at a time when his brother was in New York, he was at an assemblage of friends in Wash ington, one of whom in apparent earnests asked him, " Is it you or your brother who has gone to New York?

Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a

Obituary.

Few peomen have been better known in Central New York than A. W. Talbott, who died suddenly but a few weeks since at his home in Sequoit, N. Y. In another column will be found a somewhat tended review of his life and labors, by C. E. Carbart, of the Albany Business College. Mr. Talbott was a skillful writer and successful teacher. He was ener-getic, shrewd and successful in all his business arrangements. His loss will be deeply felt by all who have known him, either as relative, friend, instructor or associate. Mr. Palbott was also mossessed of considerable literary taste and accomplishment, being a ready writer in both prose and poetry, as his many communications to the JOURNAL and other publications hear evidence.

In another column we present a characteristic specimen of his poetical composition.

Send \$1.00 Bille.

We wish our patrons to hear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is untell more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps, The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed not one misearriage will occur in five hundred. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the post-master we will assume all the

A Card.

Mr. Kelley begs leave to call attention to the fact that, as orders for written cards accumulated beyond his ability to promptly fill them, the advertisement in the JOURNAL was some months since dis continued. But, as there seems to be no abatement of the "nuisance," he wishes if understood, that as a rule, no order for any number, from one dozen upward, can with certainty be filled in less than ten days from the date of its receipt.

He also desires it understood that he sends by mail, at present, nothing but written cards-a dollar's worth, plain or fancy, for one dollar, B. F. Kelley,

205 Broadway, New York

Hon. Ira Mayhew, President of Mayhew's Business College, Detroit, Mich., announces a Normal class for teachers during the months of July and August. This will furnish a care opportunity for teachers to acquire, what every teacher ought to possess, a knowledge of bookkeeping and business, with a good hand-writing and a knowledge as to the best method of giving instruction. Prof. Mayhew justly ranks among the first educators of this country; alike distinguished as an author, instructor, or public school officer. No one is better fitted to become a teacher of teachers than he, and the teachers who can avail themselves of his aid and experience should count themselves fortunate.

On the 28th day of May, the teachers and students of the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsic, N. Y., took their auand excursion down the Hudson to New York on the steamer Mary Powell. return our thanks for the very kind in-vitation to be present, and also express our regrets at not being able to do so, We are informed that the excursion was a grand sucress.

The New England Card Company, Woonsocket, R. L., make a specialty of all kinds of card stock; and are also the general agents for the Stokes Shading Pen for which see advertisement in aunther col-umn. Persons de-bring anything in the card line will do well to address them.

We are pleased to learn that Carbart's ass book of Commercial Law noticed at class book of Commercial Law noticed at some length in a previous number of the JOHENAL, and now advertised in another column, is at once popular, and is being sold in large numbers. It is a good work and deserves success.

THE PENMANS (51) ART JOURNAL

A Brief Sketch of the Life and Work of the late A. W. Talbott.

To many of the readers of the JOUR NAL, the name of A. W. Talbott, will with pleasant recollections, the many happy hours they have passed in his company, or under his instructions, and their hearts will be pained to learn of his death. But so it is ; the hand that guided the pen with so much grace is motionless. The voice that always carried with it hope and encouragement, is slient The friend who was always ready to reach out a helping hand to a brother in want, or distress, has laid his armor down and passed on, over the river. The pen is bro-ken the writer has gone; but his work lices. Mr. Talbott, was one of the olden time

n, and whose writing always looked as if it could speak; original in style hold in execution, and beautiful in form Many, very many are the penmen of to-day, who look back upon the time when he was their teacher, as a bright spot in the halls of memory, and who owe to the inspiration and instruction received from him,

*hip Instructed, and charmed with lines and enryes of beauty, but by many will he be remembered as on whose very soul and life were filled with poetic fire, and which burst forth in rhymes that glow and thrill with the beaubreathed into them, and which will live after

their beautiful penman-

some of us are forgotten Mr. Talbott was born in Lawshell, Suffolk Co. England, May 7th, 1826 His parents came to America when he was but ten years of age, and settled in Sequolt, Onel da, County, N.Y., which has always been his home

IIIs life until twenty years of age was passed upon a farm. At the age of twenty he went to New York elty and took lessons in pennunship of O. B. Goldsmith; also of a Mr. Wheeler of the same city, and of O. R Chamberlin and G. W. some ten or twelve years

in the countles of Madison, Otsego and Herkimer, he went to Oberlin, Obio, and took lessons of old P. R. Spencer, receiv ing of him a diploma. This was in the summer of 1862; in the fall of this year he went to Brooklyn with Bryant & Stratton; from there he went for a short time to Montreal, Canada; thence to Newark N. J., and then again with Bryant & Stratton to Utien; here he remained for two or three years; first with Bryant & Stratton, and then with Walworth. In 1868 '69 be was in Syracuse with Warren Mead; then again we find him in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh with Carpen-He was also at one time with Eils worth and also with Fairbanks of New York

The winter of 1871 or 1872 found him with Maybew of Detroit. Then again we find him with Walworth of New York. and in the spring of 1873 with Sadler of Baltimore. Several years were passed in the employ of E.G. Folsom, of Albany. At the time of his death he was engaged us canvassing agent for Folsom & Carbart of Albany, alternating with P. R. Spencer of Cleveland. Mr. Talbott's earlier years were passed as a teacher of penmanship, but latterly be devoted his whole time to canvassing

In the year 1856, he married Miss Mary C. Phelps, of Eaton, Madison, Co. New York. She was a grand niece of

General Stoyvesant, of Revolutionary

Mr. Talbott was a man who loved his wife and family, and whose whole life seemed to be devoted to their welfare.

For thirty-three or thirty-four years he was an earnest worker in the cause of practical education; during that period he spent much of his time away from home, always denying himself that his little ones, or that some friend might be helped.

My pen cannot do him justice, the few the worth of his kind life, only God can give him the grown we trust he wears

Respectfully. C. E. CARHART

Booke and Periodicals

THE PERMAN'S ART JOTENAL, published at No. 295 Broadway, New York may justly be classed among the most successful special or class publications of the times. From our intimate acquaintance with it which has extended over a

tions which come from the members of the legal fraternity. A very few practical hints on this subject are well worth a dol-har—the subscription to this valuable jour-oul for a year.—The Book-keeper.



L. Fairbanks, formerly President of airbanks' Business College, Philadel-hia, is now practicing law in Boston.

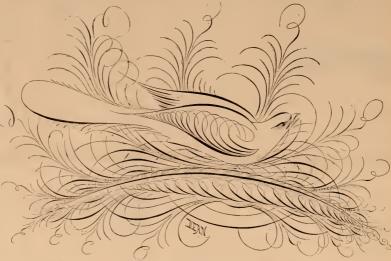
Prof. W. H. Duff, of Duff's Commer-cial College, Pittsburg, Pa., sailed on the 10th Inst., for Europe where he goes for a summer vacation. He has our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

Messrs Eaton and Burnett of Balti-more, Md., have recently published a munual of Commercial Law for use as a text book in Bushness Colleges. Read their eard in another column, and send for a copy.

T. E. Smith, general agent for Spen-

have been too heavily pressed with other than celltorial duties during the past mouth to admit of giving this work the careful study requisite for a critical review. Twelve pages are devoted to the lutroduction, which is a concise, chear and practical statement of the entire selective of accounts, and their practical ajsorometric construction of the properties of accounts, and their practical against the selection of accounts, and their practical against the selection of accounts, and their practical against the selection of a contract of a c

In our last number we announced that Professor S. S. Packard, President of Packard's New York Instances College, was intending to make a foreign tour during his summer vacation. According to announcement he sailed on the 9th Inst., upon the White Star steamer "Re-public." Upon which occasion the stu-dents and numerous friends of Mr. Pack.



Eastman, After teaching College, Kingston, Pa. Mr. Dean is not only a skillful pennan but a popular teacher of writing.

cut was photo-engraved from an original de, pt. Mr. Dean is not only askillful penul period of more than two years, we feel jastified in awing that it is a journal worthy the patronage and support of acconitants, eashiers and business men generally whose duties being them more or less into the counting-room or office, and the counting-room of the count

preciated by the 'nonse or as re-read with moderate ease the communica-

cerian pens with the house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., is on a trip to Birmingham, Eug., the place of their unaunfacture, with reference to future supplies. We learn that the sale of thres pers during the past year has been quite unaunfacture. umprecedented.

Prof. H. Russell, Proprietor of the Joliet Prof. H. Russell, Proprietor of the Joliet III., Business College, reports that his-school is muusually prosperous. Prof. Russell is an energetic teacher and is also a ready and entertaining writer, as will be acknowledged by all the readers of penmen's papers to which he is a fre-quent contributor.

A. H. Himan who lately opened a Business College at Worcester Mass, is meeting with encouraging success. He has also resumed the owner-bip and con-trol of the college which be catabilished at Pottsville, Pa. Prof. Himan is a skill-ful and popular teacher, and will at all times deserve success.

Prof. C. L. Martin has resigned his position in the Quincy Commercial Col-lege, and proposes spending like vacation in ciliting a book, after which he will be connected with an educational institution in Kansas City,—Quincy (II), Xees. Prof. Martin is a skillful writer and

popular teacher, and will undoobtedly do honor to any position which he accept.

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of Folsom's Albany, (N. Y.) Business College, is engaged opon the revision of his work cutilted "Folsom's Logic of Account" of which the advance sheets of the first twenty-plue pages are before us. We

ard and the college chartered the fast sailing steamer "Americas" and accompanied the "Republic" down the lay in joined hearily in cheering Mr. Packard on the way and widning him a "Hon voyage." About eight hundred persons were on board the "Americas," and notwith-the departure, all on board appeared to enjoy the trip right merrily, the time in going and coming was begulied with made and dancing. The "Americas" returned tore IP and the State of Mercury of the Companies of the Americas and the A



J. A. Wesea, Quincy, 11t., writes a very handsome letter and card. W. W. Cox, Mendon Centre, N. Y., sends an artistic specimen of floorishing and lettering.

H. W. Kibbe, artist penman and teach-er, Utica, N Y., writes a handsome letter.

THE PENDANS TART JOURNAL

He is among the most skillful of profes sional pen artists in the country.

- J. C. Whitlow of Columbia, Texas sen is a credital ing and writing.
- J. B. Moon, Powder Springs, Ga., in-cluses several gracefully executed speci-mens of writing.
- An elegant specimen of letter-writing comes from Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md.

George E. Underhill, Bridgeport, Conn-sends two unique and skillfully execute designs of birds, scrolls and leaf work.

W. E. Dennis, at present with Wright's Business. College Brooklyn, N. Y., re-cently exhibited at this offlee several specimens of penell writing prepared by him for engraving, which evinced a high order of artistle skill and taste.

Some of the fluest card specimens we have seen come from Madarasa; but we suppose it is useless to speak of them as it is probable that most of our readers have seen his written eards before this; If not, it will pay them to send him an order.

Messrs, E. L. Burnett and I. S. Pres-ton send a card of flourishing and writ-ing which is a flue specimen of good taste and arristle skill in the use of the pen. They are at present together teach-ing writing at Seranton, Pa., where they are having large classes.





F. H. C., Worcester, Mass. Please in-form me if you can supply all the back numbers of the JOURNAL, and at what

Ais. Back numbers can now only be supplied sluce, and inclusive of January 1878, in all forty-two numbers, which will be mailed for \$3.00. To Janmary 1882, with four premiums \$4.00

J. A. G., Atlanta, Ga. Will you ex-plain the special advantages of an oblique pen or holder?

dus. The advantage is in the fact that with a straight pen or holder it is necessary to turn the hand toward the body beyond what is natural in order that the nibs of the pen may square-ly face the paper and each rest under equal pressure which is necessary for perfeetly smooth lines, which difficulty an oblique pen or holder obviates by changing the angle of the pen points instead of forcing the hand into difficult and unnatural position.

W. A. T., Vienna. Ohio, Is It best to prepare India Ink as you use it, or can it be prepared and kept on hand as other links are? Please state which is best and how to prepare it.

Ans. India ink in order to flow best and be hardest when dry should be ground from the stick on the day that it is used. This should be done in a sloping tray having a well at the lower end of the slooping part in which the ink will be of sufficient depth to prevent the point of the pen striking into the sediment; use rain or distilled water. Prepared India ink, or that which has been long ground will not flow as readily as that freshly ground Care should be exercised to procure a fine black quality of ink especially if there is any purpose to reproduce by any of the photo-graphic processes and the pencil lines should be carefully removed with sponge rubber

sponge runner.

W. W. H. Lewistown, Minn. Being a subseriber to the JOHENAL I. beg leave to ask a few questions to be answered through its columns. 1st, what part of the subseries of the subser



This work is universally conceded by the press, professional pennien, and artisis generally, to be the most compressive, practical and artistic guide to ornamental pennianship every published. Sent, past paid, to any address on recept of \$4.39, or as premium for a data of twelve subscribers to the JOHNAL.

The above cut represents the tilt page of the work, which is 11x14 in size.

eighth of an inch. We are not familiar with Mr. Musselman's method of analysis, but the difference you mention probably results from the Spencerian analysis having been of the letters separ ately, when a space is counted for the initial and terminal lines making four spaces for the m, and three for the n and u, while Musselman has only considered the spaces between the parts of the letters.

Figures.

Figures.

The formation of figures do not as a rule receive that attention that they demand.

I have made a specialty of them for sometime and am convinced that most excellent results follow their perfect formation. The specif too ar which they contain the let harry-dose and serves as a great help let have been appeared by the writing.

cuit us a superior toward gaining superior help toward gaining calmads a superior to the following calmads as a superior with the hope of feating the fractority to pay special attention to what I deem exceedingly meessary, via, the Born and Speed of figures.

The numbers of each per minute.

(1) 250, (2) 95, (3) 90, (4) 130, (5) 90, (6) 150. (7) 90. (8) 150, (9) 120, (0) 160.

ORDER OF SIMPLICITY. 1, 0, 6, 4, 8, 5, 3, 9, 2, 7. C. H. Petrer,

Keokuk, Iowa Prof. Peirce also sends an elegant specimen page of miscellaneous figures made at the rate of 120 per minute. It is his

purpose to give, through the columns of the Journal, several exercises in making figures, illustrated with finely engraved plates. Special Rates to Clubs

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where unmerous copies of the JOURNAL are desired, we offer to mail it one year

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while Spenier gives the n three, the m tour, and the a three space?

Ano. A space in writing is always proportionate to the size of the writing and cannot therefore be given in the fractional parts of an inch. In the medium sized copies of the Spencerian, as in Book No. 4, a space is about one

Pen Lettering and Brush Marking.

BY R. M. HUNTZINGER,
of the Providence B. & S. Business College,
Providence, R. L.

The ability to rapidly and neatly letter a tag, package or box is of great import-ance to any young man to matter what may be his aim in life.

When one moss about an express other or a freight depot and observes the let-tering and marking on the packages and boxes there, no one can dispute the util-ity of such skill as can be so easily ac-quired from the pennien of the unmersor commercial schools located all over the

commercial settoms because country.

The ability to letter with pen or brush are quired from the lowest scale of business to the most extensive windesale to the most extensive windesale tensively is this kind of skill needed that numerous business houses in our large cities are obliged to hire a man simply to do their package, box and bulletin scale in the package with the package of the package with the package of the package with the package of the package with the package wi

to do their package, box and buffetin marking.

From these facts no further arguments should be required to convince the Busi-ness College trachers and proprietors that such instruction should be furnished From those facts no further arguments should be required to convine the Business Coblege treathers, and prospectors to all their pupils, whether full or partial course. In my experience as a commercial teacher I have found that aim out of every ten young men and some course. It may experience as a commercial teacher I have found that aim out of every ten young men and such abilities into practice the first day they entered upon their husiness career. It is also a well-known fact that employers always retain those who can make themselves most generally useful, and salaries. This skill should be furnished by the Commercial schools free of charge, being introduced into the regular course of study, and an examination required study, and are examination required study, and are examination required study, and are examination required to the second from the very mature of its utility, besides making a pupil feel that he is paretty well treated at those schools which profess to give much, and it some cases do give a great deal, but more of the ornamental than the peaclemal. I have not make the pupils in the profess to give much, and it is some cases do give a great deal, but more of the ornamental than the peaclemal. I have not make the pupils in the profess to give much, and in some cases do give a great deal, but more of the ornamental than the peaclemal. I have not been successful beyond my own as well as the pupils expectations.

Next a few bints to the young and interest the small letters of like structure will converge the sum and pupils with latener laterest, and finally the roal letters which competed that the tense in the tense in the result of the curved shaded line

Having finished both alphabets and flaving missien both alphabets and figures its advisable to give the classes a drill in lettering addresses of firms in which you will review all of the work gone over. If not too much crowded for

time, I generally give the classes a lesson of an hour in simple embellishment of pen lettering which they never fail of

pen settering where they become appreciating by appreciating. Prepare for Brush making by seeming Trepare to stagnifes of good sized and fair quality wrapping paper, good camel's hair brushes, size three or four and a bottle of marking ink, all of which I sell to the muditar test.

bothe of marking ink, all of which Lsell to the pupil at cost.

I now illustrate upon the blackboard the various styles of betreing employed in hox marking, selecting the most simple and consistent style. A very good style and consistent style. A very good style may be supplied to the style of the style

that they may in the snortest time passistant may be a considered that the brush and applied to the state of the state of

Exchange Items.

Exhange Itema.

The Booksbeeper published every two weeks by Schlen R. Hopkins, at 76 interests by Schlen R. Hopkins at 76 interests by Schlen R. Hopkins is not only a through account of the schlen R. Hopkins is not only a through account in the schlen R. Hopkins is not only a through account in the schlen R. Hopkins is not only a through account in the schlen R. Hopkins is not only a through account in the schlen R. Hopkins is not only a through a schlen R. Hopkins is not only a through a schlen R. Hopkins is not only a through the schlen R. Hopkins in the schlen R. Hopkins is not schlen R. Hopkins in the schle

J. W. Swank, the accountished neuman of the United States Treasury, Washington D. C., writes an elegant letter which he says the JOURNAL for May is

received.

"It is the fuest number of a penman's paper that I have ever seen. I congratulate you upon the rare good taste and signal ability with which you are conducting it, and also upon its growing popularity, not only with penmen, but with all persons engaged and interested in the subject of cultural on."

us the subject of culteration."

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of January 1878. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3.06. All the numbers of 1890 and 1881, with either annules of 1890 and 1881, with either \$1.55, with all of our premiums, for \$2.

The best and sufest way is by Peeroffice order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered better. For fractional paris of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Canada, postage stamps.

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THE AROVE CUT REPRESENTS A VERY investignt and useful pen for exceeding Outline, fold lengthsh and Text Lettering. The points are mable, one is mg considerabily language than the body of the penalty of the sizes, the other two dig broader than that represented by the cut

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PROFE B. DAVIS, of Jewetterny now reach ing large classes in penmanship in com-work here." There is great deal of Madarasz soard-work here."

THE DAY SPACING

Shading T Square.





PROF. WW. II. PATRICK, of the Bullimore Insuness College, who has come forward us-me of the funest letter-writers in the country says. "L. Warnasszeni write all around the other card writers I have seen." 6.17

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BY D. T. AMES

Teachers and pupils should ever bear in mind that the real basis of a good hand writing lies in a correct conception of all its requisites, and these cannot be acquired simply by practice, but are as much a matter for study and thought as is senipture, painting, architecture, or any de-partment of art or science. Michael Angelo was the chlef of artists, because of his superior mental conception of art, and may we not suppose that the untouched canvas presented to his mental vision all the grandeur of beauty in design and finish, that delighted the eye of the he-holder when finished? The hand can never excel the conception of the mind that educates and directs its action. If Spencer or Flickinger excel all others in the perfection and beauty of their pen manship, is it not because of their super for conception of that in which superfor

penmanship consists? It is true that facility and accuracy of movement are necessary; but that is sure to come at the imperious command of a mind trained to

perfection in form and taste.

To write well, also requires a co exercise of care, and especially is this true with those whose hand is not trained by long experience. We would again impress upon the minds of every member of our class who would become good writers, the imperative necessity of careful and critical practice. See that you give no moment to careless practice

We will Introduce our present lesson with the following movement exercise which is taken from the new Spencerian Compendium. It is designed for close painstaking practice; for the purpose of training the hand to accuracy and delicacy of movement. It cannot be too much or too carefully practiced.

The following is presented as the regular copy for this lesson

11 K.Kingston

We also give on this page for further practice, and as a specimen of practical writing, a note which has been photo engraved from pen and ink copy executed at the office of the JUURNAL

board Writing," "Teaching Writing in Primary Schools," "In Common Schools and Seminarie," and "Business Col-leges," These chapters are followed by several others, giving much valuable and several others, giving much valuable and several others, giving much valuable and teachers of writing to the properties of teachers of writing. It is, with-out doubt, the most complete and valuable and the various styles of writing. It is, with-out doubt, the most complete and valuable of the plant writing extant. It will be in our complete and valuable explored the plant writing extant. It will be in our complete and valuable to explore the plant writing extant.

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and practice of practical writing. Its introduction is a brief sketch of the founder
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ures of the system, then follow chapters
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yels, giving examples of the most common
or natural faults. In making them, with
suggestions for their correction; also giving definite instruction for spacing, shadting definite instruction for spacing, shading adjects: "Business Writing," "Laddies Hand," "Variety of Style," "Black-

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tion of It's devoted to plain writing. It is designed especially as a hand-hook and guide for armamental and professional pent work. There pages are decided and guide for armamental and professional pent work. There pages are decided to a plain which there are twenty-three, embracing Roman, Gothie, Egyptian, Serall, Old English, Gierum and Church Text, and many ten pages are devoted to alphabets, of which there are twenty-three, embracing Roman, Gothie, Egyptian, Serall, Old English, Gierum and Church Text, and many ten pages are devoted to principles, exercises and designs one of which is a page of eight flourished designs for cards and complicated designs for cards and complicated designs for engrossed testimonials, menorals, resolutions, errificates, diplomas, &c. &c., altogether presenting an amount and variety of practical mentation unapproached by any other work eyer published. The original penadisk specimens of which these pages are far-simile reproductions were all execution of the execution of what represents a single page of this book.

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substantial help in this new and beautiful encyclopedia of pen art.

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Fart 1. comprises the chaste of artiking, both given by the pen of the capitals, with appropriate works and proper names; six plates of lumbsome script in the form of bills of purchase, accounts current, receipts, notes, and a letter of credit.

In the pen of the pen in land exhibits perfectly the proper position and manner of holding the pen for flourishing; two plates embody, in attractive forms, graveful excretes by which command of arm and just appreciation of currency, ovals, combinations and shadings are developed; sky plates show the application of elements in the rapid, off hand, striking movements of a wardery of birds, wows, guills and of a wardery of birds, wows, guills and for a wardery of birds, wows, guills and bandsomed step of the bodiest and handsomed step of the bodiest and handsomed step to large headings, such as "For Rent," "For Sale, MOOOL, Settler FOR SIGN-WHITERS, the Spencerian script sign now being acknowledged the handsomed stand most attractive in the world. The script capitals are two inches in height. This Fare presents between the pen of th

the improvement and perfecting of their work.

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sively as they appear.

Mailed from the office of the JOURNAL

Pen Holding

Pen Holding.

Kroner, Iowa, June 25, 1881.
Editors Pennov's Art. Journal:
So essential is correct pep holding, that all authors do not consider their work complete without explicit directions upon this one point. Like every other general direction, a due amanus of the rection must a practical application of the same while engaged in teaching pupils of all goads. To the unakilled, either young or old, it is an impossibility to hold the pen correctly. The case and grace with which the This, however, is the training of years. To expect, then, that by a few brief explanations, to accomplish this go as to be effective, is nonsense. It is a growth, and the result of careful, persistent, patient. To expect, then, that by a few brief explanations, to accomplish this so as to be effective, is nonsense. It is a growth, and the result of careful, persistent, natheat those modern is careful, persistent, patient those modern is charge do not all meet those modern is charge do not all meet the requirements. Improvement in writing comes from improvement in everything essential to it, hence without a proper generalization of the subject, no to master it. The reason that progress is not greater and that improvement is not more readily defined, is that too much is expected of the purial. The work not being properly classified, each jumpl at time regardless of mility, and discouragement comes to many through poor results that are accounted for in the old way or something akin to it, "You hold your pean inverted; the barriers upon the child, and the response is, "I cannot hold it any better," and so from day to day, dragging through the book, this or a similar greeting is exchanged, until at last the confedical is reached, "I cannot hold my pur orrectly," would you pay Prof. Westerfelt asks, "Would you pay.

Prof. Westerfelt asks," Would you pay.

rectly."
Prof. Westerfelt asks, "Would you pay any attention to position of pencil in teaching a PRIMARY CLASS?" "Certain-Prof. Westerfeltanske, "Would you pay any attention to position of pencil in tending a PHIMARY CLASS?" "Certainly you should," comes the response from the minitated. But Irof. We has had the profession of the Juma munitier of the JOHNAL. In the first place, the diagrees of children fave and nine has many instances, are very flexible and the slightest pressure in holding the positive flow of the profession of the profession

Handwriting. WHAT AN EXPERT HAS TO SAY ABOUT PEN

what are expert has to say about feel "What is the first step you take when a piece of forged writing is submitted to you?"

"I must have also some of the genuine writing of the person whose name haben farged, and if possible, some, too, of the person who is suspected of having committed the crime."

committed the crime."
"And then comes a microscopic comparison of all three. The first step is to determine whether or not the name is crooked. Now I suppose you understand—cverybady understands—that hand—witting is peculiar and distinctive. But no one but these who have dug in bondwriting all distinctive like in the property of the property of the property is all the pickory have different leaves but

these beaves are not more different than similarly and Jones. Bis, and suppersing a fraudished took wished to produce a leaf which would be mistaken for a hickory leaf it might prossibly throw off an imitation whose shape would be all right, that is what we judge by; it is the inner notice. One man only write your names of hat it will deeve by his in the your names of hat it will deeve by his in the your names of hat it will deeve by his in the young that it will deeve be and, cashier or a Praistac Court, but he cannot do it so that it will deeve youngle?"

"Well, let me illustrate. Here is a sheet of paper written by a copyling clerk; you see the same machine under letter over and over again. To your sail, for this reason that you go hunting for those life in marks and flourishes with which people seek to individualize their writing.—that process would be much like trying the position of her patches. An expert goes first for the capital letters, which were first learned and which contain most of the unconscious individuality of the shaded in the center imperceptibly and ending in a slovenly turn, oow up, now down, getting more and more slovenly as the puges go on and the hand tires. See pine from hetworn the index and thumb to the next two fingers, and the writing to your eye is that of another person. But follow those N's, don't you see they are all the senters and the hand tires. See pine from hetworn the index and thumb to the next two fingers, and the writing to your eye is that of another person. But follow those N's, don't you see they are all the senters are to a lady at home in buy the same hand. Look at them." The said Mr. Sevier, drawing a couple of papers from his pocket, "this is an anonymous letter sent to a lady at home in buy the same hand. Look at them." The seribe did so. "You see them Mr.—made up his mind to write the letter, be thought he would diegold at home in buy the same hand. Look at them." The seribe did so. "You see hem Mr.—made up his mind to write the letter, be thought he would di

Writing Taught by Specialists in Pub-

C. H. PEIRCE, KEOKUK, IOWA

C. I. PERFER, JONES, JONES.

So long as the goldne beaders of our common schools give not required to possess the requisite kowledge and ability to impart the art of writing, so long will specialists hold sway, or for want of them will the people have reason to combode the second of the second o

business for thousands, in place of nundreds, who are now in our larger either.

The prevailing lune and cry is, "we have no mency to employ a specialist," and continue in the same strain, "we are aware that our writing is saily meglected, and that something ought to be done to change the condition of affairs, but we are considerably in debt now and as somy your proposition." Must one of the important requisites of an English education be neglected for such reasons as these? Certainly not, if the mass consider he best need their limited means. The conclusion is easily reached; either employ specifies proper for the work if the latter cannot be done, then the necessity of pushing the former cannot be questioned.

Blackboard Hinte.

Blackboard Hints.

To acquire skill in writing upon the blackboard uncelt practice is required. In ordinary writing all the shades upon capitals and small letters should be made while writing as with a per. This is done turning it in the flugers to keep the hair lines and tropping the write towards the board when shading; this brings the erayon upon its edge and side and with practice excellent shades are produced, est and consequently more spritted. Very beavy shades are made by dropping the erayon territory on its side. Next Jettess and be made by holding two crayons, of different colors, and change writers shade as in writing only upon occasional letters. While the former produces strong we stroke when writing upon the board; others shade as in writing only upon occasional letters. While the former produces strong we stroke when writing upon the board; others shade as in writing only upon occasional letters. While the former produces stronger wark the latter is best the hourd. In shading up flowers or fine work upon the board, the recyno shading may be beautifully blended by rubbing it with the flugers. To make very strong white lines, or in printing upon the board, done it dries very white and is out easily crased excepting by the use of a wet cloth. In olding nice writing upon the board and effort should be made to produce strong up a tracks. They should do staff clearly shaped and the word present a clean cut look. A less skillful effect can be produced by the contrast of light lines of the produced by the contrast of light lines do not regard this as the best work. In the best work the lines look strong and white as if palated. They are made with a firm pressure and rolling the crayon in the flugers to keep upon it a keen edge bit off the call and preceed.

In standing at the board the breast should be within its kinches of it. The feet eighteen inches apart, the weight of the body should recome and the contrast of the two writing may be done even with the chin, and with this as guide very straight writi

Among the best of our educational ex-changes is the Ohio Educational Monthly, collect and published by W. D. Henkle, the Collect of the Collect of the Collect tion to immerous items of local interest and its official and editorial departments, has its usual amount of articles of general interest, among which we may mention "Persistent Edort," "Causes of Disor-der," the ninth of a series of lessons in "Diration land of the Collect of the Diration land the Collect of the Collect are ably treated, the latter is so thoroughly by in accord with our own view. that we are they collect on the Collect of the Collect of copies for the benefit of teachers while need or would be pleased to read it.

HE PENMANS I ART JOURNAL

Educational Notes

SUBSTRATION FOR THE OFFICE HAT BY ADDRESSED BY A F. KKLLEY, M. BROADWAY, NEW YORK BROFF ELECTROPIAL OF THE STATE OF THE ST

The Pulversity of Budapest, in Hungary, has 3,000 students and 158 professors There are 585 Chinese children in the San Francisco public schools.

The Khedlive of Egypt, is interested in the education of women, and is about to build at Cairo, at his own expense, a school for the instruction of girls of the higher classes. N.O. Christian Adiscate.

west Virginia, which in 1885 had only 1,865 school districts, 137 school hourse, 387 teachers and an attendance of 15,975 pupils, has now 3,529 districts, 3,557 school hourses, 1,224 teachers and an at-tendance of 142,850 pupils. In 1865 only twenty counties in the State had any free schools—W. Y. Telbans.

The city of Vienna supports five semi-naries for the training of teachers.

naries for the training of teachers.

Dr. Hernann Cohn, of Breslau, has proved by examinations instituted at his suggestion by thirty competent neulfists in about as many eities of Europe and pupils, that mean-glitchens is developed in schools, and increases regularly with the grade of the classes up to the professional schools. The canes he attributes to had ilghting, bad seating, which includes improper positions in study, and body printed banks, schools dear, M. T.

The brothers Vassar are about to estab-lish in Poughkeepsie an institution which is to resemble the Cooper Institute, and which will be called the "Yassar Insti-tute,"—N. O. Christian Advocate."

The whole number of volumes in the Astor library on December 31, 1880, was 192,517. (Not accessible to the masses because not open at suitable hours.)

A class for women has been organized at Yale College, the lectures and instra-tion to be delivered by Profs. Summer, Williams, Brower, and others. It will resemble what is popularly known as the "Harvard Annex."

John Bright is reported to have said that Americans alone, among mankind, are in the habit of signing their names legibly.

The tuition fees at American colleges vary considerably. At Yale they amount to \$109; Harvard, \$150; Williams, \$90; Amherst, \$109; Dartmouta, \$80; Syracuse, 60; Rutgers, \$75; Curnell, \$75; Bawdohn, \$75; Rochester, \$75; Brawn, \$85; Pennsylvania, \$450 to \$170; Michigan, \$70.

igan, §70.

The new English university, called the Victoria University, with its headquarters at Manchester, has decided to create graduates "without the smallest therture of Latin or Greek." In these words a member of the University Court has emphasized his description of the Innovation. The graduates thus distinguished are not to be Bachelson or Masters of Arts. They are the Innovation, and the Court of Science.

of science.

The Senate of the University of Cambridge, in England, by a vote of three hundred and ninety-eight to thirty-two, has admitted women to the regular examinations of the university, and to receive the same degrees and honors now monapolized by made students. This is a progressive movement for old Cambridge.

There are now in this country 271,144 teachers, or one teacher for every 184 of population. - X. Y. Tribune.

population. "A. F. Tribanie.

Professor Zachwa in the Industrial Newsessyst the pupils of the Cooper Union, in the Feemle Art School about, earned for themselves has year over \$4(800 out of the Newsp process of instruction. Most of these pupils are engaged in self-supporting occupations, in the various stores and workstops in the city, and come only in the store in the city, and come only in the about as much as do collective learn about as much as do collective learn about as much as do collective. for support

for support.

The United States has double the number of school children of any other country in the world. The number is stated by the Bureau of Education to be 9,424,

080. The nearest approach to this figure is made by France, which has 4,746,335.

Prussta follows with 4,007,105, and England and Wales, with 2,740,883. Of the total pepulation, the school-children of total pepulation, the school-children of the property of Prance, 12 per cent, of Pracein 18 per cent, and of England and Wales, about 13 per cent, and of England and Wales, about 13 per cent, —X. O. Christian Advocate.

The Hawalian Kingdom is making The Hawanian Ringition is making marvellous progress in education. About 7,200 children attend school, 5,700 of this number being natives. The free elementary schools are tanglit by natives in the Hawaiian language, instruction being

mental and writer arithmetic. The mental and writer arithmetic. The mental of 1,300 pupils, who are instructed by for eight teachers of experience and capacity. The English language is used, and a tuition fee of \$1 is charged. Then there substituted by the forecrament. There is a seminary and a college providing high school instruction, and Honoldu has a Kindergarden of which it be very proud, range from \$300 to \$2,000 a year. Not Park Tribune. iven in reading, writing, geography and mental and written arithmetic. There are

In order to write rite right, we, at ent, write it rite; but when plu spelling comes into use it will be ri order to rite rite rite to rite rite rite.

If she's got to talk slang a Boston glrl will reduce and hearthly it. "The proper tion," "bang up" is "front blur cle-vated," "tumbling to the racket" is "fall-ing to the audible disturbance," and "a square deal" "a quadrilateral distribu-tion," Olf, refument is a great thing. You can just wager your succharine exis-tence that it is

Teacher: Compare the adjective iii. Scholar: (after a little considerationii, worse, dead!

If Worcester spells "Wooster," the Elmira Advertier desires to know why Rochester doesn't spell "Rouster," For the reason, we suppose, that cities are generally feminine.

Some of the hoys call the school houses tauneries. Boston Globe.

9 Mortgage" is Latin for "Death Grip.

To his foul father, who has asked him where he is in his class now—"Oh, pa. Pvogot a much better place than I had last quarter." "Indeed? Well, where are you?" "O'm fourteenth." "Form-teenth, you little lazyhones! You were eighth last term. Do you call that a better place?" "Yes, sir; it's nearer the stove."

Prof.: "Mr. A., what does Labienus say of Brutus, sir?" Student, (prompting: "Last of the Romans," Mr. A.; "Lacedemonians," "Frof.: "No, sir, you didn't quite eatch the sound, sir,"—
Trivity Tablet.

Trouby failute. The hishop of Manchester was present lately at an examination of the Lattin class in a halies' codinge, where the new mode the scholars pronounced vielssim weeking the scholars pronounced vielssim weeking on. "What's that word?" asked the hishop. "Weekisseam, my Lord"—by turns. "O, you do, do you? I begin to comprehend now the popularity of the new pronunciation."

Teacher: First boy may spell foot-tub and give the definition. First boy: F-o-o-t-t-u-b-a tub to wash the feet in. Teacher: Second boy may spell knee-

Second hoy: K-n-e-e-p-a-n a pan to wash knees in.—School Journal.

Mosks.—Teacher: Why did Moses' mother hide him among the reeds? Pupil: Because she didn't want to have him vaccinated.

A SUPPLIENT REASON.—A master was explaining that the land of the world is not continuous. He asked a boy, "Now, Jack, could your father walk round the world?" "No, sir," said the

ecute, gives increased power over the letters, from the fact that many principles of the one are found in the other C. H. PKIRCK.

A Very Fine Writing.

A few days ago J. E. Richardson, the music teacher, received a postal card from his brother George, in Iowa, containing over five thousand words, written with a pen. To-day an answer to this remarkable epistle was mailed, containing Mr. Richardson wrote it 6,571 words. with an ordinary Spencerian pen. exceedingly good eye can read it unaided by a glass, but it is just all it can do. A glass brings out every word and every

Dear Editor.

Dart Editor:

The above is elipped from the Stockton
Daily Evening Med. I thought it might
be of some interest as an iron in the
best of the interest as an iron in the
have seen the card and it is indeed a very
small piece of writing. The smallest
number of words in any one time (written cross-wise the card) in thirty, and
the cross-wise the card in the consmall piece of writing the card
with the consmall piece of writing I have
smallest (large) piece of writing I have

Very truly, E. B. Stowr. Stockton, Cal.

Great Works in Olden Times

Wendell Phillips thinks the ancients attained perfection in some arts, the knowledge of which has been lost in our time. It is certain that those most famil-iar with steam

iar with steam power and mod-ern machinery, ern machinery, are puzzled to explain how the grand structures of the meient world were erect-ed. Builders say that no modern contractor could creet the great pyramid in Egy-pt, and lift the gisantic stones at gigantic stones at the summit to the height of four hundred and fifty

A recent visitor to Basiliee, and the ruins of the great temple of Bual, doubts if any modern ar-chitect could re-build the temple in its ancient grandeur. Three huge stones, six-ty-four feet long, thirteen ft. high, and thirteen ft. wide, stand in a wall at the height of twenty feet. Nine other stones thirty feet long, ten high, and ten

wide, are joined together with such nicety that a trained eye cannot discover the line

that a trained eye cambet uneverof juncture.

A column still stands in the quarry, a
mile distant, which is completed, with
the exception that it is not detacted at
exception that it is not detacted at
exception that it is not detacted at
exception light, and fourteen broad, and
one cannot inderstand how it can be separated at the bottom from the quarry
without breaking. The ruits of this vastformer ages.—Clayettle Scatter genine of
former ages.—Clayettle Scatter, and the

Detact to Clayba.

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Josephs. 200 | 90 boller. 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200

A good handwriting opens more ave-nes to business success than any other ngle attainment.



The above cut was photo-engraved from copy flourished by J. A. Wesco, formerly a pupil, now a teacher of writing, at Musselman's Business College, Quincey, III.

Prof. in chemistry lecture: "The per-son in seat number 157 will please take down his feet and not obstruct the light."

The school which John attended unishaye been located "mear the lake where droops the willow."
"John, what is the chief branch of education in your school?" "Willow branch, sir, master's used up mearly a whole tree."

No one knows who invented the fashion As one knows who increment he cannot in society of turning down the corner of a visiting card; but the fashion of turning down the corner of a street was first thought of by the man who owed a small bill to the tradesman he saw coming.

Nervous little Rob was nearly frightened into its one day, when handing old Parson Few In his hard unsmiting way, with a voice like thunder, asked him suddenly "Who made the world in six days and rested on the seventh?" "I did," sevenanted the child, hursting into tears; "but—I'll—never—do so—any more!"

Prof. "Mr. V., for what was the war with Pyrrhus remarkable?" Mr. V. "I think that it was the first time that the Romans ever saw the elephant."

"Mother," said a little square-built urchin about five years old, "why don't the teacher make me monitor, sometimes? I can lick every boy in my class but one."

Teacher: "Peter, you are such a bad boy that you are not fit to sit in the company of good boys on the bench. Come up here aud sit by me, sir."

hoy, "And why?" "dead, sir."-London Teacher. " Because he's

hoy. "And why?" "Because he's dead, sir."—Imadea Tenher.

It is very graftfying to hearn from a maphiet recently besset to Johns and the second of the secon

Figures.

Figures and letters are so closely allied that a failure in the formation of one will always indicate the other. The fact that the pupils of our public schools make thousands of figures every week is consequently for the public schools make thousands of figures every week is consequently for the figures of the figures indicate poor writing, careless figures indicate aport writing, and carelessness with always precede progress. A comparison of the figures is a chinching argument of the figures with fifty-two letters is a chinching argument of the figures of the figures, with the ability to exceed the figures, with the ability to ex-





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LOndon, England

NEW YORK, JULY, 1881.

A Penman's Convention

Several times, since the publication of the JOURNAL, an effort has been made through its columns to induce the holding of a genuine Penman's Convention. Why can it not be done? Three years ago a vigorous effort was made which resulted in a so-called Penman's Convention in this city, but under the broad invitation which included Business College proprietors as well as authors and teachers in all branches of business education, the peumen were so completely outnumbered that in a permanent organization they were practically omitted, and the Association at once took the name of the "Business College Teachers and Penmen's Association. Under this title it convened at Cleveland in 1879, and also at Chicago in 1880. At the latter meeting the title was changed to that of the "Business Educator's Association of America," and penmen and penmanship scarcely had a place upon the programme of exercises, less than one hour having been devoted to that subject during the entire session. It is therefore quite apparent that, whatever may be the future of that organization, it is not to be a l'enman's Association, or one in which peumen will receive very much more recognition or attention than in any other of the various educational conventions of the land. We have not yet seen a programme of the proceedings for the coming session, and cannot there-

fore, speak of it in respect to penmanship; know that it is not practical, even were the managers so disposed, to give in a three days' session, the time which ought to be devoted to practical and artistic penmanship, and at the same time properly consider other subjects of count or greater importance to an association osed essentially of Business College proprietors. It must therefore be quit apparent to professional penmen, that if they are ever to enjoy the full advantages properly derived from associating together and comparing notes as teachers and artists, it must be in a new and entirely distinct organization. It has been suggested that a Penman's Convention mig be held in some place, and at a time to closely precede or follow the sessions of the "Business College Convention." This we think very proper, as many of our best penmea are identified with business colleges, and would desire to attend both

There needs to be no antagonism or jealously between two such Associations, their interests would not clash in the slightest. The two Associations would be necessary only that sufficient time and attention might be devoted to penmanship to cover every department of the art, and to consider every measure of interest to the profession, which cannot, as has already been shown, be done as a side issue in a Business College Convention.

It is, of course, too late to think of holding a Convention this season, but it is a subject worthy of consideration by every penman in the land. We shall hope to hear from many through the columns of the Journal, and what is more, we expect to be one in the composition of a Penman's Convention in July or August, 1882. Who next?

Suggestions.

The following are some suggestions made to William Allen Miller, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Penman's Association in 1878, by that veteran pennian, W. C. Cooper, relative to the advantages to result to penmen

from such association:

Ist. Such an Association will give the profession more character.

2d. It will increase its influence.

3d. While on the one hand, there is no pensoan who would not be benefited by membership, a majority would be matematically a majority would be matematically as a solution.

rially so.
4th. It would introduce all penmen to 4th. It would introduce all penuen to each other, and make correspondence passible and mutual encouragement possible. 5th. It would put the profession in a position to overcome outside antagonism and command employment for all meritand command employment for all meritand exacting and basiness now in the lunds of person attectly unfit, and kept there by other associated influences, and place it in the hands of the profession.

The It would neutralize at very formid-The It would neutralize at very formid-The It would neutralize at very formid-tool under the profession of the profession and processing the would advance the interests of all meritarious pen publications and movements. Inasamed as there is no possible doubt.

torious pen publications and unovements.
Inasmuch as there is no possible doubt that the ingenuity of the craft might, by well managed effort create new channels with the control of the

the interests of some in minor features, it would in other directions more than sup-

would in other directions more than sup-ply any losses in this respect. On the country needs four meritorious pro-fessional penment to every one that it has, and would properly give them work enough, if compelled by a outred, wise-constant of the part of the Profession. Let unseed the part of the Profession.

The Whittaker Court-Martial.

The Whittaker Court-Martial after a session of nearly four months has closed. Its verdict will remain a secret until it has been reviewed by the Secretary of War who will then make it public.

The trial has been unusually protracted and the investigation has been most impartial and searching. The Court was composed of nine distinguished U. S. army officers, while the case on either side was conducted by skilled and zealous

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, the counsel for Whittaker, was indefatigable in his ef-forts and conducted the entire case with a degree of ability and courtesy which has been rarely equalled in a court of justice,

The Judge Advocate, Major A. B. Gardner, who conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution, if not the equal of the astate and experienced Governor in all the nice technicalities of the law, could not have been outdone in the general manage-ment of his case; his final summing up of the evidence was clear, logical and masterly.

It is a general impression that Whittaker has been found guilty of perpetrating the alleged outrage upon himself and of writing the note of warning.

It is not our purpose at this time to review at any length the testimony of the experts in this now velebrated case, but we desire so far as we are able to cor-rect a few of the very erroneous impres-sions that have gone forth through the press respecting the conclusiveness of the

expert testimony.

It is the general impression that there was a wonderful contradiction among the experts who were called to testify respecting the note of warning, and that at the different trials the same experts have given strangely contradictory and hence unreliable testimony.

This erroneous impression is largely due to the garbled and unreliable newspaper reports which were often apparently colored to suit the prejudices of the reporter or the publishers, and sometimes misunderstanding or confusion of testimony, and then again false impressions were created by publishing detached portions of the testimony. As a specimen in stance of false or blundering statements we quote a section from the New York nes report respecting our own tes-

"Expert Areas was recalled, and by extimony:

"Expert Ames was recalled, and by exfor. Chamberhain was subjected for nigid roos-examination. He admitted having
made three examinations of the landwas a subject of the landland was the landwas a subject of the landland was the landland was the landwas the land
was the land
was

Had it been the intention of the writer of the above to present the exact reverse of the truth, as elicited in the court-room he could not have done better. We did not reach three conclusions, nor did we so admit. What is stated with reference to the first examination at West Point is fairly correct. As regards the second alleg ed conclusion in which we are made to say that either the writer of No. 189 or No. 23 wrote the note, it is falsely absurd as both Nos. 189 and 23 were written by the same hand (Whittaker's) and were pronounced to be identical with each other and with the note of warning by us on both examinations at West Point as well as at the late trial. The only doubt we ever entertained or expressed was induced by a piece of fictitious writing which was purposely made to resemble the note of warning, and placed among the writing at our first examination at West Point. In our written report at that time we stated definitely that but for this (lictitious) writing our report would have been

absolute, that the writing of specimens Nos. 23 and 189 were identical with that of the note of warning, and in our opinion were written by the same hand. So long as we believed the fictitious writing to be that of a Cadet, we thought it to be barely possible that its author might have written the note of warning simulating that of Nos. 23 and 189, but when that writing was shown to have been fletitious, our West Point report was rendered (as was our testimony in the late trial) positive against Whittaker as being the author of the note of warning, which fact, however, was entirely unknown to us at the The 307 different writings which we examined being designated by ununbers, any knowledge respecting their authors and a consequent exercise of favor or prejudice was utterly impossible.

Sadler's Counting House Arithmetic.

This work, which was announced in the last number of the JOURNAL as being in press and nearly ready for sale, is now complete and a copy is before us. We had anticipated something quite beyond any work hitherto published in the form of a practical arithmetic, but this work entirely exceeds our expectation both as regards its magnitude and the exhaustive and practical methods of presenting and performing all manner of arithmetical problems.

The numerous short and improved methods of calculating would confound a Daboll and astonish Barnum's lightning calculator. The work consists of 500 large 8 vo. pages, printed in bold, clear type, and is thoroughly practical through-out. In addition to giving improved methods of calculation and practical examples for business it is replete with reference tables for bankers, brokers, nerchants, bosiness men, accountants, farmers, mechanics, teachers and students. The work certainly more fully meets the demand of the counting room and business collego than any other work we have ever seen. It is mailed to any address for \$2.00. See advertisement in another column

Fraude.

The Agents Herabl, of Philadelphia, Pa., is doing a decidedly good work throughout the country by publishing a list of the names of the numerous swindling individuals and their various aliases under which they have run swindling operations in the various cities of the country. Most of those exposed have been denied the privileges of the U.S. mail on the ground of the fraudulent character of their business.

These names alone occupy over a column of fine type, and embrace almost every line of business. The Herald is otherwise an interesting and valuable periodical, especially so for all classes of agents. Fifty cents a year; single copies ten cents.

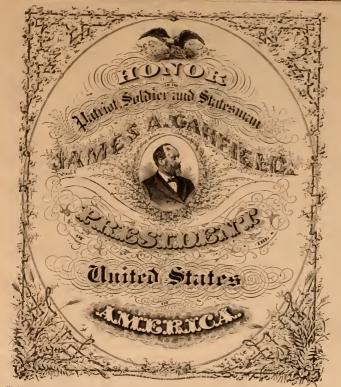
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King Club.

The King Club for the past month is sent by L. Asire from Marquette, Mich., and numbers seventeen. Mr. Asire says: "I am now here on Lake Superior combining pleasure with business, and have good prospects for both." The denizens of Lake Superior will do well to avail themselves of the instruction of so skillful a teacher as Is Mr. Asire.





We have deemed it appropriate, under the circumstances, to present in our columns the above portrait and testimonial to President Garded which is photo-engraved from a pen and ink drawing executed at the office of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

Should any of our readers desire copies on a flue quality of plate paper, for framing, they can secure them by remitting the

President Garfield.

Among the well-nigh innumerable touching tributes to the wisdom and excellence of the acts and sayings of President Garffeld, called forth by the late attempt upon his life, few are more appropriate to his own circumstances as worthy of repetition than the incident which occurred in this city on the day after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Nor can we do better than to give the narrative in the fitty chosen words of the Rev. S. B. Rossiter of the North Preshyterian Church of this city. In an elo quent discourse delivered the morning after the attempted assassination of President Garffeld, Mr. Rossiter said

after the attempted assessination of President Gardell, Mr. Residers said:

"It was the morning after President Lincohn's assessination. The country was existed to its utmost tension, and New York elly seemed ready for the scenes of the French Revolution. The intelligence of the French Revolution. The intelligence was a second of the French Revolution. The intelligence of the French Revolution. The intelligence was the formal to the present of the present of the fate of the present of the present

in the room waiting Butler's arrival. The fearfully solemn and swajing mass of people that blockaded the street preserved for the most part a dead slience, or a deep lead to the most part a dead slience, or a deep way to the most part a dead slience, or a deep way the street toward and the a rising wave up the street toward and the right. At length the batons of the police were seen swinging in the sir, far up in the left, parting the crowd and pressing it back to a subject to the police were seen swinging the air, far up in the left, parting the crowd and pressing it back to the police were seen swinging the crowd and pressing the most of the police were seen swinging to another the police were seen swinging to the silice was known and the roy of batter, Bartler' roung out with tremendous and heart for the police was broken, and the ergo of batter, Bartler' roung out with tremendous and heart for the police was broken, and the roy of batter, Bartler' roung out with tremendous and heart for the participation of the same of the same was broken to the participation of the same was fairly wild. The old man leaned over the internal same was same was fairly wild. The old man leaned over the internal same was same was fairly wild. The old man leaned over the internal same was same and mest thing to blidding the crowdian and mest thing to blidding the great of the participation had swelled to the crest-street, the one dead the anoment before that "Lincolm ought to have been only a same same was same and mest the same was same was same was same and mest the same was same was same and mest the same was s

fore that "Lincoln ought to have been shat long ago." They were not allowed to say it again.

A telegram has just been read from Washington, "Seward is dying." Just then a man stepped forward with a small flag in his hand and beckoned to the crowd. "Another telegram from Washington." And then, in the awful stillness of the crowd, by whose steps had been ar-rested a moment, a right arm was lifted

skyward, and a voice, clear and steady, loud and distinct, spoke out:-

skyward, ama a wine, creat and swangloud and distinct, spike out—

AN ERICTRIC APPEAL.

"Fellow citterns! Clouds and darkness are round about Hin! His pavilion is
lark waters and thick clouds of the
scatter of the state of the control of the control
tablishment of His throne! An the contablishment of His throne! An experiment
at Washington still Hives!"

The effect was tremendous. The crowd
search of the confood and the security of the government
in that hour. As the boiling wave subsides and settles to the sea when somestrung with heat's it daws not tunnall
took it subsand and became still. All
took it subtook it subtook it subtook it subtook it subtook it. All
took it subtook it subtook it. All
took it subtook it. All
took it. Subtook it. Subtook

Another peculiarly touching quotation is the following from General Garfield's speech in Congress on the first anniversary of President Lincoln's death;

sary of President Immons.

There are times in the history of men and nations when they stand so near the weil that separate mortals and inmortals, time from eternity mortals are the their foot, that they can almost here then their foot, that they can almost heat to the heart of the Junius. Through such a time has this nation passed, When two bundred

and fifty thousand brave spirits passed from the field of honor through that thin last its parting folds admind when at last its parting folds admind with a state of the parting folds admind the first parting folds and part parting the first parting folds and part for the first parting folds and parting for the folds and forever. It remains for the fundit and shand forever. It remains for the first parting for foreign and the faith-to go forward in the great work and the faith-to go forward in the great work and it shall be completed. Following the lead of that great man and obeying the lead of that great man and obeying the sounded forth fit, but is remember to the sounded forth fit, but is remember to the sounded forth fit. He has sounded forth His trumpet, that shall never call refreat;
He is stitling out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
He wiff, my soul, to answer Him; be juddiant, my feet, for God is marching on

by teet, for field is marching on Every great political party that has done this country any good has given to it some immortal ideas that have outlived all the members of that party.

The Convention.

In reply to several inquiries relative to the time and place at which the next convention of the "Business Educators Association" is to be held, we would say that the convention is announced to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August th, and continue its session three days. Respecting the programme of exercises we have no information.

W. H. Kitto, whom we mentioned a short time since as the youngest man in the United States who ever received the 32° in masoury, has recently been appointed Secretary of the "Chicago, St Paul, Mhineapolis and Omaha Railway. at Omaha, Neb. Five years since Kitto was a telegraph messenger boy. His rapid advancement to his present enviable position he attributes mainly to his rapid and excellent hand writing.
Mr. Kitto Is not what would be considered
a good professional writer, but has the
faculty of writing rapidly, an excellent
practical hand.

Messes. Weisehahn & Conrey, penmen of St. Louis, Mo., have favored us with a photograph of a finely executed set of resolutions. It is a model of good taste and artistic skill. These gentlemen certainly understand the business of flue

The Washington Chirographic Club, organized and instructed by the Spencer

The Washington Chirographic Club, organized and insertected by the Spencer Brothers, numbers over five hundred members composed mainly of ladies and gentlement from the government departments. Under civil service reform good writing is a necessary qualification for searning and hobbing clerkships in any of the departments.

Here are some words of sarcastle advice that the same words of sarcastle advice into an editor's head, by a often put into an editor's head, by the offen put into an editor's head, by the offen put into an editor's head, by the offen put into an editor's head, by a displaying the assume that the contents of his letter-box: "Don't write too plainly into an editor's head, by a state of the put into a color of the contents of his letter-box: "Don't write too plainly into an editor's head, by a wholly unconnected with the contents of which is letter-box: "Don't write too plainly into a sign of plebelan origin. Serany your every word with the plaints and the covery word in the proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United States, and the overst hint at the name be sufficient. For example, the property of the property of the property of the post of the minutes—elone—in the woods, and a revolver in our hip pocket.

"I assure you, gentlemen," and the convict open entering the prison, "that

woods, after a revolver in our mp pockes.

"I assure you, gentlenen," said the convict opon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demanded all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this position was an entire sorprise. Had I position was an entire sorprise. Had precinprofily declined to the definition of the property of the

Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.



C. H. P., Keokuk, Iowa. 1 send you three questions for the JOTANAL more especially to be answered by the patrons: 1. What determines the slaut of each capi-tal-supposing the standard forms be taken? 2, 1-it necessary to change position of self or paper while executing solution of self that with the self-supposition of self-supposition of self-tion of the self-supposition of self-supposition of self-sup-tion of the self-supposition of self-supposition of self-sup-visible executing with the forearm or wholearm. If soj why?

The above are practical questions, and since they seem to be propounded more to the readers than to the editor of the JOURNAL, we invite and will await answers before making any attempt at elu-

A. D. W., Jersey City, N. J. Please inform one through the columns of the JOURNAL respecting the best materials for specimen work in paper, ink and pensions.

Ans. - Respecting this inquiry would be different answers from different penmen, some prefer a fine quality of Bristol board, while others prefer What-man's hot-pressed drawing paper, and where brush and tint is employed the latter is undoubtedly the best; but for pure ly pen work we prefer and always use a fine quality of Bristol board, using India ink, freshly ground from the stick; for pens we use a large variety, for fine writing and drawing, Gillott's 303 or Spencerinn artistic No. 14 are mostly used; for flourishing, the Penman's Pavorite frequently a fine gold pen; for Old Eng-Text lettering we use broad pointed steel pens, the points varying according to the width of the desired



C. L. Ricketts is special teacher of writ-ing in the Public Schools, East Saginaw, Mich. He is a flue writer and a popular

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of the Albany (N. Y.) Business College is in-structing, as is his custom during his sum-mer vacation, at Penn Yan, N. Y.

G. W. Michael of Delaware, Ohio, is a live, enterprising teacher of writing, and we judge from reports, a popular and suc-ces-ful teacher.

A recent issue of the New York Mercan-tile Review pays a high compliment to Brown's Business College of Jersey City, N. J., which we believe to be well deserved.

Messes. Eaton & Burnett have recently organized a Chirographic Club in their Baltimore (Md.) Business College, the suc-ess of which is highly complimented in the Bultimorean.

Thomas Powers, formerly proprietor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Business College, has opened a college at Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Powers is a faithful and earnest teach-er, and will undoubtedly give full satis-faction to all who may become his patrons.

Messrs, Miller & Drake, Proprietors of the New Jersey Business College of New-ark, N. J., have Issued a very attractive entalogue, which is in keeping with the good judgment and enterprise which has characterized their entire school manage-

L. Madarasz who has for some time past been with Gaskell at Jersey City, has taken a position as teacher of writing in the Sterling (III.) Business College. Mr. Madarasz is one of the very best writers in the country, and we trust he will do honor to his new position.

E. K. Bryan, who has for many years conducted the Columbus (Otio) Business College, has hardy sold his college and is open for an engagement to take charge of any department in a his-iness college. Mr. Bry an has had long experience, and has wou an envisable fame as a business col-lege teacher.



This work is universally conceded by the press, professional pennaeu, and artists generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical and artistic guide to arraneous pennanship ever published. Sent, post paid, to any address on recept of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOHNAL.

The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11844 in size.

The above cit represents the title page resolutions for the Ohl Ecliuse Ludge of New British. It says, "us a work of art page to the control of the control



A. G. Ward, Union Grove, Iowa, sends a handsomely executed specimen of flour-ishing and several well written card specimens.

L. W. Hallett, West Danby, N.Y., sends several specimens of off-hand thourishing, which are meritorions both in design and manner of the execution.

F. P. Preuitt, Proprietor of Fort Worth (Texas) Business College, sends several well excented specimens of practical writ-ing, and reports that his school is unusu-

ally prosperous.

E. M. Huntsinger, teacher of penmanship at the Providence (R. I.) Business College, encloses several specimens of practical writing which are of a high order of excellence, for grace of form and movement they are rarely excelled.

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any department in a husiness college. Mr. Bryan has had long experience, and hus won an enviable fame as a business college teacher.

E. K. Christ, of New Britain, Conn., is paid a high complinent by the Weterbury (Conn.) American for the skillful manure in which he recently engraved a set of The artist was H. B. Parsons.

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of January 1878. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1889 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75; with all of our premiums, for \$2.

Good Figures.

CADY & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COL-LEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INST., NEW YORK, June 30, 1881.

New Yours, June 30, 1881.)

Editors of Penami's Act Journal:

1 read Mr. Peirre's article on figuremaking, in the last ounber of the Jottes

NAL, with much interest

special and symmetry, but we do not reach

the special and symmetry, but we do not reach

a few specimens made by my boys. They

are of average quality, and we do not be

studied. Saidly work to fail below this

studied.

standard.

I think one great fault in teaching figures is in making them too large. These are on a scale of six to the inch. I furnish students with paper ruled to that width. What do you think of them?

Truly yours,

C. E. CADY.

We think well of them, brother Cady, so much so that we have photo-engraved and present herewith one of the speci and present necessital one of a specimens in perfect fac-simile, except the ruling of the paper which 1 think is a good idea. We fully agree with Mr. Cady that figures are an essential feature of good writing especially so with accountants, entry clerks, and others having much to do with figures; also, we agree with him in the assertion that figures are usually made much too large. Large figures are not nearly so rapidly made, nor are they so readily distinguished as smaller ones, as they more nearly fill the spa between the lines and are therefore often very nearly a solid mass, requiring close scrutiny to distinguish between them. The following is a copy of one of a package of specimens scut by Mr. Cady, which we deem highly creditable.

Pen Study.

Pen Study.

BY EVAN, PASTON.

Practice in pennancish is not everything; there is another requisite quite as important, and that is study—actual brain work. It is one thing to be able to imitate a copy, it is another thing to be able to imitate a copy, it is another thing to be able to imitate a copy, it is another thing to be able to end to be able to imitate a copy, it is another thing to be able to end to be able to imitate a copy, it is another thing to be able to imitate a copy, it is another thing to be able to imitate a copy, it is another thing the able to end the able to end the able to end to end the copy and the able to end to e

But this requires study, and why should not the permun study as well as the schonf? There is no art, trade or profession under heaven, that will honor a man who has left his wits belimb him. Broin is the first and last fix and a study a study and a study and a study as a study a

Beware of Overwork.

Beware of Overwork.

How to accomplish the most good work in a given length of time without detriment to the boilly healthy should be the study of every pennan. Young pennen often want to do too much in a single day. They become interested in a fine piece of pendrawing, or ornamental work of some kind, and work at it beyond all reasonable hours without a thought of the ill result sure to follow. There is a good ornation and the sound was a some time discovered that he has a taxed his nerves too long, in the exe-



cution of claborate and interesting work. Every such experience is detrimental to the bealth, and should be avoided by taken to be found to be provided by taken to be of the greatest benefit should be taken before the periman becomes aware that the needs it; he should always stop before he is tired (we are well aware that this rule cannot always be toosly followed its rule cannot always be toosly followed by the control of the control of

increasing four hours might not be too long.

Abundant exercise in the open air is of the greatest huportance to every penman, and should be taken just after meals. The food should be of good quality and of such a nature as to keep the bowels active. Construction must be avoided by all who condition. If dilet and ordinate to good condition. If dilet and ordinate to good condition. If dilet and ordinate to good condition. If dilet and ordinate to the condition of exercise should be adopted.

The swillowing of drugs, we believe, should be avoided. We would recommend that every pennan purchase and read the little book called "Health by Exercise."

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Lesson in Practical Writing. No. XII



"How an A member of our class asks. I to learn to write well and rapidly at the same time? When I write slowly and take pains, I write tolerably well or a least form my letters well though my writing is greatly wanting in ease and grace but when I attempt to write rapidly, my letters are ill-formed and writing is miser Should I continue to write rapidly while learning or adhere to slow and care ful practice and trust to acquiring speed erward?" Upon this point teacher differ widely, some hold that the true way rapidly from the outset. With this theory we disagree, totally As well ask a child to run before it walks. Skill and dexterity in all things come only from long and habitual practice and by slow degrees. Writing, as we have said before, is quite amuch a matter of thought and study as practice. A correct mental conception of the forms of letters and the general construction of good writing must first be acquired, the eye disciplined and a refined taste acquired before good writing is even possible for the hand to execute; this must be by a slow painstaking process, form, slinde, combination and all the re quisites of good writing are to be thoughtfully considered, this is best done when writing slowly, when this is accomplished the hand under the guidance of a mind clear, ready and correct in its conceptions will guide the hand more rapidly, and cer tainly in its efforts to acquire celerity of movement and the execution of good and rapid writing. It must be borne in mind that the peculiar movement practiced will have much to do with the rapidity and grace of the writing. Persons practicing the finger-movement exclusively can no more compete with those using the museular or fore arm movement than can a stage coach with the locomotive, nor can shaded writing be executed with the celerity of unshaded writing. We therefore repeat our advice, to all our class to persistently adhere to deliberate practice until they have acquired the ability to give a correct form to all the letters, practicing the muscular or fore arm movement; at the same thme adopting a medium size and unshaded hand as the most probable course to

good and rapid writing We repeat the following movement ex ercise which should be carefully practised. Remember that aimless, scrawling, scrib ling is no more practicing writing than is the street erier elecution.

The following is presented as the regular

12 J. O. Raining

A Few Thoughts Upon Teaching. BY E B BUNTSINGER,
Of the Bryant and Strutton College, Providence
R. I.

Judging from my experience as a sta-dent when under the instruction of one of the ablest teachers of commercial branches, plain and ornamental penman-ship, and since as a teacher of commercial studies. I have come to the helief, that in whatever execution in life, the art of pleasing is an essential constituent to

In no profession should it be more coroughly cultivated and developed to and the profession should it be more throughly equivated and developed to insure success than in the art of teaching. Belleving the above to be of prime importance, I will add a few remarks in regards much medicate ship of a support of the property of th

consequently is thrown upon his own capabilities, and if the course of training was not thorough, will soon get discour-aged and, as a matter of course, fail.

It is very desirable that a teacher should be able to select suitable copies, teach them in his sown language, and be able to illustrate his copies and ideas on the blackboard, in such a variety of novel blackboard, in such a variety of novel held as by image by the attractiveness of his explainations and illustrations.

Since there are no two students exactly aidic in disposition or equalities a variety aidic in disposition or equalities a variety order that all pupils can grasp the heles and be unconsciously forced to fall in love with the exercise. Many of our best teachers are constantly proving that nothing will so create an interest among a subject tangit, and by a little care he may inspire his students with that desire for excellence which will steadily and tseadily and the seadily and the s may inspire as sentences with that desire for excellence which will steadily and surely lend them to love and work for good penmanship, actually taking all the responsibility of government from his

responsibility of government from instances and the control of the founders.
The common idea that only a glitted on learn to write well has been

perfect in his penmanship

Ninety-Nine Tons of Gold.

Nicety-Nine Toos of Gold.

It rosts \$1,000 to send \$5,000,000 in malike the the the New York. Assay Office to the Childelphia Mint. That is why a room in the Assay Office is at present walled around with gold bricks. The weight of \$8,000,000 is eight toos and a quarter, or, more accurately, 16,5-85 pounds. Congress was acked for \$80,000. Heart of the properties of \$20,000. Because of

into the moulds, the oxygen of the alr attacks the copper of the alloy and turns it blank. If it were worth while to pra-tect the bricks from the air until they get cold they would never get any deriver in cold they would never get any deriver in thirds of all these bricks are made of Prench twenty-frame phoes. Those bricks made of gold directly from the mines are very nearly pure metal, and are as bright as coins. The drainage cot at five per cent, would make a golden stream of \$342 an hour, running day and night.

night.

"I know just as well how much gold there is in this room," superintendent Actor said, as be gazed about at the piled up wealth, "as I know my own age, but notwithstanding that it must all be weighed again in anti-platien of the account to be rendered by July 1. If we produce the property of the product of the product product is not because the product product in the product product product in the product produc

se. The men who handle the gold, though not differing much in outward appearant to the casual observer from coal heaver are, in fact, men of intelligence, of a proved reputation, and who receive goo

pay. "We would not have all this trouble "We would not have all this trouble," said the chief weigher, as he put a 500 name weight gently on the scales with his right hand and wheel off his brow with the chief was a summary of the chief world. What we sigh for here is an international system of colunge. The most of all this weight came to this country as good foreign coin, but its hack of uniformity with our mininge compets the Uniformity with our mying or mining competition." Alarger supply of foreign coins than

swights all day."

Alarger supply of foreign coins than usual has come into the country slove August last, because the rate of exchange has been in our favor. It was explained that the most of the News Office by express from inless and from various business, houses. It sometimes happened that a deposit of original dust, in small baky grains, was brought into the office had brought it fast with him on a visit to his former home.

had brought it East with him on a visit to his former home.

The method is to take the gold on de-posit from the bankers or others who send it, and to give them a check on the Sub-Treasory after an assay had been made. Each deposit of gold is melted

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNA

and cast joto bricks in every case before the assay is made. Two small quantities are then collected in the case of the men in the assay room. Here seven grains are then collected in the case of the men in the assay room. Here seven grains and a half of each quantity are carefully weighed out by each own on a separate pair of scales endosed in a present and a half of each quantity are carefully weighed out by each own on a separate pair of scales endosed in a present and a state of the two assayers works separately but in a similar number to the end of the case of the weighed gold a definite quantity of silver. This is done because the nirrie acid to which it is to be subjected, with not forret out very small fraction. Each adds to the weighed gold a definite quantity of silver. This is done because the nirrie acid to which it is to be subjected, with not forret out very send in the gold, but if a large amount of silver is melted up articles of gold and aliver are the method of the part of the part of the silver are the case of the part of the part of the part of a large amount of silver is melted up articles of gold and aliver are them the part of the part of a large amount of silver is melted into the shape of a cornateopia to receive them. This pelled of gold and silver and leaf is then the part of a large amount of the case of the case of the case of the case of the part of the

The blue liquid which contains the

The blue liquid which centains the copper and silver is run into a tink and weakened with the addition of water. The effect of this simple process is to cause the acid to let go of the silver while it yet clings to the copper aid a refluer, "of a large size and good courage silve will clear the house of ruts and infect, but If you get a smaller eat, or one that is not quite so courageous, silve will let the rats much the control of the c

If you want a good pen for business or school purposes send 30 cents for a quar-ter gross of "Ames' Penman's Favorite"

Pen-holding, Position, Material and

BY C. B. PEIRCE, REORUE, 10WA

Preceding a series of articles through the columns of the JOURNAL, I deem it im-portant to outline some general points, viz.: Pen-holding, Position, Material,

viz.: Pen-holding, Tootton, Marchai, Movement.
Movement.
Movement.

In the hunti and first and second fugers. The inner corner of thumb mail opposite the first joint of first finger. The first finger crossing holders so that the upper part is opposite third joint, and lower part disrectly under right out of second finger and. The KND of second finger turned under so as to nearly touch the thumb. The hand is then supported by third and fourth fingers, (RESTIMO OR FIRST JOINT OF LITTLE FINGER. The end of holder the pen point move to and from the eyes. Position.—By this is meant: 1st, That of the hold; 2nd, Paper; 3nd, Arms, in-

should both toward right sounds eves. Pockins—Phy this is meant: 1st, That of the body; 2nd, Paper; 3rd, Arms, including wrist, hand and fugers; 4th, Feet. Por pupils generally, sit square in front of desk (or table) with body leaning slightly forward and not touching the desk. This will necessitate the paper FORE-ARMS resting near the ethows on the lower edge of desk (about six inches from body), either arm pointing toward opposite corners in the same relative position. The wrist should be straight and not touch the paper. The hand and magers slightly of the others. The land and magers slightly and the others. The feet should be apart, and changed in position to rest the writer. A choice of the several positions known as the front, right, right-oblique and left—either standing or sitting

some of them perhaps have been numbered among the criminals of the land. I heard a gentleman say, that as a str-dent under (sen. Garfield at Hiram Col-lege, he acquired habits of thinking and reasoning which have made him, to some extent, "sievee-ful in his pursuits as a

reasoning which have toade liin, to some extent, successful in his pursuits as a labeliness man. It was to be the seen and the seen and the limit of the limit of ignorance to the light of practical knowledge, has reached some high office, or passed away before they pay homage or munifiest openly their gratitude for the great good they have received at his The bestowal of a fortune upon you.

haods.

The bestowal of a fortune upon you direct would unquestionably arouse your gratitude towards the giver, which you would eloquently express with tongue

and per. The instructor who has given you mental strength and power to be respected in the world and to amass a fortune for yourself or at least gain a liberal maintenance, is a thousand times more your benefactor than one who bestows inheritance of wealth. II. A. S.

RICHOOND, Va., July 214, 1881.

Editors Promon to the monal:
GENTLEARINS—I am a subscriber to your valuable paper, and am much indebted to it for the advancement I have made in pennanship within the past six my writing is something above the average; still fan almost in despair of ever being able to do creditable have been engaged in active business for the past ten years. During that time I have acquired a very thorough knowledge of accounts, and I can, at any time I desire, take

be complimentary to the person and at the same time, unfortunately, discourag-ing. For every one thus suffering there is certainly this consolation at least—he has company,-and although we do not believe that one's nature will be materially changed, yet we think that by purposely subjecting one's self to many and repeated trials such as our correspondent experi-ences, he may and will overcome all such embarrassment from sheer force of habit.

VIRGINIA CITY, July 23, 1881. Editors of Journal

Editors of Journal:

Allow me to add a suggestion. Your columns acknowledge the receipt of elegantly written letters from Flickinger and others. As many of your self-enthers would it not be well to consistently repreduce some of these letters in you paper. I for one should be very glad to see them and time get an idea of their avice.

Accept my congenitations for the excellent per congenitations for the excellent per congenitations for the excellent per congenitations.

It would be a pleasure to us to comply with the suggestion of Mr. Taylor were it practical to do so; but it is not for several reasons. Principally because the letters are not written with a kind of ink and in such manner as to be reproduced by our process, while many of them are too much of a private character to be properly so used. If some of our recognized masters or even aspiring amateurs would take the pains to have some of their elegantly written letters-letters confined to the necessities for



The above cut was photo-engraved from India ink copy, designed and executed by A. H. Hinnan, of Hinman's Business College, Worcester, Mass.

-is of little consequence after control

be of finite consequence after control over the arm is once gained.

Beginners—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 years of age—should sit with right side to desk, with sinte or book straight with the edge.

Material—No improvement, no encouragement, no success can follow the use of years the properties.

agement, no success can follow the use of poor ink, poor puper, poor pens, or lead pencils. So infallible is this law that all SANE persons accept it, knowing that its application is without exception in other

mechanical artis.

Moremets,—There are three separate
and distinct movements in writing known
as the Finger, Fore-arm and Whole-arm,
as the Finger, Fore-arm and Whole-arm,
of the fingers only. By the fore-arm
movement is meant the use of the muscles
of the fore-arm while resting inpon the
dock. By the whole-arm novement is
shoulder. Inevery one the hand assumes
the same position. A union of the forearm and finger, or the whole-arm and
finger forms a combination movement dealone, as it utilizes all the muscles and
renders the excention of all work coay as
well as graceful in style. mechanical arts.

Manenents.—There are three separate

The Teacher's Position.

The Teacher's Poatron.

The highest position that any man can, in truth, sustain to his fellow man and to society, is that of teacher. Whether a science; a business offucator or teacher of classics, his power is creative of usefunces and even greatness. Without him a majority of the illustrons and successful men of the age, in which we live, would have remained ignorant clout, and

charge of the office, and command a much better salary than 1 now get were it not for my trouble, which 1 will now explain in the belief that you, with your large ex-perience, will give me some advice which will benefit me and perhaps others in my

nerience, will give me some advice which will benefit me and perhaps others in my condition.

When called upon by any member of the firm to do a piece of writing in their presence, let it be ever so simple, thecome and the firm to do a piece of writing in their presence, let it be ever so simple, thecome and the second of the second of

in the letter before us, writes a creditable hand, we would say that a sensitiveness of the character be mentions is often an evidence of well developed powers of criticism and not infrequently keeps pace with such development. This fact may photo-engraving-we would be pleased to do them the honor and our readers the favor of presenting them in the columns of the JOURNAL.

Queations for the Patrons of the Journal

Questions for the Patrona of the Journal C. H. P., Keckuk, Lowa.—Why was 50 to 32° chosen as a proper until shart for writing? What system first adopted it? of short and extended letters be the same? 3. Why do most systems fluish or join f at half space above base line. 4. Are the first parts of r, p and final t of less shart than those of any other letter. 5. Does the introductory line of small t have greater shart than that of any other extension of the shart hand the shart was the same final t of the same shart than that of any other extensions of the same shart than that of any other constant t of the same shart than the same shart t of the same shart t

Send \$1.00 Bills.

Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our patrons to hear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight—If properly directed not one miscarriage will occur in the hondred. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are seal by presence of the presence of the processing of the processing the processing of the processing of the processing the processing of the pr

Educational Notes

B. P. KELLEY, 26 BEOADWAY, NEW YORK BURF EDUCATORAL STREE SOLUTED.

The Mohammedan University of El-Azrab, in Cairo, Egypt, according to Dr Unyler, in the Independent, has "ten thousand students, all husy over their Korans and preparing to be priests and mission-

The number of pupils receiving In-struction from the Chinese professor at Harvard, has within a year, Increased one hundred per cent. The class now aggregates two.

China is fogyism incarnate. School-books, written by a contemporary of Daniel, the prophet, are used in her public schools to-day. Prof. W. D. Gunning.

Harvard College has opened free to the public for the summer, its museum of geology, botanic garden, Hemenway gym-masium, Memoriai Hall and Sanders'

Yale boasts the largest college orchestra in the world.

Prof. Platt R. Spencer, proprietor of the Union Budness College, Cleveland, Ohio, reports his school in a fourlsding condi-tion. Over one hundred pupils are now in attendance. The faculty of the college consists of five competent instructors.— Teacher's Unide.

New York State comains 22 colleges and universities, having a combined attendace of 1.145 students, conducted by 305 professors and inters, and prosessing property valued at \$16,094,000. Of these property valued at \$16,094,000. Ut these but four are non-sectarian, viz: Union Columbia College, Cornell and N. Y University. University Quarterly.

University, University Quarterly,
There have been graduated at Yule
College four signers of the Decharation of
Independence, forty-four United States
Senators and one hundred and four Representatives, fifteen foreign annhassantes
successive to the United States (Judge
Walte), twenty-nine State Governors, skyteen Lieutenant-Governors, skyty-five
presidents of colleges, and two hundred
and tffy professors, together with four
best-ourspieles, Websier and Woreverter
were also Yale men.
The head masterships of the great

were also Yale men.

The head masterships of the great public schools at Kton and Harrow are worth \$5.00 to \$85,000 a year, and those of Westminster-Winchester, Rugby, Clanter House and Merchant Tallors are worth from \$12,000 to \$20,000 a year, including the spacious abudes attached to them. The heads of college at Oxford and Cambridge do not receive nearly so much. The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, death of the Point of Christ Church, who is also Doan most herathy pointform hy Year and the Dean of Christ Church, who is also Doan most herathy pointform hy Yeard Is President of Magdalen, which is worth about \$10,000 Magdalen being a very wealthy college.—Western Educational Journal.

The educational progress made by Ten-nessee since 1872 is described as wonder-ful. In that year in some of the counties there was not a single school, either public or private. In 1870 there were 1,432 schools in the State; Just year there were 4,322. In 1875 the average duly attend-ance was 120,395; but year it was 191,431.— X O. Orieidan Alexane.

-X O. Christian Alborate.
We may learn something from the Swedes. It is said they provide achoust in which melgeted children are tanglit. An English traveler, noticing this fact, impurited she there the schools were not impure a factor of the said of the second of the said of the sai

Fruit, Goudann, President of Goud-nan's Bushness College, has had morther link added to his clain of business col-leges, and he is radiant with smiles over this last achievement. It is a little pro-fessor of eight and a half pounds, and as lively as a cricket. He has been named Prank Eastman Goodman after Roger Eastman, the well-known beller of the First National Hank—Noshrille (Tena.) Daily American.

Harvard College recently conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon George William Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly.

According to the official report only about iffeen per cent, of the number of criminals in France, during a year, are to be classed as having a common education, while eighty-the per cent, are liliterate.—Tracker's Guide.

Good penmanship is a most afficient

teacher of spelling. Many a person write a word poorly because he is not certain o teacher of apelling. Many a person writes a word poorly because he is not certain of its orthography, and his pennanship prevents detection. A misopelled word only scrawled. I have seen the word together words and the many times, but never did it looks outserly out of place as when it appeared in the rounded characters of a well-known writingsteacher. A gentleman who stands high among the teachers of Wisconsin, in writing the diphthomys eight and is, makes both letters exactly alike, way between them. There is nothing to he insisted on more stremouncy than plainness in writing. It will prevent attempted deception as well as a great waste of time—A. H. Miller, in Educat and Reelly.

The seven wonder of the world, in an-clent times, were the Pyramids of Egypt, the Pharos of Alexandria, the walls and hunding gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Dima, the statue of the Ulympian dove the Mansodeum of Artenisha and the Col-oscial to the Colosia of the world. In

the Manodeum of Artemisis and the Col-ossis at Ribotes, are the printing-press, the modern times, are the printing-press, the modern times, are the printing-press, the property of the property of the appearance of the phonograph and the electric light. The so-called "Seven Wonders" of the ancients are easily eclipsed by those of the present time. Our "Wonders," un-like those of former times, passess great utility. They show that man, with his threless points, has entered the very tributed to the profounded secrets.—Trochers (build,

profoundest accrete.—Funders Guide.

Womes Flagor, Extra M sequence of the Month of New Lord New Lord

dor, Ivry, Messian, Rombay.—Y. F. School Journal.

Sixty years ago oral spelling, even by a person who did not trip, was a laborious person who did not trip, was a laborious inted going aboat, backing down, hitch-on a mew syllable, backing down to complete the preceding syllable or viblables, going around the word once or twice and several times across—the number of times. Twenty-five years go it was almost miversally thought necessary to pronounce each syllable separately, and the ontire word when spelled; and there are at present many who listed upon this day, and the property of the operations of the mind in writing than by any more cumbrons and unvividedly method?

(I) has been suggested that "balucational Note include thems concerning Rushness College This is a good suggestion, and we will be on too happy to insert a limited number in case, providing our friends will fornish them. They should, of course, be brief and of general literest.)

EDUCATIONAL PANCIES

In Asia the Dead Sea.

Come, young man, go to college, learn to pilot a boat race and bring home a pretty diploma.

A student at Oxford University, obeing asked "Who was Esan?" replie "Esan was a man who wrote fables as sold his copyright for a mess of potash."

A Roxbury girl showing her cousin, a how about four years old, a star, sald; "That star you see up there is bigger than this world." "No, it ain t." said he, "Yes, it is," she replied. "Then why don't it keep the rain off?" said the little fellow.

Command of languages illustrated:— Senior—" Professor, what is meant by 'reputable writings?" Professor—" Re putable writings are the writings of wri-ters of reputable reputations."—University

A young lady graduate may, in after years, forget the title of her essay, but she will always remember how her white dress was made and trimmed.

"What did Cain say when the Lord asked him where his brother Abel was?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of his class. None of the children spoke up, but flually little Jinny suapped his flugers and sald: "I forgot what Cain said, but he assed the Lord back."

A good joke is told of a certain Dublin professor—a stickler for ventilation. Being put in a room at a hotel with another guest, he asked the latter to raise the window at night, as the atmosphere was so close. "I can't, raise it," said the guest, after working at the window for a wille. "Then knock a pane of glassont, said the professor, which was done, and the professor, which was done to sheep, that in the morning he discovered that they had broken into a book case.

A Galveston school teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeed-ed, and, drawing a long breath, remarked; "Hit wasn't for me you would be the greatest dankey on Galveston Island."

THE ARTHROTIC OF LOVE

THE ARTHMOTIC OF LOVE.

2 lovers said beneath the shade,
And I and the other said.
How It 8 that you hell
linve smilled upon this suit of mine.
If 3a heart, I paths for you.
Thy voice is min melody—
The I to be that you will, I want to be a suit of the large of the said. "Why, May!"

A book is a man's best friend, and the only one he can shut up without giving

Scripture Examination. - Question—What do you know of Jonale?

Anoser—Jonali hid himself for forty days and forty nights in the belly of a whale; at the end of this time he was himgry, and he prayed and said. "All-most, thou personalest no to be a Chrismet, the present of the control of the

A disputed point. Yale says to was changed into a bull. The Vassar authority says into a "erazy cow."— Vassar Miscellany. Give Yale credit for a bull.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

"Boys," said the teacher, holding up her right forefinger to make the scholars attentive, "What is Indian meal com-

attentive, "What is Indian meal com-posed of?"

And a little boy in the back seat, who were patched tronsers, got up and said;
"Please, un'am, roast missionaries."

ORTHOGRAPHY.

There was an old lady at Worcester,
Who petted an old Shunghai roreester;
When asked what Indoreester
To fondle the roreester,
She blushed, for the question conforcest
— Yotre Dame Scholastic.

MODERN INFLECTIONS.

From off the running rivulet the leychain is thuwed, And the flutter of the winglet of the dovelet is abroad: The quacklet of the ducklet in the brooklet we can hear,
And the rootlet of the pigiet will presently ap-

pear.

Teacher—"Now, Sammy, have you read the story of Joseph?"

Papil—Or, ve."

Teacher—"Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?

Papil—"They sold him too cheap."

It is written in the Talmid: "The world is saved by the breath of school-children." The writer evidently never sat in school next a boy who grew fat on garlie.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

A cry from the heart. Little Dunce (looking up suddenly from her history hook)— '0h, mununy, darling, darling, I do wish I had lived under James the It.' Mamma—'Why?' Little Dunce—'Be-cause I see here that churation was very much neglected in this reign.'—'Paach.

Just before the public school in New Haven closed for the vacation, a lady teacher in one of the departments gave out the word "foh" for the class to spell. After it was spelled, as was her custom, she asked the meaning of it. No one knew. The teacher then told the class she had that did. After a little while a hand went hastingly up. Teacher—"Well, what is it?" "Pleuse, ma'am, it's a benu."—Danbury News.

Special Rates to Clubs.

The Penman's Convention

Editors Penman's Art Journal

The Penman's Coovention.

Elitors Panama's Art Journal:

(SEATEMENT—I abserved your remarks
in a late issue of your Jou KMA. respecting
a penman's convention in the United States—
—with the matter I am in full accord I regretted exceedingly the ignominions termination of the previous association. This
convention is the previous association of the convention was held, we felt our plumage swell out until our propertions would seem to indicate a treumendousimportance; but when the last meeting
scheen in the convention was held, we felt our plumage swell out until our propertions would seem to indicate a treumendousimportance; but when the last meeting
scheen in our heads and talls to droup,
and very shortly we thought that after
all the Penman's profession is an upstart.
These, of course, were first thoughts—
—and consequently somewhat un—and consequently somewhat unstill, and the ignoring that the Profession
has undergone can be turned aside or
taken away, only by re-organization,—
and that next summer. The profession
has undergone can be turned aside or
taken away, only by re-organization,—
and that next summer. The profession
of the careful of the control of the careful o ier; that will enlarge our respect and sympathy for bother penmen. And then in a short time, we hope, that when a man of our profession is in conversation with others, who know little or nothing of the abilities of different penmen, he will have defined by the state of the stat

Well, if the convention can aid in a re-form like that suggested above, let us have

convention of pennen—July, 1882—hut will try and arrange to hold it before the American one so that we may send official delegates, besides favoring the idea of all attending it. In Canada we are determined to have a

attending it.

That was a good idea, suggested last
month, namely, to hold the convention
immediately before or after the "Business College Teachers' Association. I am, dear sirs, yours very truly

DANIEL SAWYER,

tenographer and penman, Provincial Normal School, Ottawa, Canada.

The Penman's Art Journal.

The Pennan's Art Journal.
We are in receipt of the July number of the Pennas of The Jordon, effected and the Pennas of The Jordon, effected and the Pennas of Low Town, and takes pleasure in referring to a pen drawing in homo of James A. Gardedt, President of the United States, which we justly consider to be one of the most beautiful and ingeniously continued to the pennas of th

How to Remit.

The best and safest way is by Post-office order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered better. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal check, especially for small sums, or Canadian postage stamps.

A farmer, on being asked to write a technonial for a patent clotheawringer, produced the following: "I bought your clotheawringer, and am hugely pleased with it. I bought a jag of wood which proved too green and unfit to burn; I ran the whole load through your wringer and have used the wood for kindling ever since."





Published Monthly at \$1 per Year

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Single Insertion 25 cer	its per line nonparell
1 month 1 Column \$25 00	. 3 mos. 5 mos. 1 year.
13 75	25 00 36 00 88 00
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payable quarterly in adv the above rates. Readir	ance. No deviation from g matter, 50c. per line.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to render the JOURNAL sufficiently interesting and attractive, to secure not only the patronage of all those who are interested in skillful writing or teaching, but their carnest and active co-operation as correspondents and acqueit; yet knowing that the laborer is worthy of his bire, we offer the following

PREMIUMS:

TO every new subscribed, or renewal, enclosing 10 on we will mail the Journal, one year and 11 on we will mail the Journal, one year and 12 one will be subscribed by the Journal of the J compandium of Ornamental Perinanship," price \$5.

For twelve names and \$12 we will forward a popy of "Williams & Packard's Gems of Penanship," retails for \$5.

TO CLUBS:

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London, England

Notice will be given by postal card to sub-scribers at the expiration of their subscriptions, at which time the paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription is renewed.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1881.

The Beginning and Ending of Sub-scriptions.

Persons sending names of subscribers should always specify distinctly the number and volume with which they desire the subscription to begin, otherwise it is entered on the list as beginning with the number preceding the date of the subscription and that number is mailed and als the premium, which too should be care fully designated as subscribers are entitled to their choice of four premiums, viz: the "Lord's Prayer," "Centennial Picture of Progress," "Flourished Eagle" and Bounding Stag." In case no premium is mentioned we mail the current premium for 1881 which is the Bounding Stag. In all eases a postal card is mailed giving notice and the paper discontinued at the expiration of the subscription.

The stopping of the paper has been con-strued by some and especially by our friends and acquaintances as an unwillingness on our part to trust them for the price of a subscription, and they have therefore taken offense, but a moment's reflection will show them the injustice of such an inference. If they can suppose thatwe personally superscribe the wrappers and perform all the detail of mailing monthly the paper to our msay thousand subscribers they might helleve that we could discriminate in favor or them. But these are matters of which can personally take no cognizance. We have been obliged to give our clerks a general rule to be observed uniformly with all sub-cribers. At what time the sub scription of any particular subscriber ex pires we have personally not the slighest knowledge, and if we had, how should we know that there was any desire on their part to longer have the JOURNAL. It is our earnest desire to deal in a just and liberal manner with all patrons of the JOURNAL. How otherwise can we hope to secure and retain their support. enever any one imagines that we are doing otherwise we invite them to at once make known their grievance, and we shall do our best to have it removed.

That many aggravating mistakes occur we know, and they seem well nigh unavoidable in printing and mailing so many papers and in dealing with so many We are also certain that we a the parties most frequently annoyed and injured by these mistakes, as the loss of a paper or premium is to be made up by us, in fact we, stand the aggregate of the l and annoyance from the complaints, while to patrons they come seldom and singly. We ask them to bear this in mind, and view us rather as objects worthy of their sympathy and condolence, than their censure and reproach.

The Annoyances of an Extensive Correspondence

are largely and unnecessarily sugmented by the thoughtlessness or carelessness of writers, and the writers themselves are also frequently sufferers thereby.

The following letter, just received, is one of many indefinite ones, which explain why the JOURNAL or mercandise is not forwarded promptly. We give initials instead of full name.

We may add that this writer has the advantage of a large number of others who neglect to convey the information necessary to enable us to reply, by the omission of their name or address. this cause many important letters remain manswered until the writer, weary of waiting the expected response, writes a letter of inquiry, which, from impatience at a supposed slight or neglect, is often impertinent and sometimes insulting Correspondents would save all parties trouble by carefully reading all communications through before mailing them;

AUGUSTA, ME., Aug. 12, 1881.

Drar Sir:—I have not received the following numbers of the Pennan's Art Journal: No 3x-4 6x7 Will you please inform me why they have not been sent, and oblige F. W. L.

Does our correspondent mean No 3 of the 4th volume and No. 6 of the 7th volnine; or No. 4 of the 3d volume and No. 7 of the 6th volume; or No. 12 (3x4) volume not mentioned, and No. 42 (6x7) volume ditto; or No. 26 (3 x 4-19-4), volume ditto, and No. 42 (6x7), volume ditto; or volume 30, minus four numbers, and either the number or volume 42; or No. 30 minus 4 volumes, with number or volume 42; or perhaps he wishes a number 3, by 4 inches, feet or miles, and either the same or another 6 by 7 ditto; or still, perhaps, and despairingly, it is the statement of the simple equation 3.x-4=6x7: to find the value of x

On receipt of another communication from this correspondent, making transsparent the opaqueness of the above, his request will be promptly attended to.

New Copy Slips

We are in receipt of a package of copy slips recently published by Messrs. Ho-Powers, and Reynolds, of Chicago, which in some respects is a departure from any of the so-called standard systems now in use and which it is claimed by the authors, and not without plausibility, greatly simplifies the writing and diminisbes the labor of its execution. This departure consists.

First. In shortening all the capitals and oped letters to two and one-balf tin height of the contracted letters instead of three times the height as has been universal among other authors; thus contracted the writing is executed not only with greater rapidity but with much less strain upon the muscles of the fingers and

forearm.

Second.—All flourished or superfluous lines are omitted, and the simplest and most legible forms for all the letters have been adopted. While this plan will un doubtedly appeal strongly for favor to the stern and practical demands of business for which it is specially intended, it will be shorn of much of its grace and beauty in the eye of the professional penman, and the lovers of the beautiful in penmanship, but this is a practical age, and the scrawny nag that wins the race at 2.102 takes on an air of beauty with all who make speed the criterion. There are in all 66 copy slips which are put up in styllsh and convenient packages mailed to any address for \$1.00.

The King Club

for this month comes from C. W. Boucher teacher of writing at the Northern Indiana Normal College, and numbers fifty, which makes, with three other clubs sent by Mr. Boncher within about a year, an aggregate of four hundred and seventy-five subscribers; this is by far the largest number ever secured in so short a period of time by any other person, and speaks well, not only for the energy, but skill as teacher and manager, on the part of Mr Boucher. For the Brst requisite in securing numerous subscriptions by a teacher, is that he have the respect and confidence of his pupils, which is won and retained only by good instruction and fair deal. An unpopular teacher gains no hold upon the confidence or esteem of his pupils; for him to advise or solicit their subsciption to a paper is most likely to prevent their doing so from aversion to him, or a suspi cion of some mercenary motive on his part.

The second largest club comes from G. Bixler, Delaware, Ohio, and numbers cleven. Although this is not the season owing to the vacations of schools, for numerous or large clubs, yet we have been happily surprised in receiving by far, more new subscribers than during any corres-pouding period since the publication of the JOURNAL, for which our friends will please accept our thanks.

The Business Educators' Convention.

We are in receipt of a postal card from Robert C. Spencer, President of the Business Educators' Association, announce ing that the convention which was to have been held at Cincinnati on the 6th inst., has been postponed to June, 1882. In the announcement of the convention in our July issue, the figure 6 in the date was accidently dropped out of the forms in going to the press room, and was not observed by us until the entire edition was printed. The accident was one of more than usual

Portsmouth, N. H., the Premium City in Writing at the Centennial and the late Paris Exposition.

We have frequently urged the advantage and economy of employing special teachers of writing in the schools of our cities and large villages, as well as throughout the country. In many of our large cities this is done, and in all instances, so far as we are informed, has proved highly satisfactory. For some years past Mr. J. S. Montgomery has been employed as a special teacher of writing in the public schools of Portsmonth, N In a recent communication upon the subject the Mayor, Hon. Wm. H. Sise, says of his work and the system used :

says of His work and the system used:
"Mr. Montgomery has been teacher of
penusanship in our schools for quite a
number of years past, and during this
time has created a decided revolution in
this branch which is plainly seen by contrasting the scholars' present work with
that of the past. Our peomanship and

book-keeping was ranked the best on exhibition at the late Centennial and at the Paris Exposition, Portsmouth received the Silver Medal. The Spencerian system which has been used to bring about this result is, in my estimation, the best system now in use?"

Colleges and Schools

wishing college currency, diplomas, cir-cular letters in elegant script, letter or bill-heads, blank certificates, receipts, orders, notes, portraits, etc., etc., are re quested to address us for samples and estimates. We believe our facilities for a prompt and economical execution orders in this line are unequalled in the country. Also parties having engraving or pen and ink copy which they desire to have re-produced either by photo-lithography or photo-engraving upon relief plates will do well to address us before giving orders elsewhere.

Figures.

C. H. Peirce, who favors our readers with an article upon figures in this issue, sends for our inspection specimen figures made by twenty-three pupils of his present class, which are highly creditable both to teacher and pupils. One specimen written with the left hand by a pupil, whose right hand was amputated a year since, is quite remarkable, and really compares quite favorably with the specimens writteoby others with the right hand.

Correction.

The following appeared in our July

issue as a personal:

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of the Albany (N. Y.) Business College is instructing, as is his custom during his summer vacation, at Penn Yan, N. Y.

In place of "instructing," our copy read "rusticating." O, if printers would only learn to read!

Good Opportunities.

Any person qualified to take charge of a business college, or desirous of purchasing a well located and paying college, can earn of such opportunities by addressing this office.

The "Complete Accountant" is a popular text-book on book-keeping, exten-sively used in business colleges and schools. It is published by Howe & Powers of the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago, Ill. See their advertisement in another column.

Answers to ORRESPONDENCE.

J. N. P., Montpelier, Ind., requests a to publish a list of all the "Diaplomatic Penmen in the U. 8." We are in doubt as to what our correspondent means by the term " Diaplomatic Pennien" but pre sume that it is those who have Diaplomas It is quite impossible for us to comply with his request from want of the necessary in formation.

S. A. H., Vallejo, Cal. Be so kind as to inform me at what time in the month the JOURNAL is published that I may know when to expect mine?

It has been our endeavor to issue the JOURNAL during the first week of each month, but in Nov. last our printing office was destroyed by fire which delayed the issue until past the middle of the month. since which time the JOURNAL has been orailed about the 15th. We shall endeavor to mail it earlier in the future.

R. M. N., Calumet, Mich. The law regulating license to sell pictures is a lo-cal matter, respecting which, in your state, we are not informed. Your town clerk or any attorney will give you the information you desire.

J. A. W., Atlanta, Ga. Do you advise the use of an oblique pen holder, and if so wby, and where can they be procured

Ans .- Whether or not an oblique holder





The above cut is photo-engraved by the Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl Street, New York, from a page of Williams & Packard's Gems. The original was designed and flourished by John D. Williams

is of advantage depends upon the manner in which one is inclined to hold their pen. Many and perhaps most persons experience a great difficulty in forcing the hand over to the left sufficiently to bring the nibs of the pen to squarely face the paper Where this is the case an oblique holder is a very great aid and the writing exe ented by its use will be rendered much more smooth and free then with a straight holder. The holder may be procured from this office for 20 cents.



Silvan Plumly, of West Liberty, Ind. writes an elegant hand.

G. W. Slusser is having the success in eaching writing in West Va.

O. C. Vernon is having good success teaching writing classes at Sigonier, Ind C. W Robbins is teaching writing at the Gem City Business College, Quiney,

L. Madarasz, the famed card writer and perman is now teaching and also writing cards at the Sterling (III.) Business Col-lege.

lege.

E. C. A. Blecker, formerly proprietor of
the Rockford (III). Business College has
sold his school, but expects to resume
toaching again in the fall.

Albert J. Ostrainder of Morniontown,
lowa, for a lad thirteen years of age,
writes a good letter both as regards composition and style of writing.

C. N. Crandle, artist penman and teacher of writing at Valparasiov, Ind., sends a
clin of subseribers to the Journal AL. Mr.
writer and teacher.

Mr. Charles Rollinson, who for some

Mr. Charles Rollinson, who for some time past has been a popular and skillful

pen-artist in the office of the JOURNAL, Is rastlenting during his vacation at Lake Winnipiscoge, X. II.
Fledding Schoffeld, the accomplished teacher and pen artist of the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Newark, X. J., is rustlening during his summer vaca-tion at Cape Cod, Mass.

J. W. Ractiffe is reaching writing alogs.

tion at Cape Coil, Mass.

J. W. Ractifie is teaching writing classes at Seaville Va., and vicinity. He writes a very good and correct hand. A flourished bird which he inclosed was very at the collection of the control of the collection of the col

ment.

A. B. Capp, penman in Heald's San Francisco (Cal.) Business College, renders doubly valuable the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ which the sends for a renewal of his subscription by the su-perhly written letter, and warm expre-sion of esteem for the JOTHNAL, and its ciltors, with which it was necompanied.

editors, with which it was necompanied. J. F. Whiteleather is engaged to tench penmanship for the coming school year at the Fort Wayne (Ind.). College, and also in the Manmee Business College which is conducted under the anspires of the first named institution. Mr. Whiteleather is an accomplished writer and will, we trust, win honor in bis new and responsible po-sition.

sition. Messrs, T. W. Jamison and W. H. Devon, tenchers at Saddler's Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Baltimore, Md., recently visited our sanctum under quite favorable angletes, having lene introduced by that plumed knight of the quilt, H. A. Spener, as pligrius bouneward hound from that shrine of spiritual Inspiration, Martha's Manyackele computer, a Book Martha's Manyackele computer, as Book and the proposed control of the proposed proposed

Martias Vincyard.

W. J. Coskey, who conducts a Book-keeping, Peomanship, and Phonographic Avadenay at 1510 Chestnut street. Phila-delphia, and who, by the way, is an accomplished writer, renews his subscription and says: "The JOURNAL has

proved itself an entertaining companion and quite suggestive of improvement in every department of penmanship."

D. W. Hoff, of Cambridge, Ohio, states that some time in November, 1880, he with others paid A. S. Wyman, a teacher of writing, for their subscription to the JOURNAL. Since neither their names nor the money have ever been received at this office, it is incumbent upon Mr. Wyman to rise and explain. Will be do and avoid a more extended notice?



H. W. Wannemoetsch, Baltimore, Md., incloses a specimen of flourishing.

D. M. Ferguson, Hintonbury, Canada, ends several well written card speci-

M. M. Beaver, Bingham Cauon, Utah, ends a creditable specimen of writing and lettering.

A. H. Bailey, Sheffleld, Pa., sends a flue specimen of the figures which he employs In keeping his hooks; they are O. K.

In Keeping ins anones; they are of A.

J. C. Brown, teacher of writing at the
Central Normal College, Danville, Ind.,
sends a specimen of flourishing in form
of a bird and quill, which is creditable.
C. H. Peirce, of Peirce's Normal Penmanship Institute, Keokuk, Jowa, incloses in an elegantly written letter, an
off-hand Italian alphabet, also standard
capitals, which are rarely excelled.

capitals, which are rurely excelled.

J. M. Pearson, of Bryan, Texas, Incloses in a gracefully written letter, several specimens of good practical writing. He says, "I find the JOTRNAL very value and be an instructive, and would be a subscriber were the price several times as much as it is."

L. J. Grace, a pupil with Platt R. Spen-

cer, Cleveland, Ohio, writes a graceful and beautiful letter, in which he incloses several superior card specimens. He says, "I could not do without the Jortzwaf, the specimens of engrossing which it gives are alone worth many times its subscrip-tion price."

J. W. Wesco, who has for some time past been teaching writing in the Gem City Business College, at Quintry, Ib., is City Business College, at Quintry, Ib., is writing in a Business College in that city, Mr. Wesco is an accomplished writer and a popular teacher, and will indomittedly win favor in this new position. The specimens which he inclosed are of a high order of merit.

speciments with an inconsent are in high order of merit question of practical withing comes front J. C. Miller, teacher of writing at Allen's Business College, Mansfeld, Pa. Mr. Miller is not only a graceful writing at Allen's Business College, Mansfeld, Pa. Mr. Miller is not only a graceful writer, but is also an accomplished artist in crayon. A recent issue pays him the following complineers:

"The neatest specimen of crayon art work I have ever seen is on exhibition at our past-office. It is the work of Prof. J. department of Allen's Business Malison Square, New York City, and is an life-like that one can imagine binself there in the horrying through of pedertiness trying to keep and trong of pedertiness trying to keep and trong of pedertiness trying to keep and carriages, drays, etc.—It is said to be valued at \$150, and is a piece of work the artist can well be proud of?

Extra Conies of the Journal

Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

club of subscribers.

Subscriptions to the JOERNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of January 1878. All the back numbers from that date with the four pre-nioms will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1890 and 1891, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75, with all of our premiums, for \$2.

General Directions for Making Figures ORDER OF SDEPLICITY



1. They should be small.
2. They should be small.
3. They should be near each other.
4. They should be slanting.
5. They should be made by counting

or on time.

The 1 and 0 are made with one count.

The 6, 8 and 9 are made with two

counts.
The 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 are made with three

counts.
Figures generally occupy one space.
The 6 and 8 are one-half space higher than all others.
The 7 and 9 extend one space below base line.

POINTS TO BE OAINED

POINT TO BE OAINED.

1. Form (usken singly); 2. Arrangement; 3. Speed (taken singly); 4. Mixed figures; 5. Habit established.

Remark.—Forbeginners lease off all shade.
Note.—Pupils should not be satisfied with their work until execution is easy and graceful without booking.

Result.—Business figures at the rate of sixty ner minute. sixty per minute

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS
Based upon Time, Length, Shade, Outne, Points to be Avoided and Comline, Poparison.

Time.-One count

Length.—One space.
Shade.—Increasing or decreasing stroke.
Outline.—Straight line on main slant, NAUGHT.

Time .- One count

Time.—One count. Length.—One space. Outline.—Length two times its width. Points to be avoided.—1, Making too round; 2, disconnecting at top; 3, extend-ing beyond with last line.

Time.—One count.
Length:—One and one-half spaces.
Shade.—Increasing and decreasing
stroke on research
make short through and slightly curving,
make short through a slightly curving,
make short through a slightly curving,
and coval one-half space in height, or one-third
the length of figure and ending at lowest
point of oval, The width of oval, two
times that of space at left.
Comparison.—Like last part of capitals
G and X.

Time.—Three counts.
Length.—One space.
Shade.—On brst line with decreasing

Shake.—On birst line with decreasing stroke.

Outline.—Made with three curve lines (for beginners three straight lines will do hetter). First part three-fourths of a space, beginning at top. Second part so see the space of the strong space of the space

Time.—Two counts.
Length.—One and one-half spaces.
Shade.—On lower balf of first part.
Outline.—The first part resembles the
printed 8, the second part as slight curve.
Points to be avoided.—1. Starting
downward in straight line and making
backwards. 2. Starting downward in
straight line, turning to the left and
in straight line, turning to the left and
ing an ordinmy 7 and crossing with a
straight line.
Comparison.—Some as capital 8 reComparison.—Some as capital 8 restraight line.

Comparison.—Same as capital S reversed.

Time.—Three counts.
Length.—One space.
Outline—Make first straight line, one half space in length, retrace one-half its length (or form loop) making short turn to the right, forming an oval and ending about two-thirds the helght of former Laat part a dash (came length as first line) and joined at top.



This work is universally conceded by the press, professional pennion, and articles generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical and articles guite to ornamente pennianship ever published. Sent, post path, to any address or necepit of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of twelve subcribbers to the JOUNAL.

The above cut represents the title page of the WORK Whilet is \$11x14\$ in size.

Points to be avoided.—1. Making with-out retracing.—2. Ending downward with second part.—3. Last part curving and ending upward.

Time.—Three counts.
Length.—One space.
Shade.—On lower oval.
Outline.—Base two times the length of top. Begin with dot and retrace, making short turn merging into a curve line one-third the length of figure, make small loop or imitation of loop and end with oval about two-thirds the height of sigure. Points to be avoided.—I. Making top too large. 2. No loop at centre. 3. Ending downward. 4. Making with two Comparison.—Same as capital E reversed.

NINE.

NISE.

Time.—Two counts.
Length.—Two spaces.
Shade.—On first or second downward stroke (never both).

Outline.—First part one space and resting on base line; second part two spaces in length. The last part determines the shart of figure. Begin one space shows the space of the s

on right and joined to a straight line two spaces in length avoided.—1. Starting downward like small o, glving wrong slant and leaving open at top. 2. Start-ing upward, forming hook and giving different impertex results. Comparison.—First part like of in a, d, g, q; second stroke like main stroke in h and final L.

Time.—Three counts.
Length.—One space.
Shade.—On main downward stroke.
Ontline.—Begin with dot, retrace, no

Time.—Three counts.
Length.—Two spaces.
Shade.—Increasing stroke on last part.
Shade.—Increasing stroke on last part.
Shade.—Increasing stroke on last part.
Shade.—Increasing stroke on last part
in height, retrace, form short borizontal
compound curve, merging into a small
loop at height of one space, descending
one space below base line.
Toint to be avoided.—Making with two
comparison.—Same as figure 2.

Comparison.—Same as figure 2. C. H. Petrce.

Political.

A few years ago while in Texas, H. A Spencer, well known as a business edu-cator, was non-inated for Comptroller, the third highest office in the State. He received about fifty thousand votes for the position, which of course was not enough to elect him against an old time bourbon candidate of the strictest democratic sect In canvassing the State he won the esteem of even his opponents by his fairness in debate which, on some occasions, he held with ex-governors and congressman The following correspondence clipped

from the View, shows that Mr. Spencer's constituents are very far from having forgotten him

SHERMAN, TEXAS, June 25.

Hon. H. A. Spewer:

Could you come to Sherman on the 16th Could you come to Sherman on the rour of July and take part in a joint discussion to take place here at that time between the democrats and anti-bourbons. If so, please inform me immediately. I can state that your expenses for the trip will be defrayed by our local organization.

J. W. Burnous, Sec.

NEW YORK, July 1.

J. W. Bridges, Eq., Sec.:

I regret that other engagements prevent my accepting the invitation of your committee to meet the bombon orators for "joint discussion," July 16, in the city of

Sterman.
The bourbon parties must be defeated, through the ballot box, before freedom will inner to the people from domination and spoliation by the gigantic unnopolies which, under vena legislation, those parties have created.

If A Samonaria H A SPENCER

Mr. Choate's Hand-writing.

Mr. Choate's Hand-writing.

Rufus Choate's hand-writing was a standing joke to his friends. Few of them were able to read even his familiar letters to themselves. It was said that Mr. Choate himself could not decliher his own writing when the manuscript was a friend was a real grief to Mr. Webster, who believed that the only use of rorrespondence was to be read, and that it was the duty of everybody to make himself intelligible whether by tongue or pen the duty of everybody to make himself intelligible whether by tongue or pen and the duty of everybody to make himself intelligible whether by tongue or pen and the duty of everybody to make himself in telligible whether by tongue or pen and the duty of everybody to make himself in telligible whether by tongue or pen and the duty of the dut

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, published at 205 Broadway, N. Y., has been received and as usual is full of interesting man's paper ever published in the world, and its circulation unpre-celented. Every one interested in art should be up perpetual subscriber, as the cost is but slight and the information valuable beyond question. —Receive (Loos) Rem.

SALARY to men (we train free) for State positions. Give experience, employment age. Stamp for reply. SAWYER BRUS. Otta Was, Canada, 74t.

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THE NEW

BRYANT & STRATTON'S

COUNTING-HOUSE BOOK-KEEPING.

shed.
The book is a great improvement upon the did edition in almost all respects, and will be small to do the required work in business cologies and high schools better than any other, ork now before the public.

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BOOK LIST.

The following is a carefully compiled list of popular and useful books, which will be mailed from the office of the JournAL on receipt of the prices annexed. Any book not on the 1st, pushed in New York, will be procured at the publisher's price; if published elsewhere, the cost of postage will be added to the publisher's

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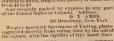


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Vol. V.— No. 9.

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Lesson in Practical Writing.



By D. T. Au

A member of our class asks: "How long shall I practice at one time!" That depends cutirely mpon your patience or sick-to-acticeness. So long as you can take the utmost pains for improvement you may practice one hour or more: when you cannot do so, you have practiced long enough (if it has been no longer than five minutes), and every moment you continue to practice with careless indifference is to go backward rather

Another member asks if we object to his using a gold pen? We answer, yes. A gold pen should never be nesd while learning to write. The very quality which readers it desirable for business purposes makes it undesirable for caveful practice, viz., its smoothness, which causes it to glide so easily over the paper as to be less under the control of the hand and will than is the sharper and less flexible points of the steel pen. A steel pen of medium fineness and flexibility

is the best for learners.

We commend to the careful consideration of our class an article, following this lesson, under the title of "Bad Writing: Its Cause and Correction." For a movement exercise we present the following, which should be carefully practiced with the muscular move-

2000 000

After which, the following may be practiced as the regular copy for the lesson:

13 Deffersonian

In making the I we have no objection to its being fuished at the base line with a dot instead of an oval; that method is advecated, $\frac{1}{2}$ -y many as furnishing the most certain distinction between that and the J. One thing should ever be borne in mind, that the I should always finish above the base line, while the J should extend below.

Bad Writing:

ITS CAUSE, EFFECT AND CORRECTION

To those having to do with an extensive correspondence or the deciphering of various handwriting, the testimony of the poet to the fact of human frailty is quite superfluors.

There are few persons who can read writ ing at all who have not at times exhausted their ingenuity and patience in the vaia endeavor to decipher the hieroglyphics of some chirographic puzzle. And if such be the fact within the experience of a limited correspondence and observation, the result may readily be imagined where the different handwritings daily read or examined aggre gate hundreds and even thousands, as they do in many of our great business centres such, for instance, as the General Office of the Western Uoion Telegraph Co., Rail road and Express Co's, the great Newspaper Offices, Mercantile Houses, and Departments of Government.

With the view of placing before the readers of this journal some reliable facts and statistics upon this point, we have lately visited several of the most important and extensive of these establishments, and gath ored such practical and valuable information as we were able bearing upon our subject, which, added to facts and examples within our owo somewhat extensive experience and observation during upward of thirty years as teacher, author and publisher of penman ship, we here present, with the aid of such tical illustrations as we have been able to prepare, thus setting forth many of the most frequent and fruitful sources of bad writing and its results, followed by several suggestions as to the manner in which they may be avoided and corrected

One most observable fact is, that illegible and essentially bad writing is far from being confined to ignorant and unskillful writers, as we have frequently net with skillfully executed and highly artistic writing which was, in the words of Sheridan, "curst hard reading."

To note and classify all the faults and mistakes liable to occur in handwriting, or to prescribe a cure-all remedy, is quite too much for us to undertake-they ere as numerous and varied as are the circumstances, habits, tastes and accomplishments of the writers; but it is quite safe to say that a very large proportion of all the "onpleasautness" in writing comes from sheer carelessness on the part of the writers, which is manifest in the awkward, nondescript or uncertain forms which are employed-forms, often most easy and graceful, but which, taken separately, represent no intelligible eter, and, apart from the context, are liable to be mistaken for any one of several letters that are similar in their construction This fault is specially grievous where it eurs as an initial letter, in short names abbreviations and cipher-writing, as in such cases a context furnishes the reader little or

Another prolific source of annoyance and not infrequently illegibility, arises from the inexcusable use of flourishes and superfluous lines; we say inexcusable because, at best, they mix and confuse the writing, and, when burriedly and earelessly made, they frequently take forms which are liable to be mistaken, by the reader, for letters or parts of letters, and thereby puzzle and annoy, if not entirely change the intent of the writer. Another frequent fault is the peronal eccentricity which leads writers adopt, as their style, forms for letters, and especially capitals and in autographs, which are entirely outside the pale of any known system of writing, and whose identity can only be guessed at by those unfamiliar with their style

While, as we have stated, it is quite impossible to name all the sources of had writing, or to formulate rules for its prevention or correction, we do believe that there are many of the most common faults—among which are those enumerated above—that with a little thought and care may be avoided.

Probably oo organisation in the world, during some years past, has had a more extensive experience with handwriting than the Western Union Telegraph Company, or one that has experienced more forcibly the need of good writing, employing as it does nearly 20,000 operators, who transmitted in nearly 30,000,000 messages, each of which required to be twice written and read, making nearly 60,000,000 different pieces of manuscript, for a correct disposiwhich the Company was responsible. We lately visited, at the Central Office, the general operating department, which is a spacious and commodious hall occupying an entire floor of the Company's magnificent building at the corner of Broadway and Dey Street. In this department are constantly

employed about 500 operators, who receive and transmit daily about 75,000 messages; each message having to be twice written gives upward of 150,000 different manuscripts requiring to be read daily in this single department. It is not to be supposed that all this is done without many annoying mistakes, resulting often in controversy, and, sometimes in costly litigations, to say nothing of the loss of time and petty aneoyance in the deciphering of doubtful or unintelligible writing. Such being the fact, it is to be supposed that, as a matter of necessity, every practicable means would be used to reduce this annoyance and loss to the lowest minimum possible by seeking the sources of, and prescribing a remedy for, bad writing. We made the object of our visit known to one of the managers of this department and solicited the benefit of his experience respecting the sources of bad writing, end the most effective means he bad discovered for its prevention among bis five hundred operators. He replied that first of all every candidate for a position as an operator innst write a good legible hand before securing an appointment in the department; and that he was then provided with certain rules which he was requested to observe in all his writing. These rules were a summary of the manager's observation and experience during twenty-five years of occupation as a practical telegraph operator and manager. They may, therere, be said to be the practical outgrowth of the necessity, and an embodiment of the unparalleled experience, of a great corporation, all of whose vast operations are singularly dependent upon thea couracy and celerity of handwriting.

They have been gradually formulated during many years pust as observation has warranted, in the following manner. The manager provided himself with a strong durable pass-book, in which he entered, under its appropriate head, every noteworthy error, or "complaint-case" as he termed it, from careless or had writing, that came nucle his observation, adding a fac-simile copy of the peculiar letter, word, or combination which had been the occasion of the complaint.

When a sufficient number of any class of faults had been entered to indicate clearly that they were common among writers, a rule for their correction was formulated, and required to be copied by the operators. In this manner a series of practical rules have been originated which have tended greatly to diminish the number of "complaintcusses" in that department.

By the kind permission of Mr. Downer, the manager, we were permitted to copy from his pass-book these rules, and to copy such of the fac-simile examples as were desirable to present in these columns.

It will be observed by the renders of this Journean that many, if not the greater part, of these rules grow out of, and are designed to correct, faults which have been repeatefly subjects of editorial criticism in these columns and now the fact that they appear as the result of a most extensive and practical exTHE PENMANS! IT PART JOURNAL

perience gives to them an importance which should command the careful consideration of every writer—and teacher, especially—in the land.

To the examples found in the pass-book we have in several instances added such as have come under our observation, and also a few others suggested by our own experience. In presenting the examples we first give them as they were writtee in the "complaint cases," following with their translation.

Rule First.—All unnecessary, superfluous or flourished lines must be emitted, as:

chairs for haur cleaver, beaver the he Down Down The That sand

Rule Second.—No capital letters or words should be joined together, as:

Gell for GM NY for N. Y MS Hell for H. M

Rule Three.—Capital letters should not be joined to the smaller letters, as:

lean for Can lease "Case Ind "Md! Dhope "Thope

Rule Four .- The capital T should never be looped at the top, as:

Sour for Tour Send "Tend Leventy "Twenty

Several expensive litigations have grown out of the delivery of messages having the hatter combination, as Seventy when it was written for Twenty, or rice sersa, by the sender of the dispatch. We are not informed respecting the precise erreumstances of any of the cases, but, suppose the error to have been in orders to buy twenty thousand bushels of grain, shares of stock, or other thing of similar value, the consequences might have been serious.

Rule Five.—A capital H should never be so made as to be unistaken for an A or other

A.St N. jor A Stood "Nood Aurdy "Nardry Aundle "Numble AN Jumes "M. Njame

Rule Six.—Cross all t's with a single horizontal line at the top:

reach for reach hase " hate Stattie " Stattie

A dispatch sigued as above was taken down and sect to Ha-Hi-E, who was not known at the street and uniober to which it was directed, and it was consequently returned; and when the error was discovered, and traced to the operator who made it, he was asked how he came to make such a mistake, and whom he supposed Hn-Hi-E to be? The operator replied "Some Indiau chief, or Chinese"; a very natural supposition in such a city of all peoples as is New York.

Rule Seven.—The capital I should always be made above the line, while the J should extend below. Otherwise, when used as initials or in cipher-writing they cannot be distinguished with certainty.

Rule Eight.—The small s should never be made with the loop below the line, as it is liable to be mistaken for a p or f, as:

crop for crop

Rule Nine.—The letter Q should not be made the same as the figure 2. This is liable to become troublesome in eighter or code writing. Where letters and figures are used arbitrarily and separate, the proper distinction may be made by commencing the figure with a dot or very small oval, or as suggested by Mr. Downer, the Q may be made after the fashion of the Roman capit.

tal letter, thus,

To the above rules we would add

Rule Ten.—No letter should have a doubtful form, such as may be mistaken for one of several letters, as:

St for Selver Selver Selver Selver Selver Server Selver Server Selver Server Selver Server Sever Sever

Rule Eleven .- Letters should be connected in their parts, and with other letters, by the proper and characteristic curved or straight lines. It is a very common and yous fault is writing that a straight line or the wrong curve is employed in the con-struction and connection of letters, thus leaving them without distinctive character, or imparting one which is false and misleading, as, for instance, a form made thus My but may be taken for an M a W and possibly for a W. In cases where the context does not determine, its identity becomes a mere matter of guess, and when extended thus, MMV its significance, as will be seen, is still more vague and uncertain, as it might be intended for either of the following seven combinations:

munnmun mimmun

With a properly trained hand no more time or effort is required to impart the true and uumistakable characteristics to each letter than to make forms whose identity is open to doubt and conjecture.

Rule Twelre.—All eccentric forms and conspicuous personal addities which so often reader writing, and especially autographs, illegible, should be avoided, as:

The latter example was used as is initial letter in a communication received this office. In addressing the author we could only do as we are often obliged to do with doubtful initials—make a fuc-simile and leave it to the postmaster to decipher at the office of delivery. We add four specimen autographe, as nuts for some of our geoiuses on hand-writing to crack:

Molarly
Alhuman
Manflung
Such outladish and meningless scrawl

Such outlandish and meaningless scrawls are simply a nuisance and are discreditable to their authors, who, however, often seem to be under a delusion that their idiocy is a mark of genins.

Rule Thirteen.—Adopt as a standard one plain, simple form for each letter of the alphabet small and capitals, and persistently make that form and no other.

It is an obvious fact that most—and especially young—writers availlate between from two to six different forms of the capitals, and as many as are possible in the small letters, apparently in the helief that variety is the chief element of good writing, which is a double mistake, as it detracts from the good appearance of the writing, at the same time that it enhances the difficulty of learning and of executing it.

For example, we have known writers who, in executing a short piece of writing, would, for many of the letters, make use of forms as varied and numerous as follows:

ARARKA

and use more or less variety in all of the letters, thus requiring study and practice upon about one hundred different and unnecessarily complicated forms for the alphabet, in place of twenty-six. Thus the labor and uncertainty of becoming a skillful water is magnified fourfold. Between many systems and multitudinuous

forms of lettlers a writer must fail of becoming expert and skillful. He has too much to learn to learn it well, and, like "jack of many trades," must fail.

The ease and rapidity with which writing can be executed depends largely upon the simplicity of the forms of letters used and the size of the writing. A medium or small hand is written with much more case and rapidity than a large hand, from the fact that the peo can be carried over short spaces in less time and with greater ease than over loog ones, and can execute simple forms more easily and rapidly than complicated ones. To illustrate: Suppose one writer were to habitually make the capital R thus:

which requires eleveu motions of the hand to execute, and that another were to uniformly make it thus:

requiring only four motions of the hand. It is apparent that the differences of time required to make each cannot be less than the proportion of elever to four. That is not all. The complicated form, consists of many lines, all of which are made with reference to balancing or harmonising with some other line, and requires to be made with much greater care and skill than the more simple form, set that the disadvantage is even greater than indicated by the simple proportion between deven and four.

We here give the entire alphabet of capitals such as we would recommend for all husiness purposes, as combining simplicity of form and case of construction:

ABOQETI HIJKSM MOPQGS TUVWXY

It is a somewhat prevalent idea that good writing is a "special gift"; this idea is not only fallacious, but is exceedingly pernicious, inasmuch as it teads to discourage bad writers by leading them to believe that not having "the gift" they are debarred from becoming good writers. Good writing is ne more a gift than good reading, spelling, grammar or any other attainment, and in the same way, it is, and can be, acquired, viz., by patient and atudious effort. Writing is no less a subject for study and thought than any other brauch of education. The correct form and construction of writing must be learned by study, while practice must give the manual dexterity for its easy and graceful execution. The hand can never excel the conception of the mind that educates and directs its action.

d directa its action.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—In the October annher we shall relate and illustrate the result of our two-days' observation in the Blida Letter Department of the New York Post Office, which we are canabled to do through the courtesy of Mr. Janes Gaylor, Assistant-Postmater, and Mr. Vm. M. Stone, the famed reader of blind letters. If we mistake out the article will be one of the most instructive and amusing which has ever appeared in the Journal. Single copies will be mailed for teo cents; none will be sent free.

Pen-Portraits of President Garfield.

For 15 centa we will mail a copy of an elegant pen-portrait of President Garfield, surrounded by an highly artistic display of lettering, with rustic sad floral work. It is a beautiful and attractive pieture for francing-Size 13 x 15 or 8 x 10. A copy of earls size will be sout for 25 cents. Fostage stamps received.



Penmanship and Culture. BY PAUL PASTNOR

In these days of eniversal intelligence is has come to be the rule, that a man must have some special gift or accomplishment is order to be what the world calls "cultured." I know that, only about a generation ago, this was not so: a man then was called " tured," who had a general spattering of the fountain of wisdom on his person-entirely superficial and often easily dried up by the sun of genuine criticism. If he could chatter a little Greek, sonorously declaim a few verses of the Latin poets, "talk art," and ape old-school politeness in the presence of the ladies, why, he was a paragon of intellectual graces -he was a "enliured" mut

That time, however, fortunately for the rising generation, has passed. With the growth of science, art and literature, and the spread of education elevating the mental standard of the whole race, our flimsily equipped paragon has been forced to desert s elevation of superiority. The level of the great social plateau has more than over topped his little hastily built monod, and he now obliged to toil honestly up the heights of knowledge slong with his neigh-The world's work has now all branched into specialties. Jacks-of-alltrade are no more, either in the mechanical or intellectual departments of life. If man wishes to make his mark, he must d it by repeated blows in the same spot. He can no longer peck here and there over the whole field of human achievement; he must sink a single shaft, and that a deep one. He must be a man of single codesvor

The world's work baving divided itself into a great many branches, there is now room for much and varied achievement by every kind and degree of human talent. One of the great blessings of this universal division of labor is the dignity and nobility which it has conferred on every department of buman labor. There was a time wher artisan in steel was considered less worthy than the artisan in words. To-day it is not so. The muchinist, the inventor, and the constructor in metals, is just as great and just as beneficent a man as the author, the inventor and the constructor in words Every profession, every art, every trade, is ow diguified, raised to a common and rightful level. Personal effort is the only thing that will chauge a man's altitude to-day.

Penmanship stands side by side, in beauty and dignity, with her sister arts. She younger than they-perhaps with undeveleped possibilities still before her. She offers new and valuable opportunities for culture. The cultured man of to-day is the specialist -- he who understands one thing, and that thoroughly. The expert semaan exhibits a phase of modern cul He is unster of a beautiful and valuable He has abilities which are admirable and desirable, not to be won in a day, nor with an easy effort-powers which are the just marvel and delight of all who behold them. His skill enables bim to produce forms of beauty-delightful, instructive, and elevating to himself. He is improved and ennobled, while he serves others with his art. The pennsan is not a mere machine; he does not simply produce-he creates, modifies, interprets. His mind always moves with his hand, and his heart is no less active than his mind. If there are vast achievements yet to be made in literature science, and the classic arts, so there are also in Penmanship. Human endeavor can not be devoted patiently and exclusively to any one line of effort without sooner or later producing the desired result. The culture of to-day will expand into the culture of to morrow. Every fresh success, every signal achievement, will be an upward step for the whole Art and all who profess it. then, incentive is not lacking to the penman, any more than to the author or the inventor

ful Isbor and earnest study do their perfect work, and the penman shall not fail at last to attain the rewards of a permanent and ever-brightening success.

Elements of Success

ADDRESS OF JAMES A GARFIELD DEFORE THE STUDENTS OF THE SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have consented to address you this evening, chiefly for two reasons: one of them personal to myself, the other public. The personal reason is that I have a deep and peculiar sym pathy with young people who are engaged in any department of education. Their pursuits are to me not only matters of deep interest, but of profound mystery. It will not, perhaps, flatter you older people when I say that I have far less interest in you than in these young people. With us, the great questions of life are measurably settled. Our days go oo, their shadows lengthening as we approach nearer to that evening which will soon deepen into the night of life; but before these young people are the dawn, the sunrise, the coming noon, all the wonders and mysteries of life. For ourselves, much of all that belongs to the possibilities of life is ended, and the very angels look down upon as with less curiosity than upon these whose lives are just opening. Pardon me, then, if I feel more interest in them than in

I feel a profounder reverence for a how

furnish their graduates with a better edu cation for practical purposes than either Princeton, Harvard, or Yale.

The people are making a grave charge against our system of higher education when they complain that it is disconnected from the active business of life. It is a charge to which our colleges cannot plead guilty and live. They must rectify the fault, or miserably fail of their great purpose. scarcely a more pitiable signt than to see bere and there learned men, so called, who have graduated in our own and the universities of Europe with high honors-men who know the whole gamut of classical learning -who have sounded the depths of mathematical and speculative philosophy—and yet who could not harness a horse or make out a Bill of Sale if the world depended upon [Applause.]

The fact is that our curriculum of college studies was not based on modern ideas, and has not grown up to our modern necessities. The prevailing system was established at a time when the learning of the world was in Latin and Greek; when, if a man would learn srithmetic, he must first learn Latin; and if he would learn the history and geography of his country, he could acquire that knowledge only through the Latin language. Of course, in those days, it was necessary to lay the foundation of learning in a knowledge of the learned langua

The universities of Europe, from which our colleges were copied, were founded before the incdern languages were born. The leading languages of Europe are scarcely



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish by A. A. Clark, teacher of writing in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio

than for a man. I never meet a ragged boy of the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what pos sibilities may be buttoned up under his When I meet you in the full flush of mature life, I see nearly all there is of you; but among these boys are the great men of the future-the heroes of the next generation, the philosophers, the statesmen, the philanthropists, the great reformers and moulders of the next age. Therefore, I say, there is a peculiar charm to me in the exhibitions of young people engaged in the business of education. But there was a reason of public policy

which brought me here to-night, and it was to testify to the importance of these Business Colleges, and to give two or three reams why they have been established in the United States. I wish every college president in the United States could hear the first reason I propose to give. Business Colleges, my fellow citizens, originated in this country as a protest against the insufficiency of our system of education—as a protest against the failure, the absolute failure, of our American schools and colleges to fit young men and women for the business of life. Take the great classes graduated from the leading colleges of the country during this and the next There is room at the top for both; there is a finer and more valuable acquisition of practical business of life, and transact it like culture in every aspiring effort. Let faith-sensible men! These Business Colleges mouth, and how many, or, rather, how few,

six hundred years old. The reasons for a course of study then are not good now The old necessities have passed away. We now have strong and noble living languages, rich in literature, replete with high and carnest thought, the language of science, religion and liberty, and yet we bid our children feed their spirits on the life of dead ages, instead of the inspiring life and vigor ur own times. I do not object to els cal learning; far from it; but I would not have it exclude the bying present. There fore I welcome the Business College in the form it has taken in the United States, because it meets an acknowledged want, by affording to young people of only common scholastic attainments, and even to the classes that graduate from Harvard and Yule, an opportunity to learn important and indis able lessons before they go out into the business of life

The present Chancellor of the British Exchequer, the Right Honorable Robert Lowe, one of the brightest minds in that kingdom, said in a recent address before the venerable University at Edinburgh: "I was a few months ago in Paris, and two graduates of Oxford went with me to get our dinner at a restaurant, and if the whiteaproned waiter had not been better educated than all three of us, we might have starved to death. We could not ask for our dinn in his language, but fortunately he could ask us in our own language what wo wanted." There was one test of the insuf-

ficiency of modern education. [Applicase.]
There is another reason why I am glad that these Business Colleges have been established in this country, and particularly in the City of Washington. If there be any city on this continent where such institutions are needed more than in any other, it is here in this city, for the benefit of the employees of the United States

Allow me, young ladies and gentlemen, to turn aside for one moment to speak of what relates to your business life. If I could speak one sentence which could be celiued through every department of the Government, addressing myself not to those in middle life whose plans for the future are fixed, but to those who are beginning life, I would say to every young man and woman in the civil service of the Government, Hasten by the most rapid steps to get out of these departments into active, independent business life." [Applause.] Do not misunderstand me. Your work is honorable -honorable to yourselves and necessary to the Government. I make no charge that score; but to a young man, who has in himself the magnificent possibilities of life, it is not fitting that he should be permaneutly commanded; he should be a commander. [Applause.] You must not continue to be the employed; you must be an employer. You must be promoted from the ranks to a command. There is something, young men, which you can command go and find it, and command it. You can at least command a horse and dray, can be generalissimo of them, and may carvo out a fortune with them. And I did not fall on that illustration by accident, young gentlemen. Do you know the fact? If you do not, let me tell it to you: that more fortunes have been won and fewer failures knewn in the dray business than in wholesale merchandising. [Applause.]

Do not, I beseech you, be content to enter upon any business which does not require and compel constant intellectual growth. Do not enter into any business which will leave you no farther advanced mentally than it found you; which will require no more ability and culture at the end than it did at the beginning of twenty-five years. I ask you whether your work in the departments is not mainly of that kind, and whether it must not continue to be of that kind. If you take advantage of our magnificent libraries here; of the law colleges or the medical colleges; if, whatever your plans may be, you complete and utilize your education by taking a course in the Business College; if you hold office in the departments for a few years to enable you to live while you obtain a legal, medical, or business education, you are doing a worthy work. It always pleases me to see young men obtain such places for such a purpose. But while it is commendable in a young man to secure such a place for such a reason, I would warn him not to continue in it, but to get out of it as soon as possible, and take a place of active personal responsibility in the great industrial family of the nation.

There is another reason—the last I shall give in illustrating the importance of Busiuess Colleges-and that is, the consideration which was so beautifully and cogently urged, a few moments since, by the young lady who delivered the valedictory of her Class, that it is almost surplusage to add a word to her discussion. The career opened in Business Colleges, especially in this, for young women, is a most important and noteworthy feature of these institutions.

Laugh at it as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, keep it out of Congress or political campaigns, still, the woman qu tion is rising in our horizon larger than the size of a man's hand; and some solution, ere long, that question must find. I have not yet committed my mind to any formula that embraces the whole question. I halt on the threshold of so great a problem; but there is one point on which I have reached PENMANS THE ART JOURNA

a conclusion, and that is, that this nation must open up new avenues of work and naefulness to the women of the country, so that everywhere they may have something This is, just now, infinitely more valuable to them than the platform or the ballot-box. Whatever conclusion shall be reached on that subject by-and-by, at present the most valuable gift which can be bestowed on women is something to do which they can do well and worthily, and thereby maintain themselves. Therefore I say that every thoughtful statesman will look with satisfaction upon such Business Colleges as are opening a career for our young women. On that score we have special reasons to be thankful for the estab lishment of these institutions. [Applause.]

Now young gentlemen, let me, for moment, address you touching your success in life; and I hope the very brevity of my remarks will increase the chance of their making a lodgment in your minds. Let me beg you, in the outset of your career, to dismiss from your minds all idea of suceeeding by luck. There is no more common thought among young people than that foolish one that by-and-by something will turn up by which they will suddenly achieve fama or fortune. No, young gentlemen; thiegs don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up. Inertia is one of the indispensable laws of matter, and things lie flat where they are until by some intel-

ligent spirit (for noth ing but spirit maker motion in this world) they are endowed with activity and life. Do not dream that some good luck is going to happen to you and give you fortune. Luck is an ignis fatuus you may follow it to ruin, but not to sue-The great Napoleon, who believed in his destiny, followed it until he saw his star go down in black night, when th Old Guard perished a round him, and Water loo was lost. A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.

Young men talk of trusting to the spur of

the occasion. That trust is vaiu. sions cannot make spurs, young gentlemen If you expect to wear spurs, you must win them. If you wish to use them, you must buckle them to your own heels before you go into the fight. Any success you may achieve is not worth the having unless you fight for it. Whatever you win in life you must conquer by your own efforts, and then it is yours-a part of yourself. [Applause.

Again: in order to have any success in life, or any worthy success, you must resolve to carry into your work a fullness of knowledge-not merely a sufficiency, but more than a sufficiency. In this respect, follow the rule of the machinists. If they want a machine to do the work of six horses, they give it nine-horse power, so that they may have a reserve of three. To earry on th business of life you must have surplus power. Be fit for more than the thing you are now doing. Let every one know that you have a reserve in yourself: that you have more power than you are now using. If you are not too large for the place you occupy, you are too small for it. How foll our country is of bright examples, not only of those wh occupy some proud eminence in public life but in every place you may find men going on with steady nerve, attracting the atten tion of their fellow-citizens, and carving out or themselves names and fortunes from small and bumble beginnings and in the face of formidable obstacles. Let me cite an example of a man I recently saw in the

little village of Norwich, N. Y. If you wish to know his onme, go into any bardware store and ask for the best bammer in the world; and if the salesman be an intelligent man, he will bring you a hammer bearing the name of D. Maydole. Young gentlemen, take that hammer in your hand drive nails with it, and draw inspiration

Thirty years ago a boy was struggling through the snows of Chenango Valley, try ing to hire himself to a blacksmith. succeeded, and learned his trade; but he did He took it into his head that he could make a better hammer than any other man had made. He devoted himself to the task for more than a quarter of a century. He studied the chemistry of metals, th strength of materials, the philosophy of form. He studied failures. Each broken bammer taught him a lesson. There was no part of the process that he did not master. He taxed his wit to invent machines to perfect and cheapen his pro No improvement in working steel or iron escaped his notice. What may not twenty-five years of effort accomplish when atrated on a single object? He earned success; and now, when his name is stamped on a steel hammer, it is his note his bond, his integrity embodied in steel The spirit of the man is in each hammer and the work, like the work man, is unrivaled. Mr. Maydule is now acknowledged to bave

the pride of our country and the model of our schools. It is the system you have been learning in this college, and which is so orthily represented by the son of its author iny friend, Professor Spencer, your able in-structor. [Applause.] This is an example of what a man may do by putting his whole heart into the work he undertakes

Only yesterday, on my way bere, 1 learned a fact which I will give you to show how, by attending to things, and putting your mind to the work, you may recess. A few days ago, in the City of Boston, there was held an exhibition of photography and to the great surprise of New England it turned out that Mr. Ryder, a photographer from Cleveland, Ohio, took the prize the best photography in America. did this thing happen? I will tell you This Cleveland photographer happened to read in a German paper of a process practised by the artists of Bohemia-a process of touching up the negative with the fluest instruments, thus removing all chemical imperfectious from the negative itself. Reading this, he sent for one of these artists, and at length succeeded in bringing the art of Bohemia into the service of his own profession.

The patient German sat down with his lenses, and bringing a strong, clear light upon these negatives, working with the finest instruments, rounding and strengthening the outlines, was able at last to print commercial classes had risen frequently, but from the farm-laborelass be had never

is this: in the aristocracies of the Old World, wealth and society are built up like the strata of rock which compose the erust of the earth. If a hoy be born in the lowest stratum of life, it is almost impossible for him to rise through this hard crust into the higher ranks; but in this country it is The strata of our society resemble rather the ocean, where every drop, even the lowest, is free to mingle with all others. and many shine at last on the crest of the highest wave. This is the glory of our country, young gentlemen, and you need not fear that there are any obstacles which will prove too great for any brave heart You will recollect what Burns, who knew all meanings of poverty and struggle, has said in homely verse:

Though losses and crosses Be lessons right severe There's wit there, you'll get there You'll find no other where."

One thought more and I will close. This is almost a sermon, but I cannot help it, for the occasion itself has given rise to the thoughts I am offering you. Let me so gest, that in giving you being, God locked up in your nature certain forces and capa bilities. What will you do with them? Look at the mechanism of a clock. off the pendulum and ratchet and the wheels go rattling down, and all its force is ex

ended in a moment but properly balanced and regulated it will go on, letting out its force tick by tick. measuring hours and days, and doing faithfully the service for which it was designed 1 implore you to cherish and guard and use well the forces that God has given to you. You may let them run down in a year, if you will. Take discipline and morality, and you will be an old man be ore your twenties are passed. Preserve these forces. Do not burn them out with brandy or waste them in idleness and

rime. [Applause.] Do not destroy them Do not use them unworthily. Save and protect them that they may save for you fortune and fame. Honestly resolve to do this, and you will be an honor to yourself and to your country. I thank you, young friends, for your kind attention. [Applause.]



The above cut was photo-engraved from a pen and ink copy, executed at the office of the JOURNAL, and is given as a specimen of displayed lettering

made the best hammer in the world. Even the sons of Thor, across the sea, admit it

While I was there, looking through his shop, with all its admirable arrangement of and machinery, there came to him a large order from China. The merchants the Celestial Kingdom had sent down to the little town, where the persistent blacksmith now lives in affluence, to get the best that Auglo-Saxon skill had accomplished in the hammer business. It is no small achieve ment to do one thing better than any other man in the world has done it.

Let me call your attention to something nearer your own work in this college. About forty years ago, a young lad who had com from the Catskill Mountains, where he had learned the rudiments of penmanship by scribbling on the sole leather of a good old Quaker shoemaker (for he was too poor to buy paper) till he could write better than eighbors, commenced to teach in that part of Ohio which has been called "henighted Ashtabula"—(I suggest "beknigh " as the proper spelling of the word.) He set up a little writing-school in a rude log cabin, and threw into the work the fervor of a poetic soul and a strength of heart and spirit that few men possess. He caught his ideals of beauty from the waves of the lake and the curves they made upon the white saud beach, and from the tracery of the spider's web. Studying the lines of beauty as drawn by the band of Nature, he wrought out that system of penmanship which is now from the negative $a_{\mathbf{z}}^{\mathbf{z}}$ photograph more per feet than any I have seen made with the help of an India-ink finish. And so Mr. Ryder took the prize. Why not? It was no mystery; it was simply taking time by the forelock, securing the best aid in his business, and bringing to bear the force of an energetic mind to attain the best possible That is the only way, young ladies and gentlemen, in which success is gained These men sucreed because they descrye Their results are wrought out; they do not come to hand already made Poets may be born, but success is made Applause.

Young gentlemen, let not poverty stand as an obstacle in your way. Poverty is comfortable, as I can testify; but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard, and compelled to sink or swim for himself. In all my acquaintance, I have never known one to be drowned who was worth the saving. [Applause.] This would not be wholly true in any country but one of political equality like ours. The editor of one of the leading magazines of England told me, not many months ago, a fact startling enough in itself, but of great significauce to a poor man. He told me that he had never yet known, in all his experience, a single boy of the class of farm-laboren (not those who own farms, but mere farm laborers), who bad ever risea above his class. Boys from the manufacturing and

The Largest Church in the World.

St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, is well known as the largest religious atructure in the world. It is six hundred and nineteen feet long, four hundred and forty-eight wide, and four hundred and seventy high from the pavement to the The foundation, the building of which required fifteen hundred men years, is arched under the entire building; one arch fitting between two others such a manner that the pressure will be equal on all parts

The most magnificent part of this edifice is the dome, which was planned by Michael Angelo, and partly built unde his direction. It has been frequently said that "he was the greatest man the world ever produced," and he excelled in sculpture. e, painting, architecture and He was seventy-two years of age when he was placed in charge of building, and he superintended the work the remainder of his life, or seventeen

The Cathedral covers six acres, and is

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built in the form of a Greek cross. An arm of this cross, in addition to the Cathedral proper, called the Vatican, covers nine acres; and on its roof are blooming flower gardens and fruitful orchards

In it are twenty courts, cleven hundred chapels, saloons, etc., some of which are used for the meetings of the synods of the Roman Catholic Church. One mile of halls is filled with sculpture, paintings, etc.; and the walls of these are coverwith fresco paintings. On the roof of the Cathedral, is a little village consisting of about three hundred workmen, who keep the building in repair, and their families making in all about twelve handred peo-They are not allowed to have fire, and they prepare their food by using alcohol. There are no arrangements for fire in ony part of the building; but none are needed, as the weather is never very

Before the church is a piazza occupying eighteen acres, and eround this is a col onnade, consisting of two hundred and eighty-four columns and eighty buttre es, which supports an entablature. Or this entablature ore two hundred statues of saints, each eleven feet high. center of the space enclosed by the culor nade, is an obelisk weighing five hundred tons, that formerly belonged to Nero's circus, which was on the site of St. Pet er's. It required eight hundred men move it; and on order was issued that no one should speak during its removal.N. Y. School Journal.

How to Practice Penmanship. BY C. H. PEIRCE, KEOKUK, IOWA.

The grand practical question is: "How shall we avoid the darkness and the desert, and take our portion in the fair and fertile?" In other words, How is a student to practice penmanship six to eight hours per day to a decided advantage?

Success in every art, whatever may be the natural talent, is always the reward of industry and pains.

That there are thousands of young men in this country who practice peamanship several hours per day, no one will deuy That they all meet with success, is a que tion. That the natural talent is all-sufficient to carry a chosen few, is an exploded theory. That industry and pains are not enough to win success. That there remains for the live, energetic teacher, a work to do that is above and beyond the reach of the unajority of seekers of finne and fortune

To be more explicit—it is impossible for the mass of mankind to reach that degree of skill-consistent with their nature, without a competent instructor

Intelligent practice is the outgrowth of systematic instruction, and such comes from the teacher who can lay claim to tact, talent, skill, energy, perseverance, enthusiasm, de termination, promptitude, love for the work and last, but not least, a knowledge of human mature

There are no two students susceptible of the same instruction, at the same time and under the same conditions. Hence the ne cessity (if the greatest good be accomplished) of providing a plan by which individual instruction can be practically administered.

Many students practice from day to day with the hope that in due time good results may follow. But to be positive of each day's results is surely a better plan. That this can be successfully accomplished by following the programmes as given below, is an acknowledged fact:

PROGRAMME "A."

Finger movement.

Definition.—The use of the fingers only I*Figures 1, 0, 6, 4, 8, 5, 3, 9, 2, 7 2º Figures-from 1 to 100.

3° Short letters-i, u, w, e, r, s, x, u, m, o,

4° Words from short letters-in, wine, own omen, voice, woven, sorrow, wear

i*Extended letterst-t, d, p, j, y, g, z, l, b,

6*Words from extended letters—join, yes, Saturday morning, 8 to 10.30.—Printing. queue, gave, that, all, of, pretend,

7°Small writing in sentences (no capitals) 8° Capitals-Ist, 2d, 3d, and 4th groups. 9° Proper names.

10" Form of business and friendship letter. 11 Receipts, recipes, and notes. 12° Printing.

PROGRAMME "B." Whole-arm movement. Definition.-The use of the erm from the

shoulder. 1°Tracing exercises (lend pencil).

1st. Pencil (if neces-2*Extended movesary). 2nd. Pen (no shade). 3rd. Pen (shaded.) 1st. Motion off the

3º Philosophy of

2d. Motion larger than the result.
3d. Time same on, as off, the paper.
4th. Going from circle to straight line

1st. group (11). 2d. 3d. 4° Capitals. " (5). " (4). 4th.

5*Combinations. | Continuous. | Disconnected. 6°Blackhoard Work .- A reproduction of ell work done with the pen.

PROGRAMME "C." Fore-arm movement.

Definition .- The use of the fore-arm, by resting below elbow

I Tracing exercises (lead pencil). f 1st. Pencil (if neces

2º Extended movesary). 2d. Pen (no shade) (shaded) 1st. Motion off the 2d. Motion larger

3"Philosophy of motion.

tha result.

3d. Time same of as on, the paper.

4th. Going from eir
cle to straight line.

[1st. group (11).

3d. (6).

4° Capitals 5°Combinations. { Continuous. Disconuected.

PROGRAMME "D."

Combination movement. Definition .- A union of the whole-arm and

finger, or fore-arm and finger.

2 * Each of the (26) small letters joined in

groups of six. 3" Words from short letters.

4° Words from extended letters. 5°Small writing, in sentences.

ti"Proper manes. 7º Letter-writing.

8" Receipts and notes. 9" Card-writing

° Finish

PROGRAMME "E." Reversed Pen Work.

Definition.—Holding the peu so as to make the shade from you. 1º Elements of flourishing.

2º Italian capitals.

3* Quills.

4* Birds. 5°Swan

6° Eagle.

7°German text.

8°Old English. 9° Finals.-Lion, eagle, antelope

N.B.-A full and extended explanation of the programmes given will follow in succeeding numbers of the JOURNAL

PENMANSHIP. Durly Programme

8 to 9. Letter-writing (Townsend) 9 " 10.—Programme " C." 10 " 11.-Programme "A" or "D." 11 " 12.—Pigures.

P.M. DINNER. 1.30 to 2.30.—Programme " B." 2.30 to 4.-Programme " E." 4 to 5 .- Blackhoard work.

10.30 to 12.-Lectur How to Organize and Conduct Classes .-

The Discussion of Systems .- The Art of Criticism.-What the Boys Are Doing, etc., etc., etc.

Cynthia's Victory. BY PAUL PASTNOR,

When I was teaching writing-school, away down East, in Maine, sir, 1 had a pretty pupil, by the name of Cyuthia-Jane, sir;

Jame, sir;
Slv used to come with Pitman's boy—a lulking
sort of fellow;
Spliced a lag gallows was his fie, his boots were
always yellow.
But, Cynthin, she was not that kindf 1 tell
you, she was pretty,
leath is the cream of beauty, sir—it don't rise
the city
Sin the city
Sin the city sort was a single had, and lips as

ripe as cherries.
look at her was luscious as a peach and

two strawberries! But Pitman's boy, he seemed to think, by some predestination,
He had a right to all the fruit that grew in
God's creation!
By sheer sublimity of "cheek"—a sort of

Gold creation)

By sheer sublimity of "cheek"—a sort of ply sheer sublimity of "cheek"—a sort of power to acare 'em—
He mered among the lassies like Al Hassan in the harm.

All the way the "big lay" of the school, and the way the "big lay" of the school, and the harm.

Subservient to the tyrant knelt, and paid its hundle duty.

Well, just as long as Cynthia-Jane was partial to Sir Pitman,

well, just as long as Cynthin-Jane was partial
the Sir Timeser, to shift the yoke !—it fift
then let it fit then.
But, one cold evening, I came in, and found the
fire well going.
And hade and lassies round the stove, with
faces gay and glowing.
I came gay and glowing.
The merry throng made jokes and love, and
left no round for weather!
Right in the midst sat Cynthia-June, her roses
in full bissoon—

Pitman on the dexter side, and on the left Will Closson.

Will Closson.
It happened, too, that next to him, the order
was inverted,
And Solon Jones, his back half turned, with
Nellie Emmons flirted.
Poor Will was thus left in the cold, unless the
belle and beauty.

belle and beauty.
With deference proper to her lord, could do a
double duty;—
For even Homer sometimes nods, and Pitman's
with had pauses,
As well as catachysmal spurts—both due to
In one of these conceptive bulls, just after my
appearance.

appearance,
Fair Cyuthin-Jane turned round to Will, At
first, no interference:
But when in conversation's web she seemed
to grow entangled.
And the great Pitman's wit accrued until be

fairly strangled.

By envy driven to extremes—a rude but plain reminder—

O maid, deriverer of thy sex! could sing thy pron for thee. But long as writing schools shall last, and sons of men attend them, May each one have a Cynthia-Jane, from Pitman to defend them!

Writing as Generally Taught in Public Schools BY C. H. PEIRCE, KEOKUK, IOWA.

Believing that a general discussion of this topic by the fraternity will benefit mankind, I volunteer to serve as an advance guanl, and will be content to do picket duty until it is necessary to engage in the hattle

Should any or many differ from the position taken, it is at my earnest and urgent request that they be heard through the columus of the JOURNAL.

It is not my purpose in this article to give remedy for general dehility, or even to make any suggestions, but simply to state facts, as I regard them, and show where the disease is located. If necessary, I will he pleased, in another article, to propose such remedies as will effectually wipe out an old custom that exists more through the ignorance of Buards of Education and a tendency to follow an old route, than a want of better and more improved methods.

I am frank to say, that many who control this present farce will not consent to any change, however apparent it may seem But this does not frustrate my plans, and I am content to await the decision of those who are up with the times and are ever ready to better their condition. Reform in this case is parallel to that of some of the intemperate. Nothing short of death will stay their well-beaten track. So I can hope to win those only who are guided by reaso with an innate desire to better their day and

First fact. That writing is generally taught by the regular teacher of other branches.

First result. That miserable writers are produced, unless in exceptional cases.

Second fact. That the majority of regular school-teachers are utterly unfit to conduet a class in peomanship.

Second result. That there is a lack of interest both in teacher and pupil.

Third fact. That the teachers are li censed to enact to enact this farce by Boards of Education.

Third result. That they are in duty bound to go through the form of a lesson, occasionally, or perhaps daily.

Fourth fact. 'That the general or superior education of a teacher in other branches justifies the present action.

Fourth result. That writing is erowded out of the programme because other branches are deemed more essential, or because of giving too much time to some hobby.

Fifth fact. That theaver oge schoolteacher's writing is far from what it might

Fifth result. That the interest necessary to success cannot be created without the essential elements.

Sixth fact. That in many instances the teachers acknowledge their inability.

Sixth result. That this is proof positive of the existing evil, and that many of our youth contract habits which last through life. Seventh fact. That the general treatment of the case is a complete failure.

Seventh result. That all over the land we hear the cry: "I can never learn to write," and so I might go on with facts and results ad infinitum.

I may add, however, that under the present conditions we may expect to hear the same reiterated as long as life shall last.

The truth of it stares us boldly in the face, and we who dare to think a new thought, must stand firm, for reform is our only way out of the difficulty.

Spirit of the press-How long can the ink stand ?- Keokuk Constitution. Dungo. How long can the pen holder !- Burlington Hawk-Eye. Tell us how long can the pencil sharpener, and we'll answer that .-Omaha Republican. They are all right as long as the weather remains stationary.— Omaha Daily Ree. Your puns are enveloped in obscurity. That's no wafer to get off jokes.—Detroit Free Press. We believe on write in this opinion .- Camden Post. Our penchaut run that way .- Yonkers Gazette, Scal ah! -Boston Globe, Gum, aow, it hardly paste to print such para-graphs. -- Boston Commercial Bulletin. We should like to wax why not, if questions are not against the rule.—Yawcob Strauss.—
Perhaps for fear of an inhquest. Is that
the rubber not? Light is needed we add STREET.





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Notice will be given by postal eard to subscribes the expiration of their subscriptions, at which thus paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscrip-

To the Reader.

Of the present issue of the JOURNAL we mail a large number of specimen copies to parties not subscribers, in the hope that they may find it sufficiently interesting to induce

them to become so. The JOURNAL has now reached the tenth number of its fifth volume, and attained to a degree of patronage and favor reached by few class papers and never approximated by any other of its class. During the period of its publication it has exerted a widesprend and powerful influence in every department of penimuship. To the teacher, it has brought the experience and advice of the best masters. To the learner, it has been full of instruction and inspiration, luring and guiding Lim onward to success To the Artist and lover of fine penmanship, it has presented the rarest and best specimens of the penman's Art. Among its patrons are not only the professional peumen and pupils of penmanship, but Judges Lawyers, Ministers, Teachers, Artists—in short, nearly every profession and occupation have their representatives on its subscription lists. We believe that any one desiring to see fine specimens of peumanship, or to improve their writing, cannot in any way in vest a dollar to better advantage than to subscribe for the JOURNAL. If they desire a fine picture to ornament the walls of un ffice or home, either of the four premiums, of which every subscriber has a choice, is lone worth more than the entire price of the aubscription.

No pains or expense will be spared to render the JOURNAL all that its most exacting patrons can ask. Subscriptions may begin at any time, and all back numbers since and inclusive of January, 1878, can be supplied. As a special inducement those who receive a specimen copy of this one to favor us with their subscription, we offer, for \$1.00, to mail the remaining three numbers for the year 1881 and all the numbers for 1882, making in all fifteen numbers, with a choice of the four premiums.

Good Writing.

The opinion as to what is good writing is dependent largely upon he who gives the verdict. If you ask the author, he will tell you that that writing is best which will most nearly analyze according to his system of the art. Ask of the teacher his views, and you will be informed that the writing which most resembles the copies in th particular books he uses is far the handsomest and most accurate. Ply your inquiry to the skillful writing-master, and pointing with true professional pride to his specimen sheets, where, like Roman athletes, grace of line and accuracy of form vie with each other for supremacy, "There," he will tell you, "is the perfected perfection of the Go now to the man of business to ask his views, and here, with Spartan-like brevity, you will be told that good writing is that which can be easily written, and the best is that which is the most legible and easily read.

The author would find as difficult the task of carrying into the counting-room his stiff and lifeless forms of analytic copies as be would to undertake the introduction into the schoolroom the crude and impleasing forms thrown from the peu in the haste and bustle of business. No more would commerce stay its busy rush to adopt the finished and graceful touch of the writing master, than would the man of business be satisfied with his own free and uncertain style, where was desired an elegantly engrossed and artistically executed piece of work for some special purpose.

The successful teacher must and does adopt a fixed standard of form and an uniform method of practice. Such forms essential to be studied and imitated, and the method will supply rules for construction and adaptability which the vague and vary ing practices of business would not furnish And so the pen-artist must exercise care deliberation and judgment to secure the necessary grace and accuracy of form that be may produce the best artistic effect.

It is in writing as in dress—the garb ap-ropriate for the clown would be exceedingly had for the clergyman; and the coat that would best become the counting-room would be sadly out of taste at a full-dress party or ball.

The Penmen's Convention.

The Gazette, in commenting upon on cent article relative to holding a Penmen's Convention, expresses the helief that the present Business Educators' Association, which, at its convention last year, devoted less than one hour of its four days' session to penmanship, and this year failed to hold a convention at all, "will continue to repre sent the profession most favorably and ef " and cites, as evidence of its doing so, the fact that many of our best know penmen are themselves proprietors of business colleges. Granted, yet there remains the fact that there are scores of pennion enguged as special teachers of writing in our ity schools, traveling teachers, authors, professional pen-artists, and others specially interested as pupils and lovers of the art, have no more interest in attending a "Business Educators' Convention" than any other educational gathering, and certainly would not do so where a mere moiety of the programme was devoted to penmanship; and besides, many of the teachers of writing in business colleges are not proprietors, but are chiefly interested in writing.

We can see no reason why such distinguished pennen as the Spencers, Soulé, Packard, Hinnan, Musselman, Williams, Duff and others might not unite in having a Simon Pure Penmen's Convention"-c tainly if it were to hold its session just prior, or after, the session of the Business Educators' Convention. Certainly there is sufficient of interest and importance in the penman's profession to warrant a three or days' session. Will the penmen of this great nation ever bold such a convention i is the question, and the columns of the JOURNAL is the place where the question is to be an-

We trust that no reader will construe anything we have said as being in the least degree unfriendly to the Business Educators Association. On the contrary, we wish it success, and shall hope to attend all its sessions. It has ample to fill its programme without giving to writing a special promineuce, and if it can in future avoid the misfortune which befel it at Chicago, of being prostituted by a few for their personal note riety and aggrandisement, it may be instru mental in doing a great and good work for business education, one in which the Joun NAL will be a ready and willing helper.

Drawing.

During a few years past the utility and importance of drawing, as a branch to be generally taught in the public as well as private schools of this country, has been rapidly gaining ground. And among the many systems of drawing-books now before the public, probably none have gained a more enviable popularity than the series prepared by Prof. W. N. Bartholomew, and published by the well known house of Potter, Ainsworth & Co., 107 Chambers St., New York. The system consists of a freehand course of twelve numbers, which are adapted to the several grades of our common schools. This is followed by a higher se, introducing practical exercises in model, geometrie and perspective drawing. An explanatory guide accompanies the series. Teachers desiring to introduce draw ing in their schools will do well to make themselves acquainted with this system.

Messrs. Potter & Aiusworth are also the

publishers of the Payson & Dunton sys tem of penmanship, which is a standard in a large proportion of our public schools. The demand for the copy-books of this system is vastly exceeding that of any previous

Hymeneal.

And now, Mr. Cupid, we should say Mr. Keith, by force of Cupid's arts and arms, has invaded our very sauctum, captured and led therefrom the fair maiden who, for some time past has presided over the wellnigh interminable subscription lists of the JOHRNAL.

Her name was Cora Kelley-his Edward E. Keith; may their joys be not, like the aforementioned subscription lists, well-nigh, but quite, interminable

POST-HYMENEAL.

And now it is the New England Card Company which has a new member, Manager T. M. Osborn being assisted by a ninepound boy, which arrived yesterday. So says the Woonsocket (R. 1.) Reporter.

And now, again, that we are upon this subject, while we may not directly rejoice over an additional member to our editorial staff, it has sort of gladdened our heart to witness the joy of our associate over a promising daughter, lately added to the honse of Kelley & Co.

The King Club

For the past month numbers fifty-two, and comes from A. J. Hall of Winamac, Ind., who is teaching writing in the County Normal School at that place. "It is my first effort at teaching writing," writes Mr. Hall. He also says that his classes have taken a great interest in their writing. That fifty-

two pupils have become subscribers to the JOUNNAL is certainly good evidence of their interest; and that Mr. Hall, as a teacher of writing, is the right man in the right place

The second club in size comes from Mr. Robbins of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., and numbers fifty. This is the largest club ever sent from any business college, and speaks well both for Mr. Robbins and the Institution which thus early in the eason can fornish so large a list. Mr. Robbins says: "You may look for a club about Christmas." The third in number comes from Prof. L. Asire, Marquette, Mich., and numbers thirty-seven. Such clubs for September are quite unprecedented.

Programme for Graded Course of Writing in Public Schools.

In another column Prof. C. H. Peirce, special teacher of writing in the Public schools of the city of Keokuk, Iowa, favors the readers of the JOURNAL with a detailed plan which he has pursued, with marked success, while conducting the writing in the several grades of the schools under bis We shall be glad if other special ers in graded schools will present, through the JOURNAL, their plans of instruction, that they may be considered their relative merits discussed and results compared. Nothing could do more to aid the progress of this department of education than such a comparison and discussion of the several modes pursued by different teachers. Prof. Peirce leads off in the right direction. Who will follow him?

Not the only Lady Subscriber. Miss Jennie M. Van Horne of Hadley. Mass., writes a very handsome letter renewing her subscription, and says: I am very much interested in the JOURNAL and consider it invaluable, but am I the only lady who takes it f Isn't it considered to be a paper for ladies ?" We are certainly sorry if we have been so unmindful of our nu merous lady subscribers as to lead any of them to suppose that their name may stand "lonesome" and alone among our subscribers, for such is far from being the case We have many lady subscribers, and there is no reason why they should not be equally interested in the JOURNAL with gentlemen

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing auything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

Special Inducement.

To any person receiving a specimen copy of this issue, we offer to mail the remaining three numbers for 1881, and all the numbers for 1882, (in all, fifteen numbers of the paper), and a choice of the four premiums for \$1.00. Give it a trial.

Clubs.

Now is the time to secure clubs of subscribers for the JOURNAL. See liberal offer iu another column.

The October number of the JOUUNAL will be one of unusual interest to all classes of readers. It will contain a long and finely illustrated editorial article upon "Let ters"; how they should be written and directed; why and how several million of them annually misearry; giving statistics of the dead-letter office, with interesting facts and aneedotes relating thereto. Of many of the most remarkably funny and odd su-perscriptions we shall give facsimile examplea in the JOHENAL.

Several original articles are promised from well-known authors and teachers of writing, sufficient to warrant us in promising that the October number will be one of the most ineresting and valuable ever printed.



The above cut was photo-engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl Street, New York, from a page of William's and Packard's gems The original was flourished by John D. Williams.

We have called the attention of our readers to the line of writing and ornamental inks made by Fred. D. Alling, Rochester, N. Y., and again take pleasure in referring them to his advertisement in this issue. Mr. Alling now offers his Deep-Black Ink in kegs, barrels, and also in cone-bottles for the use of teachers, colleges, and schools, at very moderate rates. The testimonials he has received are of undoubted value, and we can cheerfully advise our readers to purchase their supply of inks from him.

J. C. Bryant, author of Bryant's series of text-books on book-keeping, informs us that the season has opened with unprecedentedly large orders for his books. Mi Bryant has had many years of experience us a prominent conductor of business colleges, and in active business operations, which enabled him to produce a series of text-books upon book-keeping of far more than ordinary merit. See his advertisement in another column.

We invite attention to the Caligraphic Pen advertised in another column. a regular gold pen point, with a fountain attachment, unlike the stylographic pen-Writing executed with this pen retains all the habitual characteristics of handwriting, while it is more certain and reliable in its action. To those wishing any kind of a fountain pen we should certainly recommend

We are in receipt of a series of 103 different movement excercises, including all the capital letters of the alphabet, direct from the pen of Prof. C. H Peirce of Keckuk, Iowa, which, as an exhibition of a correct conception of form and mastery of the pen, are indeed remarkable. We have pover seen them excelled, if equaled.

We are informed that Sadler's Counting-Huose Arithmetic is having an almost un-

precedented sale, having been adopted as the text-book in most of the business colleges and in many other schools. It is specially popular as a hand-book in the counting-room

We call attention to the advertisements of C. E. Carhart of Albany, N. Y., and Eaton & Burnett of Baltimore, Md., descriptive of their text-books upon commercial law, designed for a short course in Business Colleges and other schools. Both are good

The Bryant & Stratton Series of Bookkeeping lately revised by the well-known author, S. S. Packard, and published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., are deservedly popular, and are having a large and rapidly increasing sale.

We call attention to the advertisement of Daniel Slote & Co., in another column, who manufacture every kind of school and business blanks at popular prices. Send for their price-list.

The sixth number of the New Spencerian Compendium will be ready to mail io a short Orders for all the numbers received at the Office of the JOURNAL.

Extra copies of the JOURNAL will be seot free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers



The wife of Col. Geo. Soulé, President of the New Orleans Commercial College and Literary Institute, and one of the most distinguished business educators in the United States, arrived in New York City on the 5th instant. With

Mrs. Soulé are her sons, Albert and Edward they are making an extended tour of the North visiting watering and other places of national

Annie Correls is teaching writing in the Collegiate Normal School at Papton, Ill. H. C. Clark, lately of Pottsville, Pa., has

opened a business college at Titusville, Pa A. E. Peck, who has for some time past been teaching writing in Texas, is now keeping the

books of an insurance firm at Dallas, Texas, M. V Casey, from the Register's Office of the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C., lately paid us a visit. Mr. Casey is among the best writers in Washington, and is a genial, pleasant

N. P. Hammond, who was the associate auwriting, lately paid us a visit. He is now teaching writing in several schools and colleges in Philadelphia and vicinity.

A W. Dudley, who conducts the Commercial Department of the Southern Indiana Normal School at Mitchell, recently presented us with his compliments in person. He is a live, energetic young man, and will undoubtedly do honor to his responsible position.

During the summer vacation, H. C. Wright's Business College of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been refurnished with the most approved patterns of furniture, which is indicative of prosperity.

I. S. Preston, the well-known teacher of ng, has been spending his summer vacation in Brooklyn; he returns soon to northern Pennsylvania, where he will organise classes during the Fall and Winter.

Maxwell Kennedy has just closed a large normal class in writing at Macomb, Ill., and receives our thanks for the names of ten of his class as subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Gus Hulsizer, of Tonlon, Ill., incloses in a comely written letter a package of flour ished cards which are unique in design and skillful in execution.

W. H. Lamson, late teacher in the public chools of Linden, N. J , and author of Lamson's system of peumanship, has been appointed director of drawing and writing in the pub be schools of Lynn, Mass.

P. R. Cleary has been tenching writing classes in Michigan during the past year. has improved his Summer vacation to good advantage by taking lessons of P. R. Speucer, at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Cleary is now teaching at Ovid,

Wm. H. Duff, of Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa., favored us with a call a few days since, on his return homeword from a tour in Europe, where he has spent his vacation. Prof. Duff is a sharp observer, and promises soon to favor the readers of the JOURNAL with some reminiscences of his travels abroad

C. R. Wells, who for many years has held high rank among the skillful penmen and teachers of the Empire State, is now the special teacher of writing in the public schools of Syra-cuse. As the result of his teaching, marked improvement in writing has been made. We have seen several specimens of writing and lettering executed by pupils under his tuition, which were remarkably good.

Joseph Foeller, Jr., is conducting a writing unmercial school at Sheaandoah, Pa. Mr. Foeller is an accomplished writer.

J. M. Mehan is teaching writing in the Nor mal School at Jefferson, Io-

J. W. Blackman, of Blackman's Business Col lege, Allentown, Pa., favored us with a call inge, Amentown, Par. invared in with a call while on his way to Connecticut to participate in a reunion of the regiment of which he was a member during the little "oupleasantness" hetween the North and the South

The Daily American of Nashville, Tenu. recent date, pays the Nashville Business College, comfucted by Frank Goodman, a high impliment. Students have been in attendant from eleven States, and it has flattering prospects for the fature

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of, January, 1878. All the back numbers from that date, with the four premiums, will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums, will be sent for \$1.75; with all of our premiums, for \$2.













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The above cuts are all photo-engraved from our own pen and ink copy, and are inserted as specimens of pen-drawing and photo-engraving as practically applied for business purposes. This method is fast superseding other methods of engraving, for all commercial purposes; being superior in quality and convenience, while much less expensive. Our facilities are now complete for filling orders for all classes of display and business cuts. Business College entrency of all convenient denominations constantly in stock and supplied at low figures. Fractional currency of the decomination of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents in stock; also, relief cuts of the same sold at small cost.

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNAL

Questions By

C. H. Peirce, Keokuk, Lawa.

First. What are the reasons for making the last part of some capitals below huse

Second. Why is the preference given to below the line with many

Third Why is the tendency to make some turns in small writing greater than

Fourth. What determines the form of Fifth. Originally did form precede analy-



Goodier of Detroit, Mich.

- F. P. Prenitt of the Fort Worth (Texas) Business College, incloses several superior specimens of practical writing.
- W. H. Frommeyer, Cincinnati, Obio, last mouth a very creditable specimen of flour ishing which was overlooked in our notices.
- E. A. Morgan of Bromfield, Ind., inch several elegantly written eard specimens with his portrait, for the JOURNAL Scrap-book.
- A superbly written note comes from F. W. Wiesehalm, the famed pen-artist of St Louis, Mo.
- C. Hills, Philadelphia, Pa., writes a very handsome letter, in which he incloses a skill fully flourished bird.
- A. E. Dewhurst, New Hartford, N. Y., in closes a very skillfully executed piece of off-hand flourishing in form of a swan.
- J. M. Vincent, who is teaching writing at os Angeles, Cal., incloses in an elegantly written letter several benetifully written and flourished cards.
- P. R. Cleary is teaching large writing-classes at Ovid, Mich., from which place he sends a large club of subscribers, and also incloses a very handsome specimen of a flourished eagle.
- F. P. Foster of Easton, Pa., writes a n elegant letter in which he incloses several slips and a set of off-hand capitals which are seldon excelled for grace of line and accuracy of form
- S. J. Robinett of Memphrees Valley, Ala., incloses a dollar in a handsomely written letter, and says: "Please mail the JOURNAL another year; I can't do without it. It is worth ten

We are in receipt of a photograph, imperial size, of a very handsomely executed piece of penwork, which the National Republican of Washington, D. C., mentions as follows: wastangon. P. C., mentions as follows:
"There is on exhibition at the Government
Printing Office a resolution of condolence
to Mrs. Garfield, passed by the Columbin Typographical Union, No. 101, of this city. It occupies a bandsome gilt frame, about 15x24 inches, and is most beautiful in design and ex-It is the work of Prof. J. W. Swank o" the Treasury Department, and will be pre-sented to Mrs. Garfield within a few days."

Educational Notes

(Communications for this Department may e addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, few York—Brief educational items solicited.) There are five hundred and eighty-five

Chinese children in the San Francisco pub-

The Seventeenth Anniversary and Commencement of Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Business College, Baltimore, Md., is annonneed for September (5th.

If the English language were divided into parts, 60 would be Saxon, 30 would be Latin (including, of course, the Latin that has come to us through the French), and 5 parts would be Greek

A Class for women has been organised at

what is popularly known as the "Harvard

Prof. Gardiner says: "Twenty per cent. of the cutire voting population of the l'aited States, and forty-five per cent, of the voters of the Southern States, could not read their

California has school property to the value of \$7,000,000, and spends \$3,000,000 yearly upon her schools. For all this, there are nt 100,000 attendants at school, out of s school population of 150,000. Western Educational Journal.

In the Syrian Protestant College at Beiurt. instruction is given in French, Latin, Arabic, mathematics, the sciences, etc. The langnage of the institution is English. The preparatory department, the college and dical school, are provided with spacious buildings. There are 121 students in the institution.—New York Tribune.

In 1860 the number of science-schools in England was 8, in 1870 it was 79, and in 1880 it was 1,391. The number of classes in 1860 was 20, in 1870 it was 2,204, and in 1840 it was 4,932. The number of persons receiving science and art education was in 1860, 386; in 1870, 34,233; and in 1880,

The prospective school fund of Texas is, says the New York Independent, something wonderful to think of. By constitutional provision, the proceeds of her sales of public lands go to this fond, and there are already \$2,000,000 in the treasury and 40,000,000 neres of land to sell. The proceeds, at a very moderate estimate, will amount to \$100,000,000, which is an amount equal to the aggregate school funds of all the other

Louisiana has a school population of 290,036 Of this number, 139,657 are colored.

The Nebraska State Normal School is a prosperous institution which had, at last accounts, 276 pupils.

Behm's Chattanonga Commercial College Chattanooga, Tenn., has just entered upon the seventh year of its existence, with in-

The average school age for 35 different nations is approximately from 54 to 174 years. In the United States there is one teacher for every 55 children of school age (say 6-21), or for every 184 persons. Prns sia bas one teacher for every 76 children of school age (say 6-14), or for every 444 per-

Omaha spends about \$60,000 a year in instructing her 5,000 schoolchildren

President Barnard of Columbia College New York, expresses himself in favor of admitting women to the college, and in his annual report says, that. "Whatever may happen this year or the next, Columbia College will yet open her doors widely enough to receive all earnest and honest seekers after knowledge, without any distinction of

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

The colleges are busy lettering great men, so that they can be identified if they go astray in the hereafter

A schoolboy being asked by a rival on the street which was the highest study in his school, replied, with a stare of pity and surprise, "Why, astronomy, of course.

Scene: Astronomy Class—Professor to Junior: "What time does Mars get full?" Junior: "Don't know, sir; never associate with such company." (Decided applause.)

Edison says the electric light "tanned an ssistant's hide in less than an hour." We would, therefore, recommend it as a substitute for corporal punishment in our schools.

Yale College, the lectures and instruction to be delivered by Professors Sunner, Williams, Brewer and others. It will resemble papa; it is high time that you had a serious

talk with the teacher, or else he'll keep on that way forever

"Why," asked a Sunday-school teacher of a little boy, "did Jacob marry the two daughters of Laban?" "I doano, except perhaps he was satisfied with one mother-

The world didn't come to an end, but during the past three weeks no less than two hundred and eighty-three of our exchanges have called William Penn's grave a " Penn holder." Is this write?

New Haven Register: "Had drank" is act good English grammar, says a high authority. It certainly is not. "Was drunk" is better grammar, and more in accordance with the facts nine times out of

The following definitions, although appearing under this head, are not "educa al fancies," but were given by a pupil in this city: —A noun is a name. An adjective is a part of speach. A verb, is to be, to excist, or to be excist upon.

An exchange says, that is the New York City schools, where corporal punishment is not allowed, the teachers rule by kindness, and tenderly remind disobedient pupils that "I'll give you 500 words to write after school if I eatch you whispering

Johnny came home from school the other day very much excited. "What do you think pa: Joe Stewart, one of the biggest hoys, had an argument with the tes ahout a question in grammar!" "What position did he take!" "His last position was across a chair with his face down

Now that is a word which may often be For that that may be doubled is clear to

the mind, And that that is right, is as plein to

the view, As that that that that we use, is rightly And that that that that line has in it,

In accordance with grammar is plain in our sight.

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True case in writing comes from art, not chance As thuse move ensirest who have learn it to dance. This not enough no hurshness gives offence; The sound must seem an echo to the sense. Soft is the strain when zephyr gently blows. And the smooth stream in smoother number number

nows; But when lond surges lash the sounding shore The hoarse rough verses hould, like the torrent

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to

The line, too, labors, and the words move slow Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain. This o're the unbending vorn, and skims along the materials.

A School in Bengal.

By JAMES PARTON

James Parton, the well known biogra pher, in an article recently published in the Companion, gives some interesting facts in regard to school work in India. We quote at length from his article:

A village school in India does not cost much. Except in the rainy season, it is held under the trees behind the schoolmaster's house, and there are neither desks, benches, slates nor books. The boys sit upon the smooth hard ground, and the schoolmaster upon a mat smoking his pipe.

The school is divided into four classes. which are named after the writing ma terial used by each. The lowest is called the chalkclass, and sometimes the floorclass, the pupils of which learn to write upon the trodden ground. with chalk The next is called the palm-leaf class, as the pupils write upon palm leaves a nuterial which is said to be much better for the purpose than our slates, as it never breaks, is very light and costs nothing called the plaintain-leaf class; and the highest of all, the seniors of the institution, write on paper, and are called the paper class.

For years the boys spend most of their time writing. There are fifty letters in many of the Indian alphabets, and these are joined and compounded in number ways. Their system of enumeration. also, is complicated and requires a great deal of practice to use readily

A boy going to school in the morning carries under his left orm a bundle of twenty clean palm leaves. A pen of reed is behind his ear, and he carries in his hand a rude ink-pot of clay. spends most of the day in writing upon these leaves with ink, and rubs out his mistakes with his hand or his wrist, he comes home at night pretty well smeared and spattered. This is reckoned bonorable to him; and the blacker he is, the more his parents praise him for his diligence at school.

They have one practice which is familiar to all who are in the habit of passing by our own country schoolhouses; the children recite a great deal together. Af. ter writing most of the morning, the whole school says in chorus the letters, the diphthongs, and the hundred numerals. Then, in the afternoon, when they are all tired of writing, they recite to gether, in a sing-song way, the multiplication table up to twenty times (wenty

It is so difficult to write their language that a boy will spend some months writing the names of the boys in the school, and of the inhabitants of the village. From manies and words they advance to very short sentences, and at length begin to compose letters.

Letter writing is a great art with them; and even the addressing of a letter is a matter of much difficulty. India is the land where the idea of rank has been must

An old-fashioned native of Bengal cannot conceive of our notion of human equality, and be looks upon every inhabitant of his teening peninsula to be either above him or below him. There are hundgeds of ways in which men are to be spoken to, or addressed in writing, so as to properly recognize their rank.

If a boy writes to his father, he must use a certain prescribed, invariable form expressive of the profoundest respect. When he addresses his nucle, he must use another form, and there is a different form for a paternal and a maternal ancle. For cousins, second cousins, acquaintances and friends, there are special forms, as there are for all grades of the magistracy, priesthood and nobility.

The school hours seem to us intolerably

Morning school from seven to eleven, and afternoon school from three until sunset.

The teacher receives from each pupil about three cents a month in money; but besides this, every boy is expected bring to afternoon school a small present of tobacco, or something of the kind; and once a month each brings a few pounds of rice, with the proper quantity of seasoning to go with it, such as oil, mustard

With all his perquisites, however, the village schoolmaster would be very poor if he did not generally cultivate a small quantity of hand, which he manages to do by taking a partner who does the The boys, also, are very glad to perform menial labors for him, and it is considered a great privilege to fill and light his pipe

As so much of the school work is dull routine, in which boys cannot be expected to take much interest, the discipline necessity violent and severe. India is the native country of the rattan, and the schoolmasters use it with vigor and con-

You can hardly pass near a village You can bardly pass near a village school in that strange country without hearling the solid of the descending im-plement of torture, and the yells of the pleaned of torture, and the yells of the used that remind us of the luminous used that remind us of the luminous For generations they have had a way of handcutting an offender, tying his text, and while he is thus helpless, drawing and while he is thus helpless, drawing and while he is thus helpless, drawing the best of the superior which we have the superior which we have the superior which the superior way and the school may

In some such way, all the schoolings in the world were once treated until the present century, and that is the reason why the world, age after age, has been filled with violence and bloodshed.

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drill (the best place, I think, to text a hook), and I am
convinced that it as an excellent over for our as no are con-

The Common Sense Binder.



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July, 1881

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1881

Vol. V.— No. 10.

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BY D. T. AMES

With the present lesson we have capital letters made from the fifth or O principle, as numbered in the Spencerian ana

From this principle is constructed chiefly four letters, viz

The O should be one-third longer than it is broad, and shaded on the first down ward stroke, having the shade strongest at the centre of the stroke. The two downward strokes should run parallel and as near to each other as is practicable without incurring the dauger of intersecting each other, the second line terminating at the centre of the turn upon the base line, or if extended so as to cross the oval, it should do so at the lowest point upon the base line, and, after erossing it, should continue to

follow the curve of the oval until it ends or diverges to connect with the letter following. The letter should be so constructed that if its body were divided by a line cutting the oval at the fullest points for length and breadth, each corresponding part should be the exact counterpart of the other in size and form, as per dotted lines in example

The second downward stroke is sometimes shaded, as in example above, to which there is no objection except that letters thus shaded lack the strength and boldness of letters having the outside shade. Many teachers, and we, ourselves, have sometimes designated this as the appropriate shade for a feminine hand, in which case the ovals of all the letters should be shaded in a similar manuer. The principle should be practiced with great care

The following movement exercise should be practiced earefully and extensively in nection with this le



The following is given as the regular

14 C. Colleguy

Remember that time spent is careless practice or aimless scribbling is worse than wasted. Every stroke should be made for a definite nurpose

A Peep into Uncle Sam's Mail Bags.

Those of our readers who are residents of rural portions of the country, and who see only the limited mails of a few pounds weight ditributed through some country post-office can scarcely conceive the enormous aggregate of the l'nited States Mail, or even that of a great metropolis like New York. Here, instead of some small portion of a store or other place serving, as is usually the case, for the transactions of the business of a country post office, a spacious five story building is almost exclusively occupied for post-office purposes, presenting in its appearance and in the magnitude of its trans setions much the resemblance of a great mercantile warehouse. To and from it large bags filled with mail matter are constantly being delivered by two and four horse wagons, aggregating daily 113,311 pounds or 564 tons; in one year 41,358,515 pounds There are daily received or 20,1794 tons. in the New York Post Office 1,125,268 letters and postal cards, of which 27,210 are from foreign countries. The letters alone aggregate daily almost seven tons weight Many single establishments in New York dispatch and receive thousands of letters and s of matter daily through the mails, such for instance, as the great newspaper and book publishers, dry goods and banking houses, news agencies, etc. As an example

the Tribune mails a daily aggregate of over 4,000 pounds, and weekly over 28,000, or fourteen tons, and receives thousands of letters and exchanges daily, while many of the large banking and publishing houses receive and dispatch daily from two to three thousand letters

During the past year there passed through the United States Mail, of domestic matter, 2,215,168,124 pieces, divided as follows

Letters 866,593,572 Postal Cards 276,446,716 695,175,624 Newspapers Magazines 53,472,276 Books, Circulars, etc. 300,845,480 Articles of Mdse. 22,634,456

Which was an average of 443 pieces to each person in the country

The aggregate expense of conducting the department was \$22,255,984; number of post-offices, 42,989; whole number of perons employed, 60,479. The revenue of the department lacked \$3,500,000 of defraying the expense, which deficiency was paid from

the General Treasury of the United States. Out of the 866,593,572 letters mailed, 3,-057,141, or ooe in every 283, went to the Dead Letter Office. This number, compared with former years, is, proportionately, very small, owing to a late rule of the Department, that when the writer of any unpaid or misdirected matter is known it is at once returned for correction, thus saving delay, miscarriage or its ultimately being sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"The practice of using envelopes and wrappers for mail matter bearing the address of the seuder," says the Postmaster-General in his Report, "cannot be too highly recommended, particularly to business men, who are thus often spared vexations delays in important correspondence."

The causes through which muil matter goes astray or to the Dead Letter Office are newhat nungerous, and are summarised in the Post Office Report as follows: From eing unclaimed at office of destination. 2,560,402; for non-payment of postage, 284,503: imperfect address, 201,899, of which 9.167 hore no superscription whatever; many, if not most, of the unclaimed mail was so from some fault of its superscrip-

Out of 6,996,513 registered letters and parcels mailed during the year only 7,445 cent to the Dead Letter Office, and of these, 7.016 were restored to the owners, thus leaving less than 450 out of nearly 7,000,000 packages unaccounted for-one in about 17.000.

All mail matter containing articles of value or money was returned to the owner if he could be found, otherwise the money was paid into the I'nited States Treasury and the valuables sold and the proceeds de posited therein. The money not returned amounted to \$2,751; the proceeds of the articles sold were \$3,465.

Among the matter were many valuable publications, such as books, pamphlets, magazines and illustrated newspapers, which by a recent law were placed at the disposal of the Postmaster-General, and were by his order distributed among the charitable insti-

tutions of Washington for the benefit of their inmates.

Persons unaccustomed to handling large quantities of mail matter can scarcely imagine the character and number of all sorts mistakes through which it goes astray and to the Dead Letter Office. These mistakes occur noestly from thoughtlessuess, from bad or illegible writing, and an imperfect knowledge of names and places. The latter cause especially prevails with letters coming from foreign countries, where America seems to he a perfect geographical enigma. States, cities and counties are badly mixed, and a considerable amount of the mixture is often contained in one superscription.

For instance, one address reads as follows: "Ole Anderson, Rockawy citi Pa North America, New York." Who will undertake to forward that letter? And yet the dwellers across the sea probably make no more mistakes of this kind than Americans, for how many of us fully understand all the geographical localities of the minor cities and provinces of Germany or Sweden, or, in fact, any country on the Continent?

In order that we might lay before our readers the most reliable information practicable, and present characteristic examples, illustrative of some of the most conspicuous causes of the misearriage of mail matter, we lately called upon Mr. James Gaylor, Assistant-Postmaster of New York City, and solicited such information as he could give bearing upon the subject. He placed in our hands the last Annual Report of the Post Office Department, and then conducted us to the Blind Letter Department of the Office. where he introduced us to Mr. Win. W Stone, the famed reader of "blind letters," who has kindly permitted us, at different times, to inspect the thousands of imperfect addresses which are daily sent to bim to be deciphered and forwarded to their intended destination, if possible, otherwise to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. Not only are the blind letters deposited in the New York Post Office sent to Mr. Stone, but such letters are sent by postmasters from all parts of the country for his inspec-

Mr. Stone has been exclusively employed in this department for twenty-seven years, and passes daily upon about one thousand blind superscriptions; during that period the number has aggregated many millions

From so great an experience Mr. Stone has become a sort of cyclopædia of postal knowledge, especially that pertaining to his department. His knowledge of places and of the manners, customs and language of the various classes and nationalities is something quite remarkable, and such as to enable bim, in a vast majority of cases, to instantly perceive the fault in an imperfect superscription and to discern the intent of the writer. As further aids, he has at hand directories of all the large cities of the United States and Canada, and of London, a directory giving a classified list of all the streets in the 150 cities in the United States also, post-office directories of all foreign countries, and copious memoranda which he has himself made from time to time. So familiar has he become with the bandwriting THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

of the different nationalities, that he can us certainly and readily determine the country from whence a letter comes, by the style of writing, as by the language and postmark

To enable the reader to understand the extent and nature of Mr. Stone's work, let him imagine a pile of one thousand letters with faulty superscription, spread before bim upon a table, while to his right is a set of pigeon-holes, lettered alphabetically. letter is taken from the pile, and the superscription reads

John P. Jones, 96 Dixville Ave., Connecticut, N. 11.

It is known that there is a Dixville Ave. in New Haven, Conn. He therefore draws a red line through "N. H." and writes in full, "New Haven," and places it in its appropriate box. Another reads

Mr. J. F. Hurley, New York City, Boston.

The directories of both cities are consulted, and, if the name is found, the superscription is corrected accordingly; otherwise, it is sent to the Dead Letter Office. One

Mess. Hunter & Co., Jacksonville, U. S. A

There being many Jucksonvilles in the United States, it would be uncertain as to which was intended, but Mr. Stone knows the firm, and simply adds Florida. The

Niss A. Neeley, County Bruce Township, of kruce Walkerton Post Office.

Sent to Walberton, Bruce Co., Canada The post-office was determined by the dressed:
W. H. Johnson & Co.,
P. R. L.

Sent to Providence, R. 1. The uext was for

Miss Ida Adler, 53 East Genesee St., N. Y

I, was known to Mr. Stone that there was but one East Genesce St., in New York State, and that in Syracuse; hence, fair Ida's letter was sent on its way to the City of Salt

And now comes one for
Mr. Daniel T. O'Day,
Vernon St., Mass.

By reference to the street directory, Vernon street is discovered to be in Charlestown, Mass.; hither goes Mr. O'Day's letter Now one addressed

Miss Henrietta Kirchner, Alahama Ave., bet. Liherty and Atlantic, in care of C. F. Colyer.

Sent to East New York, as that was the only place where the peculiar compound of streets and avenues mentioned could be discovered. Next comes one for

Robert Corson, 213 7th St., New Jersey, N. J.

Sent to Jersey City. We were told by Mr. Stone that the mistake of writing New Jersey for Jersey City was a very common one, as was also the using of N. J. when N. Y. was intended, and vice versa. In 104 misdirected letters and postal cards, we observed 21 having N. J. where N. Y. was intended, and 14 having N. Y. in place of N. J., and 7 baving New Jersey for Jersey City. One of the postal cards was addressed in New York to 512 W. 38th St., Jersey City, when New York City was intended, there being no such street and number in Jersey An instance of original orthography was observed and the spelled "Neary Yorg." Aun-spelled "Neary Yorg." Aun-for gentle Annie, addressed: Mrs. Annie Kidd, Atlantie Ave., Oevan View Cottage, New Jersey. was observed when New York was thus spelled "Neay Yorg." Now comes a letter

Alas for Annie! her letter went to the Dead Letter Office, and so also one for

Letter Unice, ... Mr. James Johnson, Coleman House, New Jersey. The uext one was for

A. M. Wisey, Jr.,
Mubrouk,
Kendall Co.,
New York,

There being no Kendall County in New York, but one in Illinois, in which was Milbrook P. O., the letter was forwarded accordingly. This is a specimen of numerous instances where adding the county secured a correct delivery of letters which would otherwise have gone to the Dead Letter Office, and shows the importance of adding the county. Such instances were of frequent observation while we were in Mr. Stone's department. The next was a letter for

G. Hepburn, Esq., Rhode Island, Conn.

He can probably get it by calling at the Dead Letter Office. The next bore a very definite superscription, as follows:

> Mr. Eastman.
> Dear Sir:
> The time for picking hops having— No. America.

This was from a foreigner who had evidently not a very good understanding of the English lauguage, and had confounded other composition with the address, which was of very common occurrence. Many times where a business card had been sent, giving the address, the entire card had been copied for a superscription. Another was so what mixed, as follows

Mr. Alexander Burges, Row Chellogel, Countyalwayes.

which Mr. Stone translated, as follows:

Rochelle, Ogle Co., Ills.

Others were addressed, as follows: Daniel Hoblen, St. Uski Sitte, No. America.

Translated Sandusky, Ohio.

Miss Maggie Hermann, B on Hudson Co., N. J.

Translated Bayonne, Hudson Co., N. J.

Fred. Fink,
Vulcutsville,
New Agara Co.,
N. Y. Translated Wolcotsville, Niagara Co., N. Y

Jas. Koan Dras, Perliba

Translated Upper Lehigh, Pa. And finally a fair damsel is very definitely

addressed thusly:

Miss Morse, Northern New Jersey, N. J.

The foregoing are simply a few specimer blunders among the thousands that daily pass before Mr. Stone. Nor do these even, as presented here in plain type, indicate the full difficulty encountered in deciphering the actual superscriptions, for in these, added to the other imperfections, is often that of doubtful or illegible writing. To enable the reader more fully to appreciate the difficulty of translating as well as perceive the picturesqueness of some of these superscriptions, we have reproduced a few in facsimile, which are given with their transla-

The writing is a fac-simile of the originals, except that it has been diminished in size, for the purpose of economizing space

My fa Deval Sie ham Grang & Ci Core of PP Duminuty ch. &

Sent to Goshen, N. Y., chiefly from the fact that the county was correctly given.

mount brock mu gersey

Interpreted, be designed for Bound Brook, N. J.

Mr Evans Mt Lebanon North family Shaka

Mr. Stone had a personal knowledge of Mr. Evans, and accordingly was enabled to translate the bieroglyphics at the end of the address to stand for N. Y., which made all

THE

in lare Box 93 My Jully Conftelle HOOCK State Hand Som Britan for Clas bromley

Sent to New Brighton P. O. Staten Island, N. Y.

Mr. William glucim Indoma The Senenicata
Smiths crossing,
Francea
Sent to Cincinnati, Ohio. Smith's Crossings is a suburb of that city.

Mr Gollosonotwes Story Gova Sor Thomaska Translated, Mr. Nelson Ames, Story Co., Iowa, North America.

Mrs Dennis Chara Mennoples postoffer Masschusett) North America

Sent to Minneapolis, Minn.

le Ka Fan in ne Kan Få tsi en s ta toi Va o ai ton se va Ka na sa Ke Caughnawa ga

Superscription written by a Canadian In-

Mr. Ka-van-ai-me kan, &c., Canghuawaga, Quebec, Canada.

Hot his ofmice Tracy No, 4 Jummer LI-Laurence

Sent to Lawrence, Mass.

It is safe to say that most of the readers of the JOURNAL will peruse the toregoing exhibition of bulls and carelessness with surprise, and even wonder that writers could make such mistakes; yet we venture that most of them have at some time addressed letters or other matter which went to the Dead Letter Office from some bull or oversight equally as remarkable as any of those here presented. Some of them have, as we can unfortunately bear witness. There are, at this time, on file in our office letters, in which was inclosed money, that we, from some cause, are unable to answer. Occasionally, the writer omits to add his name to a letter, or, giving his name, for-gets to give the State, post-office, or county. Again, the name or address is so carelessly or imperfectly written as to be unintelligible. Writers should remember that short names, and initial letters, when carelessly written, are very liable to be mis-read, from the fact that no aid can be de-rived from the context. As an example of

the manner in which letters, etc., miscarry, let us suppose that a writer desires to ad dress an important communication to

J. H. Howell,
Sherman, Cal.

but he hurriedly and carelessly superscribes it thus:

J. A. Stowell Herman! The abbreviation for the name of the State

(Cal.) is so indefinite that the letter goes first to Colorado, but there being no Herman or Sherman in that State, it is finally re-directed to Herman, Cal., the initial "S' and following letter "h" being of so in definite and doubtful a character, they to gether were naturally mistaken for an H, but there being no Herman P. O. in Cal., the mistake is finally discovered by a distributing agent, and the letter is again redirected to Sherman, Cal.; here the II in Howell is read St, which changes the name to Stowell, and, accordingly, the letter is placed in S box for general delivery; not being called for, it is at length advertised in the list of undelivered letters, thus: I. A Stowell. The J having been made above the line, is mistaken for an I, while the initial H is so nearly closed at the top that it is mistaken for an A. After being duly advertised, the letter is sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, and from there returned, after several weeks, to the writer, J. H. Howell, in the meantime, has inquired daily for letters at the Sherman post-office. When the delivery clerk has looked in the H box and answered, "Nothing," Mr Howell has also carefully scanned every list of advertised letters, but never could be have imagined that the letter advertised for 1. A. Stowell was the one he had so long and anxiously looked for.

It is just such errors as those above described that cause a large percentage of the miscarriages of mail matter. We present this article in the hope that by thus calling the attention of our many readers to thes faults, they may be lead to avoid them, and to that extent be benefitted by our labor and research.

Quill Pens.

An advertisement in a morning paper for an experienced quill-pen cutter culled out an interview with the only quill-pen importer and manufacturer in this city. He said that twenty years ago there were sev-eral quill-pen makers here and in other cities. Now one in Philadelphia and bimself are all that he knows. Quill pens are used mainly by old lawyers and judges, partly from custom, but chiefly because they are easy to write with. Most of the quills come from Russia. The Russian gross has a harder quill than our gress. An unclarified pen from the wing of a Russian goose is the most durable. The German quills have the best plumage. The instrument used in peu-making is the ordinary plate of the penknife, inserted firmly into a wooden handle of peculiar shape, tapering to a point. A pen is made with two cuts or three. The blunt end of the quill is first cut off, because it is not tough. Then the point of the bandle is inserted, and the quill is carefully split for a certain distance. Two slashing cuts then form the Bib, and the pen is dene The plumage is ucatly trimmed. Swan quills are sometimes used for peus, but are very much more expensive than the com-mon goose-quill. Quill pens are sold at retail for about three shillings a dozen. The demand is steady, such as it is, but it is growing less year by year .- Scientific

Among the manuscripts lately acquired by the library of Athenian Chambers is a roul of thick paper about a finger in width and a thousand feet long, on which the vari-ous anagrains of the name Constantinophe are written alphabetical order, and amount to un less than 30,135. This roll was, appar-ently, in Eegland in the last century.

Business Colleges in Europe. MR. SMART'S LONDON WRITING-SCHOOL

There are no business colleges in Europe in the sense in which we understand them in this country. It is true that in some German cities, in Belgium and in France there are schools under Government control and patronage, the purpose of which is dis-tinet from that of the classical schools and colleges which, in European countries, stand for education; but a glauce at the curriculum of any of these institutions will show how different is their purpose and sphere from that of the American business college. In fact, I am free to say that the American business college might be sensibly improved by substituting, not the names alone, but serie and competent instruction in some of the studies which constitute the essential features of the German business school. But

the fault does not lie so much with the proprietors of business colleges in this country as with the people upon whom they must rely for support. I do not believe that there an honest business school in this country-and I am sure that the business schools are as honest and as faithful to their promises as are other schools-that would not he willing to embrace in the cours of study, and have effectually taught, all the necessary branch of practical learning, if its patrons ould consent. In fact, I believe-I know-that the common thought and desire of the best teachers of our specialty is to enlarge the area of our work, and make their schools, in the best sense, forces in education.

But the great drawback to these noble aspirations is, that those who have failed in other schools to get the special education necessary for business, and apply finally to the business college are, as a rule, in great haste to have the work completed, and are impatient at any attempt on part of the teacher give the student more than he paid or. Notwithstanding this, however American business colleges have progressed during the past twentyfive years in the way of practical instruction to such a degree that they are now holding an assured position with thinking men as a essential feature in our national system of education. In order to appreciate the growth of this feature, one has only to contrast the least important among the business colleges of America with the most important of the private commercial schools of Europe.

When in London recently I onade it my business to "look up" the commercial schools of that city. To excellent men I had excellen letters, which were good ju a social

and general way, but no distinguished educa tionist in London could give me the name or the location of a commercial school in that English speaking city of 4,000,000 inhabitants. So I reverted to that common source of information, the advertising columns of the papers, and found among educational advertisements the card of Mi Wm. A. Smart, which I here insert, trusting it may do him good.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97b, Quadrant, Regent Street (entrance in Swallow Street). Open from 10 till 9 ladily. Person of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Les-sons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in 7 to 12 each jessons. Separate rooms for ladies. Apply to Mr. Suart.

I "applied" to Mr. Smart, entering the little court (Swallow Street), and passing up the passage to the second fluor. Here found a lattice-gate which, when pushed open, rung very audibly, a bell in the upper story. As this bell anuounced my approach I was relieved at once from any sease of i ptrusion, and walked up

Without knocking I opened the office door, which proved to be also the door to the main school apartment, and was met by the proprietor in pleasant English fashion at once making known to him myself and the friendly purpose of my visit. The schoolroom had a seating capacity for fifteen or twenty students-only one being present. Mr. Smart is a kindly-faced, well preserved Englishman of sixty-five or seven ty, easy in his manners, gentlemanly and intelligent. He informed me that he had followed his present husiness for the past torty-two years, during which time he had had but one holiday, and that was the un happiest day he had ever speat. It became sary to send one of his sons to a country school, and he felt it his duty as a

accept it without the privilege of keeping on in my work. I have grown into it, and father and a citizen to personally inspect the accommodations. This duty necessitated I should be very unhappy to be thrown out

HE PENMANS IN SART JOURNA

"That is just what I mean to say. What

do you suppose would become of my busi-

"Well," said I, "you don't seem to have

a very large business as it is. Surely such

unexampled fidelity should meet with a

"Yes, you may well say that; and if I

were to begin my life over, with my present

else; but it is too late now-quite too late

And, besides, I have so grown into my

daily duties, that I should be very much at a

even think if some eccentric person should

die-as no eccentric person will, you may he

sure-and leave me a fortune, I would not

loss if I could not come here every day.

greater reward than seems to be yours

experience, I think I would try son

ness if I were to go away and leave it!

The above Cut-was Photo-engraved from an origi Worcester umen, flourished by M. E. Bluckman,

his absence from the city for one night. "And do you think," said he, "that I slept a wink that night? I assure you, upo my word, I didu't. First, I funcied that the sheets were wet, and I pulled them off and tried to sleep without them; next, I was per feetly coascious of the presence of small uninvited bed-fellows, and I lighted a caudle and searched for them in vain; then I felt sure that I heard burglars in the house, and got up to listen; and, finally, I had an awful presentiment that my school-building was burning down and all my professional property being destroyed. This fautasy so strong a hold on me that if there had been a midnight train Londonward I would have taken it without a doubt; and you can hardly conceive, sir, how relieved I was upon getting back in the morning to find that my fears had been without cause. But it was a lesson to me, and I have never dured to leave the city for a single night since

" But you don't mean to say that in fortytwo years you have absolutely had no va-

of it. I can well understand the poor debtor of Dickens's 'Little Dorrit,' whose fortyyears' confinement in the Marshalsea prison only prepared him to hang about the prison duor so that he might steal in at night and sleep in a home that had become dear to him from long habit. Why, even a horseand a horse is supposed to have bard sensewhen turned out of a burning stable, will, from force of habit, and a sense of protection no doubt, rush back into his stall and perish in the flames !

I made but little reply to this bit of philophical truth-as truth I felt it to be-for although I was not sure that I could put my finger on Mr. Smart's parallel among the professional teachers of this country, I was upt altogether certain that he might not be found to exist, even in this very city; and at best I felt that a teacher's life was that of a horse in a treadmill, unless he felt strong enough to make it otherwise. I asked Mr Smart if he ever expected to visit America

"Ab, now," said he, "you touch me in a tender spot. How I would like to do that

one thing before I die! You have such a magnificent country! You do everything on such a large scale! Your people are so rich and so generous, and so full of invention and knowledge! I have often dreamed of visiting America, and I feel the warmest interest in everything which pertains to that great country, but I shall never see it."

And he said this in a sad tone. "But, tell me," said 1, "why is it that in all this grand and great city there are no such practical schools as we have in even our smallest American cities? Why, for auce, are you an intelligent, faithful, progressive man-plodding along at this rate after forty-two years of faithful service in an important educational field? Has there been actually no progress in practical education in this country during the past forty years?"

"I will say, rather, that there has been a decline. The business is not nearly so good as it was forty

"But, don't you think," said I, "that if a keen, progressive, egotistical American should come into London and open a real Americaa Business College, advertising it thoroughly, and instead of going to members of Parliament and scions of nobility for the privilege of reference, should interest business men and get their sympathy and co-operation-in short, use the same energy, tact and shrewdness that are so successfully used in our country, he might not make a seusation and change the whole situation fo

"I doubt if you understand tha British public, or how much of a change would have to come over it as to education before the one could root out the old idea that nothing can go by the name of education that is not founded upon the classics. In this respect, France and Germany are far enough ahead of us, for commercial schools do prosper in those countries?"

"Nevertheless," said 1 " Yankee notions do take, even in conservative London. I visited Haverly's minstrel performance last night at Her Majesty's Theatre, and that innense house was crowded with spectators, and 1 have even seen staurants that seem to thrive on 'American oysters,' and 'American cooking,' whatever the latter may

"Yes, we are not opposed to Yankee actions or even to Yankees; and if a thorough-going American with money and brain's should open a business college in the British Museum, or in one of tha Houses of Parliament, I should look for nothing but a grand suc

"Well, you may be sure that if a thorough-going American should attempt such an enterprise in London he wouldn't locate in Petticoat Lane or at Seven Dials, but would find the most commodious, the most conspicuous and the most genteel apartments to be found in the city, and then he would take sure measures to let the people know where he was to be found and what he could do. I am not a typical American, but if I were twenty years younger than I am I would like nothing better than to open a business college in London."

"Well, you might succeed, but not in the use in which you view success. I think that with a business college on your hands in this city you would hardly find the time, if you did the money, to travel about over the Continent and luxuriste in Summer va-

"Perhaps not, but I am sore of one thing, that rather than teach six days and six nights in the week, and fifty-two weeks in the year, as you have done for forty years, I would take up a business more in demand

among people who had money to spend. Teaching is a noble calling, but no teacher is called upon to be a slave."

"You mistake the matter altogether. Do Hook like an overworked, poorly fed man? Do you see any sadness in the furrows of my checkes? Do I appear unhappy or discontented? I could have taken op any one of various lines of bosiness, had I not preferred the business! I am io. I bave not got rich in my husiness, but I have made an honest and good living, have educated my children, and am respected by those who know me."

These were excellent arguments, well put, and in a kindly manner, and I left the representative business college man of London to the care of his one pupil, with a gennine respect for his manly flues of his profession, but with the feeling that his forty-two years of service should have produced better visible results.

S.S. PACKARD.

Handwriting

Good handwriting is admired by everybody, and is a strong recommendation in a literary aspirant. It was the neatness of the handwriting, rather than the merits of the essay, which led the adjudicators in a prize essay scheme toaward the first prize to Edgar Allan Poe. It is said by Griswold, one of the biographers of Pos that one of the judges took up a little book remarkably beautiful and distinct in caligraphy, and that it was manimou decided that the prizes should be paid to " the first of the geniuses who had written legibly!" A neat style of penmanship will assuredly tempt an editor to read th mannscript of a new writer when nothing else will. Our own opinion is, that in the majority of cases the return of MSS, of unknown contributors may be attributed in part to the hadness of the penmanship. not to the unality of the articles. Nobody outside a printing, or an editorial office. can form an adequate idea of the slover liness of the writing of most literary as-pirants. They seem to think the worse the writing the greater the genius. assure those who hold such an opinior that it is erroncous. The so-called men of genius are men who take the greatest pains, and who write in most cases the neatest hand. In any case, a beginner chances of success are greater when his MS can be read without an effort. But we cannot do better than quote an editor's observation upon this subject-Mr. John

"There is one single tribulation dear enough to poison life-even if there v no other-and this is disorderly M8 Empson, Mr. Napier's well-known contributor, was one of the worst offenders he would never even take the trouble to make his paragraphs. I have the misfor-tune to have a manuscript before me at this moment that would fill thirty of these pages (Fartnight'y Review), and yet from beginning to end there is no indicate tion that it is not to be read at a single breath. The paragraph ought to be, and In all good writers it is, as real and as sensible a division as the sentence. It is an organic member in prose composition with a beginning, a middle, and an end just as a stanza is an organic and definite member in the composition of an ode 'I fear my manuscript is rather disor derly, says another, 'but I will correct carefully in print.' Just so. Because he is too heedless to do his work in a workmaulike way, he first inflicts fatigue and vexation on the editor whom he expects to read his paper; secondly, he in fliets considerable and quite needless expense on the publisher; and thirdly, he Infliets a great deal of tedious and thank less labor on the printers, who are for the most part far more meritorious persons than fifth-rate authors. It is true that Burke returned such disordered proofs that the printer usually found it least troublesome to set the whole afresh, and Miss Martineau tells a story of a compositor who flew from Edinburgh to avoid a great living author's manuscript, and to his horror was presently confront-

ed with a piece of cony which made him cry, Lord have mercy! Have goo got that man to print for? But most editors will cheerfully forgive such transgression to all contributors who will guarantee that they write as well as Burke or Cariple. Alas! it is usually the case that those who have the least excuse are the worst offenders. The shovenliest mainscripts come from persons to whom the difference between an hour and a minute is of the very smallest importance."— Literary Lubder.

Reform and Spelling.

In the May number of the Notre Dame Scholastic, we find the following highly interesting article upon spelling, which we deem of sufficient interest to warrant giving it a place in the JOURNAL.

"Reform in spelling is a subject that has been much commented upon in coliege papers-some being in favor of it but the majority against it. A writer in The Earlhamite lately entered a strong protest against it; Mr. Nortleet favored it Scholastic. As for ourselves. know that a great need of reform in this respect exists-no partial reform, but a thorough reform. We have avoided referring to it from the fact that we knew it was useless We need a reform, but the public mind has not been prepared to accept it, and reformers only make themselves ridiculous to a greater or less ex tent in attempting to carry it out. Custom is strong, and the prejudice in favor of a method of spelling used by Shakes peare, Macaulay, Milton, Dryden, Pop and Longfellow are very strongly rooted in the very hearts of the people. Still, the English language is so fearfully encumbered with a useless trash of super throns letters that it is the work of a life time to be able to master the radimentary forumlas of understanding, spelling and pronouncing all the words properly. The partial reform—if reform it may be called-introduced in the course of the current century amounts to little or nothing, and the additional ones lately proposed have been taken up only by half a dozen newspapers out of several thou-sands. The fact that we have succeeded in dropping only one superflons letter "honor," and similar words-as the result of the efforts of more than half a century, argues poor success for the work of reform in the near future. And still England liangs on to the sup fluous u as tenaciously and as jealously as it did to the Old-Style Calendar in opposition to that of Pope Gregory. poor outlook, we say again. So is wanting to push the work forward, which we will mention presently.

To show some of the extravagances of which our present orthography furnishes lummerable examples - extravagances which come nearro heing the rule than the exception—a new-space paragrapher says: We ought to spell the word potato. "Glonogliphtheightean," necowing to the following rule: 6h stand for p, as in the last syllable of hierogal; ought for a, as in dough; phth as t, as in patthistic right for a, as in neighbor; our for a, as in bean The following lines present a similarly ritlentium feature:

There was a brave soldier, a colonel, Who swore in a way most infolonel but he never once thought, As a Christian man ought the imperilled his life etalanch.

-Steubeneille Herald

was the fault of his parent patolonel.

That during his youth bright and volume).
This colonel, so fair,
Had learned so to swear,
And suddened his parent patolomel.

The foregoing examples are not exaggerated in the least; they are fair samples of English orthography, as it stands, in this enlightened mineteenth century, in the masterpleces of English literature. Who, after giving the subject any thought, will be so mureasomable as to say that our present method of spelling does not need a radical change in many respects? No matter where the words in

whether from the Greek, Latin, Tentonic, or Celtie tongues-they should be made to conform to such simple phonetic rules as will make them easily spelt and under-stood; otherwise it will be the work of a lifetime to master the language. it is such now. Chancer took the rude elements of the English toughe and fashioned them to suit himself, forming from them what was considered in his great improvement; but our English of to-day is as far superior to Chancer's as Chancer's was to that of his forefath and yet it is not what it should be. not make further improvements? Scientific knowledge and the mechanic arts are constantly improving; photography and hromo-lithography have taken the p of the tedious brush; we have gone from the dim light of the rush and the tallow candle on through various grades to the beautifully clear flame from the kerosem lamp and gas-burner, on to the electric light; the mower and reaper have dis placed the sickle and the scythe; the old buckskin balls and band printing presturning off with great manual labor 250 printed sheets an hour, have been replaced by improved machines that turn out with ease from 12,000 to 25,000 sheets an hour: in everything else we see signs of progress except in our cumbrons spelling. forts have been made by a few-presidents of universities, eminent scholars and philologists among the number-but for want of co-operation they have proved The great majority aloof, and will not touch the spelling reform. If you ask any of them why he does so, he will probably tell you that the present method of spelling, imperfect as it is, has become endeared by its association with the great writers that have made our language illustrious. It seems to be of no moment that children for generations to come must endure the headsplitting process of memorizing rules with any number of exceptions, and spend ten years learning their mother tongue when they could have acquired it in two; no matter if scholars, after a lifetime of study make blunders in trying to put augh, phth ght, hard g and soft g, ch, sh, and k, an and m in their proper places scholars can't think of changing the spelling to which they have become attached by usage. As Mr. Brown humorously has it in his excellent Phonographic Month "It meighkes-1 mean makes, meigh -I mean my braign—I mean brain, dusy -I mean dizzy, to phthyuch-1 mean think, oughph-1 mean oay-no, no !-1 mean of ciphth I mesne-I mean-O dear, dear!-I ceagu't speagli en scoutch eigh cymple wey aze foonatiques thietchais This may seem a bit of extravagance, but it is nothing worse than what polite people are guilty of every day, as, for example in the spelling of the words "neighbor, "deign," "height," "busy," etc. The Phonographic Monthly very properly comments upon this outlandish spelling as follows

These written words shud be, as nearly as possible, the sign of the correctly spoken word. There shad not be two, three, four, five and more separate, distinet signs for one sound, and two, three, and four signs all crowded into one word to represent but one sound. If we verb ally express any idea respecting quantity or amounts, like 320 bushels of grain sold for \$535, we want the written expression to be capable of representing, without the least possibility of uncertainty, the spoken expression. The one must be the unvarying sign of the other. This agreement must exist, or we end not give statements in figures, of dollars and cents, nor be sure of understanding cor rectly anytoing we saw printed or written in Arabic figures. A positively reliable system of arithmetical, and also musical otation, we do possess, and we can also just as easily possess a reliable method of expressing the pronunciation of words, after we hav learned the scale of vali or sounds. . We hav herd intelligent, people in this great city [New York] pronounce the words gew-gaw jew-jaw,

ibberish jibberish, gimbals, jimbals, gherkin, jerkin, etc. And then, reversing, bay herd the same people pronounce with the hard g as in ings, the words georgic, glb bet, gibblets, ginsing, giraffe, gyrate and gyrations, all of which words should be spelt with a j. There are finely-educated people who never were, and never will able to remember whether to say gibber or jibber, gibbet or jibbet, georgic or jeorjie, gorget or jorjet, gyrate or jyrate, apagogical or apagojical, paragoge or paragoje, chiropodists or kiropodists or shiropodists, machinations or makinations or mashinations, because they do not happen to possess the peculiar memorizing faculty for this kind of illojical, arbitrary spell-The above mispronunciations nothing of thousands of others made by the same class) were all herd from people in the literary and 'gown' professions, and graduates from our best vol-Teachers in our schools hav to keep Webster right at their elbows by day, in their laps at home and under ir heads at night, to help them out of both orthoepic and orthographic embar-rassments. . . . No such truble cud hav come with a full fouetic alfabet. With only 23 letters for 46 elements, how end spelling be perfect? Unreasonably spelt words are naturally mispronounced, not only by the ignorant but by the educated. We think that such spelling as pldegm, phthisis, couch, apophthegm, tongue bomb, plugue, ague, fatigoe, Montague, sew, (so), sewer (so-er), and spinach, is unmistakable evidence of, not only phonetic decay, 'but of fonetic death, or else fonctics wasn't born when the spell-

ing of these words was invented."

Mr. Browne asks: "If the fonetik
spelling given in purentheses in our dictionaries were taken away, where would
our promunication be?" Well, in a little
while we would have a queer Jargon of
words; in fact, it is bad enough as it is,
with "meether and nyther, rether and
there, location all patient, vases and
vares, quynine and quinnine, quincen
and kinnen, diptheria and difficient,
retion and readour, patent and patient,"
etc. The American Short-hand Writer for
May, cupies an article from Wile Anothe,
in which the following dialogue between
teacher and pupil is given as a sample of
the difficulties which children meet in
learning to speak their mother tongue:

Teacher .- "Spell One."

Little Boy.- "O-n-e

T.- "Wonder."

T.—You may go to your seat and lose your recess.

Anthors who have grown gray in the

service, and printers who have spent the greater part of their lives at the case must have a dictionary at their elbow for reference in order to spell words that are in daily use. This is truly a poor state of affairs, and one, too, which might easily be remedied F. A. Murch, LL.D., President of Lafavette College, contributes an article on the spelling re form to Good Literature, but the reform he proposes is not nearly advanced enough, as instanced in his own spelling of the word "could" with only the elided, thus "could," which is not "cud" but "cowed," or at least as much this as the other. We need a thorough reform; not so thorough at first, perhaps, as Isaac Pitman's phonetic alphabet of 36 types and 41 letters, but a semi-phonotypic alphabet, with words spelt exactly as are spoken. The Presidents of Oxford, Cambridge (England) Harvard, Yale and Lafavette, and such eminent men as Max Muller, Murray, Gladstone, Sir Charles



Reed, Dr. Angus, Weisse, and others, have long been in favor of reform, but nothing has yet been done. should take up the subject and push the reform with a manimous accord; a con vention of school-book publishers, teach ers, college presidents, or their represent should meet for deceisive By all means let us have English apelt as it is pronounced. This conglom-eration of Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon. French, Icelaudic, Irish, etc., etc., has been carried too long; it is a burden to everybody, and to school children in particular. Let us have reform and a thorough one; half measures are too slaw and unsatisfactory

Explanation of Programmes. By C. H. PEDRCE, KEOKUK, IA

The work of the Programmes is systematically arranged with reference to simplicity, and the several steps is each that are made progressive, until the highest ideal is reached, are such as the poorest writers are enabled to take with a fair amount of honest work coupled with teaching power.

It is not my intention to cast any reflection upon the methods of others, but simply to state what I do know. It this does not conform to every one, I am surely not to be cen sured, because " when doctors

disagree who shall decide.' I do not remember when I taught by using a certain number of principles, and I take the ground that, to teach intelli gently, principles are not esseu tial to success. That they exist I do not dare deny, and I deem it a very weak point for any anthor to lay elaim to superiority on account of possessing the least number.

The finger-movement bears the same relation to writing that counting-blocks does in a child's first lessous to arithmetic Certain steps must be taken at first, even if they are cramped and awkward. Is time they can be exchanged for something more practical—the same as the first reader is eventually exchanged for the daily news aper. The conclusionis, then, that the finger movement is a part of the curriculum, and to attempt to teach and ignore it means failure. I have always taught it to children-and, in fact, to every one who did not

understand the true form of latters-until a fair amount of skill was attained. At the age of ten or twelve, or as soon as the mus cles have sufficiently developed, the whole arm and fore-arm, as per Programmes, can be introduced, so that by degrees the transi tion can be easily made to the combination

The beginning of the work in Programme "A" is figures. (See argument and articles in June and July Journals.) As given, they appear in the order of simplicity Practice each in its order, singly, and ea step will give positive assurance for another until the whole work of figures will have been cleared away. This will lay a most excellent foundation for the work on letters, both as regards the execution and power to judge form. In fact, I have found that when a perfect conception of the figures is once gained, with the ability to execute, all other small work is rendered easy.

RULES GOVERNING CLASS WORK I. Prepare specimens (to be preserved by

- 2. At close of tenn, stated intervals of year's work, write second specimen and 3. The work of classes of all grades is
- first done by preparing a line of each part of class work. (See Programme "A.")

 4 Each pupil's work is examined every
- five or ten lines, according to size of class

5. Pupils stand by divisions (at signal) sm, or go to desk of teacher

6. After the first preparation of any work the parts incorrectly executed are taken up singly in their order and criticised. If found unsatisfactory the second time, the work must be done again according to rule 4.

7. When one class of work is properly dose, either by one or more efforts, the pupil ceives a mark designating his or her ability, and is advanced

8. If at any time pupils perform the r quired work before time for criticism, they must continue the same until the division is

9. If by any reason a pupil is unable to advance from any given point, a review is of the first consideration.

10. Pupils returning to ald habits are governed by Rule 6.

After passing the figures singly, have them written from one to one hundred to see if the proper forms have been retained. If any failures, correct and pass to 3rd copy As per Daily Programme, it will be seen that one hour is given to figures. This can be lessened as the conditions require. In the most extreme case a little time should be

2. The work prescribed always within the ability of pupil.

3. No work unnecessarily done 4. A thorough understanding of all work

5. Carelessness entirely cured 6. In case of absence or transfer, each

pupil's work remains the same. . Grading unnecessary to promote ad

8. At all times each pupil knows exactly

9. Criticisms made easy, pleasant and profitable.

10. Work secured out of school hours. PROGRAMME "B." Whole-arp

Whatever may be said with reference to this programme may consistently be said of "C

All work executed with the whole-arm can be executed with the fore-arm and vice

1. Tracing Exercises (lend peucil). The first point to be gained in this programme is freedom of the arm from the shoulder. This can be accomplished by following tracing exercises given by teacher, and continued How a Woman Does It.

Some crusty old curmudgeon thus tells how a woman goes to work to mail a letter. It is a libel on the sex. Some of the girls will make it red hot for him if he is discovered. Any day when you have time you can see how she does it by dropping into the post-office. She arrives there with a letter in her hand. It is a sheet of note in a white envelope. She halts in front of the stampwindow, opens her mouth to ask for a stamp, but suddenly darts away to see if she has made any errors in the names or dates. takes her five minutes to make sure of this, and then she balances the letter on her finger, and the awful query arises in her mind: "Perhaps it is an overweight." She steps to the window and asks the clark if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing he has'nt. She looks over every compartment in her port-monnaic before she finds the change to pay for it. The fun commences as she geta the She fiddles around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp and besitates whether to "lick it" or wet her finger. She fically concludes it would not be nice to show her tongue, and wets her finger and passes it over envelope. She is

so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with like success, and getting desperate she gives the stamp a "lick" and it sticks. Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope flies open, and, after three minutes' delay, she has passed her tongue along the streak of dried anucdage. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window and asks: "Three cents is enough, is it ?" "Yes, ma'am." "This will go out to-day ?" "Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on ?" "Just the same." "What time will it reach there ?" "To-morrow morning." She sighs, turns tha letter over and over, and finally asks: "Shall I drop it into one of those places, there I" "Yes ma'am." She walks up in front of the six orifices, closely scans each one of them, finally makes a choice and drops-no she doesn't. She stops to see

where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flattens her nose out of shape, and she doesn't drop it where she intended to. She, however, releases it at last, looks down to make sura that it did not go on the floor, and turns away with a sigh of regret that she didn't take one more look at the superscription. Evening Telegram.

To make any Copy-book reversible for use on parrow desks, fold it back firmly and carefully a few times; or, in the process of manufacturing, by using the folding press out and in, the book will be practically reversible

Bayard Taylor's Writing.

Unlike many literary men, Bayard Taylor wrote a clear, beautiful hand. He detested blind and slovenly writing, and used to say that any man could write plainly who would make an effort. His manuscript was the delight of printers. He wrote quietly and steadily, and produced a great deal more "copy" in a given time than any one would suppose him capable of who observed his apparent case and absence of hurry. He was rather careless in his dress, but not, like Horace Greeley, enough so to be conspicuous. He liked a stout, plain suit of clothes that could be worn a long time, a loose-fitting gray overcoat, and a broad-brimmed slough hat.—N. Y. School



given each day to a review with reference to gaining some particular point -for instance, speed in a single figure, say 4, at the same time retaining a good form. It is not a difficult feat to make 120 fours per minute, and yet those who have given it no attention will fall far short of it. Speed in figures will give speed in letters. Reen. larity of form in figures will give the same in letters. Arrangement of figures will give like results in letters, and so on. Whatever good results are obtained in the former will lend encouragement in the latter

The plan of procedure is the same with the 3rd copy as with all others. Have one line of each of the short letters written, after which proceed as per Rule until the work of the programme is completed. This of course, will depend cutirely upon the daily practice. But NEVER, NEVER practice more than one hour at a time on any one

It is evident that in any class some students will accomplish far more than others in the same time. Some need more attention than others. Some can be led to improve what would cause others to fail. The Pro gramme method will meet all possible de-POINTS OF SUPERIORITY IN THE PEIR

CERIAN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION 1. Personal attention to pupils' work a

until an easy, graceful motion is acquired, which will necessitate a good position (see June JOURNAL).

2. Extended Movements. The greatest ower that can be acquired in eapitals is shown in a correct conception and mastery of extended movements. Let the student not underrate the point in question if he hopes to gain ability to execute even the plainest capitals. Perfect freedom must be established if the best results follow.

It is not necessary to be able to produce ALL the different movements in order to be a fair penmas, but the fact cannot be denied that a power exists in extended movements that is not found elsewhere

A Knight of the Quill.

On this page is an original sketch from the ingenious pen of Prof. J. H. Barlow, rep. resenting a Sir Knight of the quill, mounted upon a powerful dragou. Mr. Barlow pro duces all manner of ingenious and attra designs with a wonderful facility. His original designs for albums, cards, and other purposes, are widely sought and highly

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Notice will be given by postal card to subscribers the expension of their subscriptions, at which time it paper will, in all cases, he stopped until the subscription repeated.

Nerve Tremor as a Means of Identifying Hand-writing.

Within a few years there has been advanced a peculiar theory respecting pervetermer in hand-writing. It is affirmed that tremor in hand-writing. It is affirmed that there is in every hand-writing a peculiar, characteristic and queonscious nerve tremor, which is so revealed under a microscopical examination as to absolutely prove or disprove the identity of any writings thus exumined and compared, and that in all cases of forged, disguised, simulated or questioned identity of hand-writing, this furnishes at infallible test. Imbued with the importance of this claim, we have, during some mouths past, devoted considerable time to the microscopical examinations of various hand writing, with the view, if possible, to satisfy ourself respecting the value and reliability of this peculiar theory. That there is a certain nervous manifestation in all handwriting, and that it is different with different persons, is a fact too obvious to be questioned; but that it is of such a nature. and is so manifested at all times and under all circumstances as to furnish any considerable aid, to say nothing of an infallible means of identity in hand-writing, we fail to discover or believe; as between two writings so and at the same sitting, with the same nen same ink, the writer in the same mental and physical condition, there will be fortal a correspondence between the tremu-. . . manifested, but let there be a radidange in either mental or physical tion of the writer-a change of impler ink-and the correspondence of spenifestation is also changed if not

entirely destroyed, and no reliable deduction as to the identity of writing executed under these different circumstances can be drawn

THE PENMANS

As an example, let us suppose that a mar of steady nerve and in a perfectly normal condition, now writes sitting, with a fine flexible pen and fluid ink; ten days hence, at the close of a drauken debanch, he again writes standing, with a stiff stub per and thick mud dy ink; what possible identity could there be etween the nerve tremor of lines made under these different circumstances? Nor do we need to go to these extremes, in our opinion, to utterly uunihilate all possible correspond ence between the pervous manifestations of the different writings. Again, there can be no correspondence of tremor between writings executed with a fine flexible pen and stylogrophic pen or blunt lead-pencil.

Indeed, we have failed to find, under what we would term the most favorable circumstauces, sufficient to warrant a belief that there is in this theory sufficient to construct any scientific basis for proving or disproving the identity of writing, while, in the vast majority of cases, where the identity of hand-writing is called in question, the circumstances are such as to afford no reliable grounds for a conclusion to be rendered by a comparison of nerve tremor. The columns of the JOURNAL are open, and we shall be pleased to publish opinions upon this subject pro and con.

The Journal and Business College Papers.

We are, at ell times, pleased to receive copies of college papers, and have noticed with satisfaction the generally liberal spirit manifested therein toward the JOURNAL is kindly notices, and in commending it to their readers and patrous; also, that in most instances, where the publishers have seen fit to copy matter from its editorial-columns, the full and proper credit has been given. But there have been some notable ex ceptions, to which we feel it our duty to call tention. Before us is a copy of a College Journal published by Cob's Business College, Painsville, Ohio, in which appears as original matter parts of two editorials, entitled respectively, "The value of good Writing," and "Writing as a Gift," which are copied without change from editorials of the JOURNAL, while the came of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL nowhere appears in the paper, nor, as we believe, has the proprictor ever seen a copy of the Journal, except as a specimen copy, sent to him gratuitously. We would suggest that a College President, who has neither the brains to write his own editorials, nor the honesty to give credit for those appropriated from others, ought to be somewhat more modest than this one seems to be, in the presentation of his claims before the public for its confidence and patronage.

In other instances we have noticed editorials of the JOURNAL, appropriated with very slight modification, while in others, the credit is given to "The Journal" or the "Art Joarnal," which are quite too indefinite to be of value or satisfaction to the publishers of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. In nearly every iostance where this plagarism has been observed, it has been by parties who have never manifested any desire that their pupils or patrons should see or know of the Jour-NAL, possibly lest there should be light where darkness is preferred, but those gentlemen should know that the JOURNAL is getting abroad.

Ic our last issue we were in error in stating that Prof. Peirce was at present engaged in the Keokuk (Ia.) public schools For more than a year he has been giving his entire attention to his Institute of Penmanship, which has grown far beyond his most sanguine expectations. He reports 54 graduates lust year, the most of whom are teaching and meeting with success by following the course of instruction laid down in the Peircerian system.

The Programme method is not only excellent for graded schools, but is alike

adapted to schools of every kind. Prof. Peirce is highly commended by the Board of Education of Keokuk for the good results accomplished in the public schools of that city. In another column may be found an extended explanation of "programmes. In another column may be found

ART JOURNAE.

New Copy-books.

APPLETON'S STANDARD SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.

These hooks have been prepared by Lyman D. Suith, the well-known pen-man and teacher. They are of standard merit and worthy the reputation of the author. Mr. Smith has been engaged a long time upon the work, and it is really the product of his sixteen years' practical experience in the school-room as teacher of Penmanship. There are three courses, giving ample grading from the lowest classes of the primary-school up to the high-school and commercial college. The "Lead Peucil Course" for beginners is a beautiful lauguage series, containing easy and progressive writ ing lessons. The child is taught to write it these books by baving his writing made a language to him from the very first. He begins with word-building, and proceeds in an easy end natural way to phrase and sentence-huilding. While he is learning to write letters and words, he is unconsciously using them as a language medium. The child uses a child's vocabulary to express a child's thoughts, and his writing means something to him. This same element of interest in the language is carried all through the different books. The higher numbers of the Short and Grammar Courses contain many fine literary selections.

The graded columns are a very striking feature, and characterize nearly every book of the series. The columns gradually increase in width across the page, and thus afford gradually increasing scope of move ment. The author advocates the idea of the pupils writing across the page, as they do outside of their copy-books. The language method and the penmaoship drill are greatly facilitated by this original arrangement of the column lines. The pupil starts at the left of the page and writes the drill letter in a narrow column; next, he writes a short word, beginning with the same drill letter in a wider column; in the next column he writes a longer word or a short phrase containing the previous combination; and in the widest column, a still longer phrase or sentence. Thus, step by step, in these graded columns, the scope of thought and the scope of movement are gradually developed, while an admirable drill on difficult combinations is given. The author's ideas of movement will be readily endorsed by the great majority of penmen. He gives a "model drill" on the letters for class practice previous to writing the copies, and a variety of carefully selected movement exercises for concert drill.

The treatment of the letters is synthetical, aiming to impress the entire letter or units of form upon the mind of the pupil, and the simple forms of the letters are explained in a simple and catural way. The writing combines grace and strength, and looks like pen-work. The books are gotton up in an unneually attractive style, and the work is in every way well worthy the careful consideration of educators.

What Young Men and Boys Lack.

The Jersey City Evening Journal of Sept. 15th, says: "The letter of Prof. Gaskell, of the Jersey City Business College, in another column states the truth in relation to the defect in the education of boys and youths who desire situations in business houses. It is not creditable to our schools that so many of the students who have been pupils in them should be so iguorant of the proper use of the English language and of other things which every business man should know. We have daily occasion to notice the defects referred to by Prof. Gaskell. We receive communications from parties supposed to be educated, which

are full of gross errors in orthography, punctuation and grammatical expres indicating that the education of the writers was exceedingly defective in the very points where it should have been most thorough and correct.

The King Club,

and a right royal king it is, comes again from C. W. Boucher, principal of the commercial department of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. It numbers one hundred and ten. Mr. Boucher says "everybody this way wants the JOURNAL;" we should say so. This club makes an aggregate of six hundred and eighty-five names sent by Mr. Boucher within a little more than a year. Had all our friends been equally successful, we should now have several millions of subscribers, but we may have them yet. thing seems to be catching. Mr. B. is having many rivals, and who knows what the result may be.

Mr. L. E. Kimball, of Lowell, Mass.,

sends the next largest club, which numbers ticenty-four. Lesser ones have been too numerous to mention, but all the senders have our thanks.

Special Inducement.

To any person receiving a specimen copy of this issue, we offer to mail the remaining two numbers for 1881 and all the numbers for 1882, (in all, fourteen numbers of the paper), and a choice of the four premiums for \$1.00. Give it a trial.

Clubs.

Now is the time to secure clubs of sub-scribers for the JOURNAL. See liberal offer in another column.

20,000 Copies of the Journal for September were mailed, and three-fold more subscriptions were received than during any other September since its publica-This is, indeed, encouraging to its publishers, while it gives renewed assurance to its friends and patrons of continued inprovement in its beauty and excellence.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

Combination Blanks

for spelling, definitions, composition, and peamanship, have lately been prepared by the well-known blank book manufacturers, Daniel Slote & Co., 119 & 121 William Street, which for utility, convenience and economy in teaching any of the abovebrauches are unequaled by anynamed thing of the kind in the market. Seud for their discriptive circular and terms.

Extra copies of the JOURNAL will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

Subscriptions to the JOHENAT, may dute from any time since, and inclusive of, January, 1878. All the back numbers from that date, with the four premiums, will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums, will be sent for \$1.75; with all of our premiums, for \$2.00.

For 15 cents we will mail a copy of an elegant pen-portrait of President Garfield, surrounded by an highly artistic display of lettering with rustic and floral work. a beautiful and attractive picture for framing. Size 13 x 15 or 8 x 10. A copy of each size will be sent for 25 cents. Postage stamps

Teach Pupils to Write, and Not to Draw, their Lessons.

BY LYMAN D. SMITH.

The practical value of writing is so great as to make it a very important question, how pennanship should be tanght in our schools. The youngest pupils should be given his medium as early as possible, that writtee language may become as natural to them as spoken language. All the pupils in our public schools should be taught to write (egibly, fineatly) and with a fair degree of rapidity, just as they are taught to read distinctly and finently, and wind not to drawl out words.

The slow and painful drawing of lines in writing should be discouraged. The pupils should from the very first write their letters as wholes, just as they speak their words as wholes. This does not by any means imply that analysis should be discarded. It should be used as a means of criticising the letters. After the pupil has become familiar with the eccoral form of the letter, then take up the letter in detail. Point out the main parts and the lines composing these parts; all this is done for criticism, to educate the eye to the special features of the letter. This is the mutral unched, synthesis pre-

ceding analysis. First make the letter; then analyze it. Aim for the general form every time, and not spell out the lines.

For instance, a pupil has a small m to write.

He has three successive waves of motion, made by an upward-rolling movement of the hand, and ending with a final curve to connect with the next letter. This is m; these three imovements, with the final curve, give this broad idea of the letter.

Do not set the pupil to spelling out or drawing the seven simple lines of the letter, but set him to writing the letter as a whole. After be has written it a few times, call his attention to the three main parts or waves of the letter These should all be nuiform. Perhaps some of the pupils have these three waves running in three different directions. What is the cause of it! The straight

lines are not all on main shart as they should be. The letter lacks symmetry. What is the cause of this? I the left curves are curved too much; the turns are too broad. In this way criticism can be brought to bear upon every part of the letter, and it means something to the pupil. He is taught correct enumeiation in reading by lawing his attention called to special cryors; and when he curvets his errors, he still aims to speak the whide word as a mint. When he corrects his errors in writing, he should aim to write the whole letter as a out.

It would not be advisable to give the child for his very first lesson in penmanship a word to write, in the same way that you give him a word to read, because it multiplies his difficulties. It is just as easy for a child to read or speak a word as to read or speak a letter. But in writing a word, he must write it letter by letter. Hence, when he begins his regular writing-lesson, spart he reading, he should be given first uplest letter in the alphabet; next the most similar in form. As soon as he has written these letters a few times singly. se should be taught to combine them; and on as he has learned two letters that a word, he should write the word: ng letters is the essence of writing iiding should thus be carried right h single-letter practice. As soon as a few words or elements of thought have been learned, he should be allowed to write little phrases made up from his own vocabulary.

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The child should not be allowed to forget that writing is the expression of thought. It is not advisable to give him a drill in every letter of the alphabet before letting him write words. The child needs to learn to combine letters as much as to make them. One process is as difficult as the other, and needs as constant practice.

It has been found that too much slatewriting for beginners paves the way for bad penholding and cramped movement, the injurious effects of which are often seen through their entire school course. May children are thus bindered from becoming fluent, easy writers. It is impossible to acquire case of movement from leate-practice. Accession puglis from the first to the use of right materials, and give them little writinglessons as often as you give them readinglessons to not seep the children drawing letters on their slates during their first years at school, if you would make easy, fluent writers of them. Why make a wrong start in the locest grades, and allow bad habits characters is the desired end, and no diversion of effort should be allowed. Practical movement exercises are an educational force in penmanship, and ought to be used in every writing-class.

How to Teach Writing to Beginners.

Answer to Inquiny.

C. E. W. of Portland, Oregon asks our opioion of the advisability of teaching very young pupils to write with the finger movement, only; and also asks, "Is it not best to begin right at first? The last question is the more ensily answered, requiring but the monoushlable "Yes"; but to decide with certainty what is that right way, demands a long series of experiments and a careful study of the mental and physical characteristics of each individual pupil. And even them it has been seen that the results obtained, and conclusions reached, by different teachers of apparently equal attainments, and qualifications have been as varied and a numerous as the teachers themselves.

For our own part, we believe the finger movement the only practical one for the average pupil, making the first, necessarily actice:." If any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why." Discussion solicited.

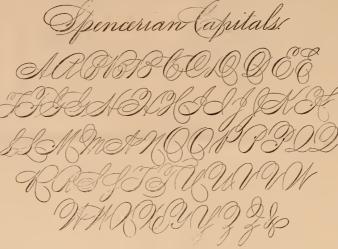
Recognized Standard.

The author of the Spencerion based his style of veriting as a medium between the coarse round-hand and the neute-ongular writing of more than a half century ago, and for many years used the name semiangular to distinguish his conservative style from those from which it was mainly derived. He was wont to speak of the cearse roundhand as being very legible, yet requiring almost as much skill and time for execution as sign-bettering, hence not adequate to the demands of active busicess. He characterised the acute-angular style as the opposite extreme; expands of being written with great rapidity, yet fatally wanting in legibility.

Even at the ago of sixteen years, young Spencer could write both of these styles with as much perfection as they were capable of being rendered. His success in projecting a style of writing, embracing not only the legibility of the round-hand, but the freedom in execution of the neute-augn-

lar, gave the character of writing thoroughly practical and American, upon which so many have founded their methods of teaching and designated their works as systems of writing or penmanship.

Io practical writing, as in all else of worldwide utility, a standard is and must be recognized, to the extent, at least, of nationality. The printing of books and periodicals in foreign languages by the use of the Roman or English style of letters is becoming quite common. Many German, Freuch and Spanish scholars use the American style of writing in their correspondence. The aceds of commerce, well as hterature, will lead to the further unity of civilized nations in the use of the same form of types in printing, and the same standard of writing with the pen for the embodiment of the various languages used in international



The above cut was Photo-engraved from copy prepared by the late J. T. Knauss, of Easton Pa., and are given as presenting a fine variety for practice by professionals upon whole-arm Capitals.

to be formed, which will require time and effort in the higher grades to overcome and eradicate?

Free-hand exercises should be used as a preparatory drill before writing the regular copies. Five or ten minutes' concert practice on a movement exercise by the class, as an introduction to each writinglesson, will help to cheate the museles, and to give free and easy motion to the band and arm. The tendency of condensed writing is to confirm the pupils in the finger movement exclusively, and thus cramp and restrais the muscles of the hand and arm. Let the pupils strike out bodly on these free-hand exercises, and they will gain greater ease and freedom in using the pen.

The time taken from the regular copies will be more than compensated for by the more rapid improvement that will follow from a systematic and daily use of such exercises. From my own practical experience in the public schools for more than fifteen years, I know the importance of giving a good unovenment drill. It is the only way for pupils to gain that command of hand which is so essential to rapid and easy writing. There, exercises should not be mere flourishes, calculated to draw the pupils' attention from the practical work, but should be made up from the letters. The rapid and easy formation of the written

erade, attempts at imitating any form with pen or penell, either aided by the eye alone or by tracing forms previously impressed or delineated upon the writing surface. And it seems extremely doubtful if the time allotted to writing, in any school where writing is not a marked specialty, be sufficient to enable the pupil of any age to avail himself of any advantage from either the whole arm, the muscular, or the combined movements. Of course there are a few so clever as to scquire an easy, graceful, free handwriting with little effort, but this significal title.

It is true that it is next to, if not quite, impossible to give to writing, done with the finger movement, the grace that appears when it is executed with greater freedom; the process is laborious and tiresome, but creeping precedes walking.

To see a babe vigorously engaged in offhand flourishing would be a beautiful and inspiring spectacle, in theory, but in practics —they don't do it.

We believe it best to teach one thing at a time, and each thing, as far as possibla, in the order of its simplicity—teaching elements instead of letters or words, and form before unovement, and the simplor movement before the complex, remembering that the tortoise reached the goal before the hare.

We add a quotation from our standing

of the various lang

communication.

I believe that among the many systems of teaching American chiography, those which are philosophically and practically good, emanating from the brain and haud of prunes who can really use the pen, without borrowing their merits and beauty of production almost wholly from the skill of the engraver, will have many frieods and remain deservedly popular.

The mastery of the standard style of writing, as recognized throughout the country, places it with in the power of writers to understand, and within a short time praduces modifications in capitals and other letters, by which, I may say, a practical and pleasing variety is wrought to meet the different tastes of the many as to simplicity and beauty in the use of letters.

As to systems of teaching writing, it is due to truth to almit that many excellent writers have become so from simply seeing and imitating staudard writing, using free movements and proper positions, while others have londed their minds with the theory, enunciated by systems, and still failed to master the art of writing. In some future issua I would like to speak of comparative merits of methods of teaching practical writing.

RICHMOND.

He.

Who wallops us, and on our ears Bestows a box that draws forth tears? Our father!

Who bullies us and calls us no Makes lite a burden with his Our brother!

Who takes us home from singing school, And sweetly apoons and plays the fool! Our cousin!

Who holds our hands in his and kneels Until we heed his mad appeals? Our lover!

Who pays the bills and undergoes The discipline that Candle knows? Our husband!

Who gives us spinsters good advice And take us out and are so nice? Our bachelors! Who, all in all, are none too good For human nature's daily food! The men, God bless them! —Kate Field.

A Story of Steel Pens

Few persons who use steel pens on which is stamped "Gillott," have any idea of the story of suffering, of indomitable pluck and persistence, which lungs to the placing of that name on this

A long depression in trade in England, threw thousands of Sheffleld mechanics out of employment, among them Joseph Gillott, then twenty-one years of ago

He left the city with but a shilling in his pocket. Reaching Birmingham, he went into an inn and sat down upon a wooden settle in the taproom. His penny was spent for a roll. He was weak bungry and ill. He had not a friend in Birmingham; and there was little chance that he would find work.

In his despondency he was tempted to give up and turn beggar or tramp. Then a sudden fiery energy seized him. He brought his fist down on the table, deelaring to himself that he would try and trust in God, come what would. He found work that day in making belt buckles, which were then fashionable.

As soon as he had saved a pound or two he hired a garret in Bread street, and there carried on work for himself, bringing his taste and knowledge of tools into constant use, even when working at handmade goods. This was the secret of Gillott's success. Other workmen drudged on passively in the old ruts. He was awake, enger to improve his work or to shorten the way of working.

He fell in love with a pretty and sensible girl named Mitchell, who, with her brothers, was making steel pens. Each pen was then clipped, punched and pellsbed by hand, and pens were sold consequently at enormously high price

Gillott at once brought his skill in tools to bear on the matter, and soon invented a machine which turned the points out by thousands, in the time that a man would require to make one. He married Miss Mitchell, and they carried on the manufacture together for years.

On the morning of his marriage the industrious young workman made a gross of pens and sold them for \$36 to pay the wedding fees. In his old age, having then reaped an enormous fortune by his shrewdness, honesty and industry. Gillott went again to the old inn, bought the settle, and had the square on which he sat sawed out and made into a chair which he left as an heirloom to his family. to remind them of the secret of his success.-Printer's Gazette

When President Garfield was a young professor, he wrote these lines in a young girl's album:

If the treasures of ocean were hid at my feet,
And its depths were all robbed of its coral
and pearl,
And the diamonds were brought from the

nountain's retreat.

And with them were placed all the wealth of
the world—

Not silver nor gold, nor the spoils of the sea,
Nor the garlands of fame that the world can
bestow.

But a purified heart that from sin is made free I would ask for thee friend, on thy journey below. Hirm., Jan. 8th. 1857

Writing Executed with the Toes.

In Bonnel's Museum, corner of Boadway and 9th street, this city, is a young man by name of Charles B. Tripp, who was born without hands or arms; years old, and otherwise than the abser arms and hands, is of fine perfect physical appearance. Mr. Tripp seems to have brought his feet and legs in very successful use as substitute for the missing hands and arms: with them be dresses and feeds himself, makes his own toilet even to shaving; he sews, writes, uses the seissors and knife with the usual case and dexterity of persons having hands and arms. On this page we publish a photo-engraved fac-simile of Mr Tripp's card and a specimen of scrolling executed with his toes in our presence. Mr Tripp writes a hand-we should say, a foot tich, for ease and accuracy, will compare favorably with the average hand-writing. His accomplishments show what practice under the greatest of difficulties can do.



A Proud Distinction.

There is a prominent member of the St. Louis bar, not only learned in the law, but noted for his peculiar chirography. Especially is his signature remarkable. Yesterday he had occasion to sigo a document in the Circuit Court, and one of the deputy clerks, who is no slouch himself with a pen, looking at the signature with admiration and envy, said to the signer, under an ebullition of enthusiasm, "I would give \$5 if I could write that signature. It looks for all the world like a cobweb. In fact, it is an improvement on a cobweb. It would just make a spider drunk to attempt to imitate it." The lawyer smiled a proud smile of satisfaction at the compliment to his penmacship and said it was the result of years of practice. - St. Louis Republican.

Complimentary to the Journal. MIAMI COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Dayton, O., Sept. 25th, 1881.

Prof. D. T. AMES.

Dear Sir: For the inclosed 50 cents please send me a few extra copies of the September number of the JOURNAL contain ing Gen. Garbeld's address to the students of the Spencer College. It is a most valuable argument for our profession, and 1 thank you for publishing it. Also, allow me to congratulate you on the highly interesting journal you are furnishing us. Count me a life-long subscriber

Respectfully yours,

Cady & Walworth's Business College & Phonographic In-stitute, New York, Oct. 6th, 1881. Editor of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

Sir: I am glad that you published the late President Gurbeld's address on the Elements of Success," which appeared in the September number; and this for other reasons than that, it commends a class of schools in which I am interested.

First, In common with all educators I am pleased to see any expression from an earnest man, who has won a hard carned success, directed to the young who are try ing to work out for themselves an honor-

Second. Mr. Garfield was in position to know whereof he spoke when commending business education. He was well acquainted with the elder Spencer, and several, possibly all, of his sous. He was a caller at the house of Mr. H. C. Spencer, in Washington, before whose college he spoke, and knew both Mr. and Mrs. Speacer intimately. He had the opportunity to know that Mr. Spencer's college is a representative the better class of commercial schools Therefore, he addressed h mself to commercial students at large-to those who are trying to adapt themselves to the necessities a commercial age, and especially to those whose lot is east in this land of trade

Your paper, circulating, as it does, largely among the young, will be made doubly valuable if you can occasionally find space for the best thoughts of those who have reached any degree of eminence outside of your specialty, penmanship.

C E Cany Truly yours,

"The Penman's Journal is an elshorate and handsome publication, which all who are interested in the improvement of the now indispensable science of penmanship would do well to procure. It is issued monthly, at one dollar per accum, by the well-known artist, peaman and expert, Mr. D. T. Ames, of 205 Broadway, N. Y. his kind permission, we are able to present an extract from an article recently prepared for his paper upon the subject of 'Bad Writing: its Cause, Effect, and Correction. In the hope that it may prove useful to many telegraphers, and aid in protecting the telegraph service against that fruitful source of errors which are charged to the telegraph-careless and illegible bandwriting."-Journal of the Telegraph

From L. P. Hubbard, Financial Agent, American Seamen's Friend Society, New YORK, Sept. 26th, 1881.

D. T. Ames, Esq.

Dear Sir: Thanks for the leading article in your JOURNAL for this month. I have been secretary of the New England Society in the city of New York, and other institu tions, for more than half a century; yet 1 find I have much to learn, and have received many valuable hints from the perusal of the Penman's Art Journal. I shall look for the October number with admiring interest. Very truly yours,

L. P. HUBBARD.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1881. FRIEND AMES:

The last number of the JOURNAL sparkles with gems.

The article "Bad Writing" should be studied by all our public school teachers It is a practical illustration of a unique and remarkable character from a valuable source of the defects of teaching this branch, and is the best possible answer to those who would teach writing without analysis.

The address "Elements of Success" ought to be read from the rostrum of every educational institution in the country, and listened to by every pupil from the primary school to the college graduate; and, although written a dozen years ago, before its distinguished and lamented author had reached the zenith of his fame, it will ever live an enduring legacy to the youth of his country.

There are other articles which, in a less brilliant number, would shine, of which I may say something hereafter.

I congratulate you most heartily on your success in the direction, which, I believe your highest ambition, viz.: to publish a penman's paper oo a bigber plan than the mere interest or amusement of the writing master, and to treat penmanship in such a way that the columns of the JOURNAL will be as eagerly read by professional, educational, and business men, as they are and always have been, by professional penmen

The success already attained takes from the JOURNAL its ephemeral character, and places it among works of permaneut value, to be read, studied, and referred to here after. Loug live the JOURNAL

Yours truly, GEO. H. SHATTUCK.

The Penman's Art Journal has, with the September number, nearly reached the close of its lifth volume, and it can, we believe, justly claim to have "attained a degree of patronage and favor reached by few class papers, and never approximated by any other of its class." Although a perman's Art journal in the full sense of the term, the editors wisely devote a large share of their attention to ordinary pen-work, and the learner will find, even on its first page, elaborate instructions in the rudiments, with engraved lessons, to aid him in forming correct habits and attaining the best methods of penmanship. On the other hand, bad writing, its cause, effect, and correction, is explained. Altogether, a better paper for teachers and writing-classes could hardly be arranged. The teacher has here the advice of masters in the art, from all parts of the country, and the learner is brought from the formation of simple lines to the highest grades of artistic pen-work. The Penmans Art Journal is published monthly at 205 Broadway, New York. \$1 a year .- Notre Dame, (Ind.), Scholastic.

CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 1131 Chestnut St., Phila., Sept. 30, 1881. Daniel T. Ames Esq.,
Dear Sir:—Your illustrations of indis-

tiact writing are very good and will be a great stimulus to improvement. Thinking that you might not object to others, I send the following:

A case was brought to me for my oninion as to whether something like two was ten or two. An order had been sent by telegraph for a number of barrels of oil, and the operator had written the number s tinetly that it had been taken differently from what was intended, and one party bad lost the profit on eight hundred barrels, for which he claimed damages from the telegraph company.

At another time we received notice from bank that our account was overdrawa. Upon examination it was found that the edger elerk had written our name in the Deposit-book as Crittendea & Co., running the latter part of the name down very indistinctly, and had posted the deposit we had last made to the credit of Cha's Henderson & Co., instead of to us.

You perhaps have read of the young man in India who wrote to his friend, thanking him for favors received, and saying that be intended soon to send an equivalent, but the writing was so bad that the friend read elephant instead, and went to a great deal of trouble to prepare a large house for the unwieldy pet.

An amateur in Zoology wrote to Africa for two monkeys, but the word two as he wrote it resembled the figures one hundred so much, that the literal and single-minded agent astonished the amateur by informing him that eight monkeys had been shipped as per bill of lading inclosed, and that his correspondent hoped to be able to execute the rest of the order in time for the next

Some time since, a loving fish-wife was thrown into a distressful predicament, on receipt of a letter from her absent husband, who, after stating the cause of his detention from home, wrote at the conclusion of his bulletin what his wife spelled out to be, " I am no more." As ber neighbors, seventeen in all, had husbands and brothers who were with her husband, when they heard the widow's lameutations and paroxysms of sorrow as she looked on her eleven now fatherless infants, they naturally concluded that all on board had suffered by the treachrous sea in the same way, and they, too, lifted up their voices, and the corners of their aprons, and made the air resound with their wailing, until one of their better educated townsmen, who had been alarmed by their cries, hastened to the spot, and silenced their weeping by reading the conclusion of the letter correctly, which was, " I add no

It matters little whether the mistake ocears through inability to write plainly or THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

through sheer carelessness, the result is often injurious, and if all the consequences of indistinct writing could be collected into one statement it would be appalling.

With many kind wishes for the proty of your very excellent paper, and that it may grently lessen the number of poor writers, I am, very truly, yours,

INO GROESBECK



Editors Journal

Will you kindly answer the following questions and any others that you may be pleased to make in regard to the subject;

First, is it proper to hold the eards in position or proper place, with the fingers of the left hand, as in common writing; and also, whether eard-writers, as a general rule, use a pencil to line them, and afterward erase the marks?

I have found it very difficult to write on narrow cards by keeping them in place with my left hand, it being always in the way have no doubt but there are many more of your numerous readers, like myself, that would be glad if you would offer some advice in regard to the matter, and by se doing you will greatly oblige your subdoing you was go scriber and well-wisher. JAMES DOOLEY.

Answer.-We believe that all really accomplished card-writers hold the card in position with the left hand, and that no practical writer would or should line a card with a pencil. Practice will cuable one to write sufficiently straight across the card, and with much greater freedom and grace than if following a ruled line, and, besides it is impossible to remove a pencil line so that no traces of it will remain or show no abrasion of the surface of the card.

We have known card-writers to a use of a fine hair attached at each end to a piece of card-board with scaling wax or by a piece of gummed paper, and by slipping the card under the hair they have a perfect guide line that interferes only with the lower extended letters; these may be made by lifting the pen or be added after the line has been written. This arrangement does passably well for writers using a finger me ment, but, of course, would not do for the arm or muscular movement



- centifully written letter comes from J W. Titcomb, Hartford, Conn.
- C. M. Clark, of Washington, D. C., writes an elegant letter
- J. D. Briant, Houma, La., sends a very cred itable specimen displayed lettering
- M. B. Moon, Morgan, Ky, writes a hand-some letter in which he incloses several fine specimens of funcy and plan cards
- J. M. Hook, of the Orchard City (Burling own) Business College, inclus creditable specimens of flourished birds and
- J. W. Kenr, Scranton, Pa., writes a very one letter, in which he incloses tw tastefully arranged and skillfully executed specimens of flourishing.
- Several elegant specimens of card writing come from E. M. Huntsinger, teacher of writing at the Providence (R. I.) Bryant & Strat-
- A E Deyler, penman, at the North-western formal School at Ada, U, sends a gracefully written letter, in which he incloses a superior specimen of off-hand flourishing
- O. J. Compton, who has just completed a course of writing under the tuition of J. W. Michael, at Delaware. Ind., sends a creditable specimen of flourishing and card writing

F. H. Madden, teacher of writing at John son's Commercial College, St. Louis. ends gracefully executed specimens of flour ished birds, and several superior specimens of



R. H. Marving is teaching large writing s at Roanoke. Ind.

D. M. Wingate is teaching writing classes at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

- J. A. Mitchell, teacher of writing at Springfield. Ill., favored us with a call a few days
- H. J. Williamson is instructing classes in vriting at Richmond, Va. He is an accomplished writer
- J. W. Pilcher, formerly of Vulparaiso, Ind. is conducting the commercial department a
- E. C. A. Becker, formerly of Rockford, Ill., conducting Heinman's Business College at Putsville, Pa
- T. H. McCool, 1020 Arch street, Philadel phin, Pa., is an artist pentman of rising no
- J. R. Goodier has opened a Business College at Pontine, Mich. Mr. Goodier is a highly accomplished pennan
- E. K. Bryan, for many years principal of the Columbus (Ohio) Business College, is about to issue a work upon book-keeping.
- The New England Card Co., at Woonsocket R. L. announces a largely increased card stock. Card writers will do well to correspond with them.
- I. S. Preston is teaching large classes at Middletown, N. Y. He is highly commended by the school superintendent of that city for the work he has done in the public schools.
- C. H. Reynolds is teaching p Soule's Commercial College & Literary Insti-tute. New Orleans, La. He has our thanks for a fine club of subscribers from that institu
- Prof. W. P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Ohio, "knights of the quill promises e'relong to layor the readers of the JOURNAL with a contribution from his pen
- T. M Harrold and E. K Isuacs have re cently opened a Business College at New Castle, Ind. Mr. Isaacs is a superior writer, ging from the style of his communications with the JOHNS AL
- Rev. Addis Albro, who has, during some time past, had charge of the Maumee Business College, at Fort Wayne, has recently taken charge of the commercial department at the Greenwich (R. I.) Academy.
- A. A. Clark is special teacher of book-keep ing, and not penmanship (as was announced in our last issue), in the city schools of Cleve hand, Ohio. It is no fault of his skill as a penman that he is not teaching writing
- We were lately bonored with a call from Archibald McLees, the well-known eng Archiman decess the wide hold engraver of Spencerian writing, and author of "Mc-Lees' Alphabets." Mr. McLees is probably the most skilled engraver of fine script-writing in this country, if not in the wo
- The Knoxville (Tenn.) Daily Tribune a high compliment to the Knoxville Bu-College, conducted by Frank Goodman. Frank is a live young mon, and is credited by the Tribune with conducting several of the best and most flourishing Business Colleges in the
- J. C. Miller, teacher of penmanship at Allen's Business College, Mansheld, Pa., is very skillful penman, and is paid a deservedly high compliment in a recent issue of the El-mira (N. Y.) Gazette. In its report of the Tioga Co. (Pa.) Fair it mentions Mr. Miller's exhibition as follows:
- "There is no part of the display made at the Mansfield Fair that attracts more attention and which has called forth so many favorable comments as the pen and crayon work dis-played by the Alben Business College, of this place."

The Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's Business College, Baltimore, Md., held its seventeenth at the Academy Music on September 17th, which was a brilliant and interesting occasion. made by the nmyor, and other celebrated speakers. The occasion was enlivened by exellent music from the Independent Blue's

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Departme be addressed to B. F. KKLLEY, 205 Bro New York - Brief educational items sol

- A complete education fits a man to perf justly, skillfully and magnaniumusly, all the offices of peace and war,"—Milton.
- St. Louis used for school purp the past year, \$839,882,23.
- The State University of Wisconsin expended. for instruction and other current expenses

Four thousand three hundred and seventy three women are employed teaching needle work in the schools of Switzerland.

The University of Berlin has 215 pr and during the past academic year 5,027 persons attended their lectures.

The wean distance of the sun from the earth. ading to the English estimate, is 92,600,000. M. Puiseaux of France places it at 91,840,270.

The Bureau of Education at Washington bus published a pamphlet on "The relation of edu cation to industry and technical training in American schools," and another on the spellingreform.

Women are admitted to nine of the Italian universities, and at Naples University one lady studies medicine, another pursues the sciences, and still another devotes her time to philosophy.

The following is a very good example for lovers of mathematics, as well as lovers of truth; perhaps, also, for lovers of prohibition: A tells the truth three times in five, B four times in seven, and C five times in nine. If A says that B says that C says that C will vote lor prohibition, what are the probabilities about C's voting H—American Education.

The Government of Liberia has given 200 acres of land for the foundation of a seminary for the education of young girls. Miss Maggie Scott has gone thither to commence the work es with her \$5,000 for a commer ment, and a charter from the State of Maryland also, an annual endownment of \$5,000.

There are 111,387 illiterate persons in Mary land. Of this number 90,172 are colored. The State has 2,020 elementary schools, and 390 schools for colored children; these schools are conducted by 2,592 white teachers and 389 colored ones. The average salary paid \$41.89, and the average number of months d ing which the teachers are employed is 8.12. In the past year 122,602 white pupils and 26,533 colored ones were in attendance. The total receipts from all sources were \$1,379,590. e expenditures were \$1,284,416,99,-N. Y. Tribune

ALPHABETS.—The Saudwich Island alphab ALPHABETS.—The Sandwich Island applicable has twelve letters; the Burmese, nineteen; the Italian, twenty; the Bengulese, twenty-one; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Sannarian, wenty-two each; the French, twenty-three the Greek, tweaty-four; the Latin, twenty-five; the German, Dutch, and English, twenty-six each; the Spanish, twenty-seven; the Arabic wenty-eight; the Persian, thirty-two; Russian, forty-one; the Sanscrit, lifty; the Ethiopic, two-bundred-and-two.

The changes for recitation test the order of a schoolroom. If they are made quickly and quietly, each one acting as though he kney be was to do, and doing it with self reliance; if books and slates are handled with out noise; if there are no collisions in airles and passages and doorways; and, above all, if the teacher in her place controls all movements by a look, or a gesture, or a quiet word-you may be assured that that is a well-orga and orderly school .- American Educator.

President Garfield at four years of age re ceived at the common district school the prize of a New Testament, as the best reader in the primary class. At eight he had read all the books in the humble log farmhouse, and began odoks at the amole tog armhouse, and oegan to hurrow from the neighbors such works as Mobinson Urusoe, Josephus's History and Wars of the Jews. Pollok's Course of Time, and others. These were read and re-read by him, until he could recite whole chapters from memory. He was equally master of arithmetic and the earlier steps of a course in English Grammar .-Primary Teacher.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES

It was a schoolmaster who wrote "The Vacant Chair," soon after a boy left a bent pin in it,

Little fishes get into trouble when they play hooky. They should never run away from

"Which of those two professors do you like best, John?" "Well, when I'm with either of them, I like the other best. Prof. of English Grammar: "Now, then.

Student: what is the gender of egg! ir, you can't tell until it is hatched

Butler's Analogy-Prof. : "Mr. Tay pass on to the 'Puture Life.' Not prepared."-E.c.

Party (who had been to a lecture on astr omy and a little supper afterwards): "Gali-leoh's perf'ly right—th' earsh dosh move!"—

A college student, in rendering to his father an account of his term-expenses, inserted charity, thirty dollars." His father wrote back I fear charity covers a multitude of sim

It was an Albany schoolboy who, believing country, translated dux femino facti . the fact is, woman is a duck

· What is conscie ruce!" asked a schoolmaster of his class. "An inward monitor," replied bright little fellow. "And what's a monitor! One of the iron-clads."

Prof. (in Intellectual Philosophy): "Mr Proj. (in intellection I mossiphy).

H—, if I were to say that snow is not black, what would you infer! Mr, H—,: -1 should infer that snow is black. H H.

A teacher, who in a fit of vexation called her pupils a set of young adders, on being reproved for her language, explained by saying she was speaking to those just commencing arithmetic.

A small child being asked by a Sunday school teacher: "What did the Israelites da after they crossed the Red Sea!" answer "I don't know, ma'am, but I guess they dried themselves '

A very Solomon! Teacher with reading ass. Boy (reading): "And as she sailed down the river—" Teacher: "Why are ships called she'? Boy (precociously alive to the responsibilities of his sex): "Because they need men to manage them.

A professor lecturing on English Industries to a class of juveniles, informed them that it took seven men and a boy to make a pin. "I expec'," said a little fellow, "that it's the seven that made that pin, and they used the boy to stick it into to see if it's sharp enough."

Professor Huxley alludes to a corollofloral dicotyledonous oxegon, with a monopetalous corcilla and a central placentation; but he doesn't say wether its bite is fatal or not. It will probably travel with Barnum's show next season, and have its unme on a six-sheet poster
-Norristown Herald.

Some students in a Maine university w Some students in a stance solding the janitor for remiseness, and assured him that if he did not mend his ways he would go to the bad place. "And what will you do go to the bad place. "And what will you do there?" said they. With a chuckle, the junitor replied, "Wait upon students, same as 1 do here, I s'pose,"—Ex.

Teacher: "Now, Mary, my dear, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds and kill three, how many would be left?" Mary: "Three ma'am." Tracker: "No: two would be left." "No, there wouldn't, though, The three shot would be left and the other two would be flied away."

"The boy at the head of the class will state what were the Dark Ages of the world." Boy hesitates." Next. Master Biggs, can you tell me, what the Dark Ages were!" "I guess they were the ages before spectacles were invented.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports that six out of eight Kansas schoolma'an spell "Incrative" right. Very likely. In the vocabulary of the schoolmicams of the United States there is no such word as lucr. Albany Journal.

Small boy: "Why does a duck put his head under water?" Student, with great intellect: "For divers reasons." Boy: "Why does he go on hand?" Student: "For sun dry reasons." go on man, season, To reasons, Boy, perplexed: "Why did you say a duck puts his bend under water?" Stadent, smiling: "To liquidate its bill." Boy, "And why does it go on land?" Stadent: "To make a run on the bank."—American Educator.

Burdette's Advice to Correspondents.

Never write with pen or ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editors and printers closely enough to their work

If you are compelled to use ink, never use that article vulgarly known as the blotting-pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the page, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make through twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, all the

time swearing like a pirate, he felt so good. Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all the manuscript sent to us. And don't THE BOOK-REPIER for the fortuight-anima Sept. 27th; centains a very interest-ing the senting of the Arithmologanistype, in ingenious piece of mechanism combining automatic machinery, with electrical forces to be used in large banks and counting-rooms for recording business transactions, and making all the arithmetical calculations that are required in presenting a culture of the property of the theory of the property of property of the pro THE BOOK-KEEPER for the fortnight



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The above cut-represents the title page of the work, which is 11×14 in size

use capitals. Then we can punctuate and capitalise to suit ourselves, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish, if it does not please, you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of It's about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the ragmen as though it were covered with copper-

Avoid all painstaking with proper names We know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "8" and then draw a wavy line, and the letter "M" and another wavy line, we will then know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think that it means Lemuel Mes-It is a great mistake that proper senger. names should be written properly

Always write on both sides of the paper, and, when you have filled both sides of every page, trail a line up and down every margin and back to the top of every page closing the article by writing your name just above the date. And how we would like to get hold of the man who sends them, just for ten minutes, alone in the woods, with a cannon in our pocket. Reveuge is sweet, yum, yum.

Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better

Coarse brown wrapping-paper is the best for writing your articles on. down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a penstick, it will do

When your article is completed, crunch your paper in your pocket and carry it two or three days before sending it. This rubs off the superfluons paper marks, and makes it lighter to handle.

it lighter to handle.

If you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of the article. We can supply what is missing, and we love to do it. We have nothing else to do.

Our friend S. S. Packard, who, as our readers know, has improved his vacation by taking a European tour, returned home on September 15th, much improved and invigorated by his journey. In an article on another page, he relates some of his observations respecting writing and business schools in London, which will be found in-

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Fred. D. Alling. 28 Mochester, N. V., April 28th, 1880.
Herising and the same state of Yours respectfully, E. A. FROST, County Clerk.

Office of Nags. of Westing in High. and Phills Schools, Mr. Prec. D. Alling, Bulleville, Jul., Nov. 284, 1880. Mr. Prec. D. Alling, Bulleville, Jul., Nov. 284, 1880. Mr. Prec. D. Alling, Bulleville, Jul., Nov. 284, 1880. Heart Siz. — Has thereapply (sected and can warrange comment your Deep-Hinst), Inc. for Schools and Commerce applied, perfect dusting many description, properly, and the substantial properly and preceding properly and preceding properly and professional persons. Very tenly yours, and professional persons. Very tenly yours, and professional persons. Very tenly yours.

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Lesson in Practical Writing.

BY D. T. AMES

member of our class inquires if we would, in business and epistohary writing, limit ourselves positively to a single form for each and every capital letter? We would, only so far as forms may be varied to suit special combinations and where substantially the same forms may be used for more than one purpose, as, for instance, the small letters a, c, m, n, etc., may be eularged to a proper scale and used for capitals; our reason for advocating single and simple types of letters is to avoid the greater labor of acquiring and exercising with facility the skill necessary for making so great a number and variety of forms; but the same practice and skill that makes a good and graceful a small, will make it enlarged, and so with other letters above mentioned, no additional knowledge of form or skill in execution, is required, hence such forms may be used in a manner to suit the taste and convenience of the writer

It is, of course, understood that when we advocate single and simple forms, we refer ouly to husiness, or what we term practical writing, as distinguished from professional or artistic writing; in the latter a writer may, with proprietary, emyloy forms for letters and combinations as varied and complicated as his knowledge of form and command of hand will admit, not losing sight of their legibility and fitness for the occasion.

The capitals for the present lesson are the E and D. The E begins with a small invertal oval at the top; in business practice it is often initiated with a dot, which is not objectional. The two parts should be joined by a small loop one-third the distance from the top, thus dividing the letter so that one part shall be above and two below the necting loop. The body, or direct oval. should be a perfect O, except in the upper part where the line is elevated to form a portion of the loop. Of the D we give two types, the one which has been adopted as a standard by the Spencerian authors, also substantially the same in the Payson & Dunton systems. This has the body of the letter to the right of the stem; while we are not disposed to seriously call in question the wisdom of introducing this as a standard form of the D, yet we much prefer and always practice in business writing the other foroi, as it seems to us, to be made upon a much easier and more simple movem is not so wide a departure from the former standard type of that letter. Arments may be advanced in favor of both of these types. Both of these are unusually modified in business practice by finishing the body of the D with a loop at the top instead of returning to the base line so as to complete an oval. The choice of these forms must be determined by the taste and former training of the writer

We again urge upon our readers the great importance of practicing for movement, both of the fore and whole-arm, and repeat for that purpose the following exer-cises which may be practiced upon both of

After which, the following may be prac-tical as the regular copy for the lesson:

Duonville Remember that to succeed, study must attend your practice.

Writing as an Accomplishment BY MADGE MAPLE.

If we take the term "accomplishment" in the sense of an art, or an achievement, which is designed in its exercise to reflect credit upon ourselves, and work through its

influence for the refinement and elevation of mankind, probably there is no other accomplishment so charged with far-reaching and ever-extending power as the accomplishment of finished writing. mean by this, not penmauship solely, but the science of writing through all its branches. We begin with penmanship and diverge. Or we take penmanship for the foundation and build upward.

We take the little child and train his eye to the sense of fine forms, and his hand to the creation of them. We show him that such and such characters represent such and such sounds. We combine the characters to represent combined sounds, and from the symbols of sounds both separate and com-bined we advance to the symbols of complete ideas

Letters, words, sentences—this is the method of advancement-and from the complete sentence with its full idea, we go onward to a succession of sentences with their growth of thoughts and their progression of ever-widening and never-dying

As the learner advances step by step in the science of "form" alone, his mind wideos and expands under the experience of defeat and triumph, and is the better fitted for the deeper tillage of thought-when thought with the undying soul shall assert her sway and bid all sciences how beneath her scepter, and work her bidding as faithful servitors before a kingly master.

Then to the front of all sciences steps the science of writing. As an evidence of grace, learning and wisdom, it can speak in distant lands without our presence, and lead all sister sciences in the expression of the intangible essence of spirit, which painting or sculpture cannot compass, and which, o'er countless leagues of space, the soul of music is powerless to articulate

As we mount through the gradations of growth in writing, the soul climbs higher step by step. We do not stop at formeven the perfection of form. We take the science of form and master it, and make it do our hidding. We step out from ourselves to speak ourselves, and make form serve our purpose. It becomes to us a gift of articulation that can be heard around the world. And in being heard around the world, we are judged around the world, when even the tongue is mute; and the world forms its estimation of us by our mastery of this accomplishment. Thought lives and breathes and speaks through this

Music may woo and win with never-dying thrall the present soul that has hung upon its melody. In memory of the appreciative hearer it may live while life shall last.

Painting, within the limits of the scene protrayed, may bind the memory without the author's presence, and stamp the impress of its power upon the refined soul to live and never die. But the scene, although pregnant with many suggestions, can have no power to grasp the illimitable which extends beyond itself.

Sculpture, like painting, within certain limits may speak without the author's presence, and stand in sacred reverence as

the voice of the immortal. But painting and sculpture both are bounded by condi As an accomplishment, neither is invested with the power to reach all hearts, and speak to all lives, as the science which gives expression to thought. By the term thought in this place, we mean the upspringing of ideas bearing upon the past, present, or future of each of us as individua and all of us in our relations to one another, to earth, to time, to eternity and to God

These are the ideas that connect us heart to heart, and as we can best express them in vocal or written word do we measure the might of our influence over others, and will be measured the radius of our influence by others who come within the circle of o

The very beatings of the heart may throb in words, be they spoken or written. By means of the written word, the heart-throbs may be felt around the world.

Feeling, through all its shades, may speak around the world through the perfect mastery of this art. According to the grade of skill in it, is the measure of its power estimated

It is not bound, not chained, not slaved down to mechanism and its laws, but it grasps all laws of mechanism in its perfecon, and leaps outward and onward into God's freedom, and breathes but his free air, and speaks but his free thoughts.

It is a part of his eternal voice, and will reverberate forever. To make it speak in homage of the Eternal, in service of the Eternal, and to the glory of the Eternal, is to advance in the direction of its mastery. To make progress toward its mastery is to advance in grace, growth and the evidences of intellectual and spiritual attainments

Its swells and cadences in the expression of feeling, are but another name for music. Its tints, and glows, and shadings of fine

thought are but another form for painting. Its holdness of conception, its delicacy of manipulation, its carvings, its chiseling, its flueness of fine soul-touch, are but another name for sculpture

Its broad planning, firm up-building, patient finishing and final adorning, are but another name for architecture

The spirit that leaps and bounds through all and flushes at its bidding—leaps, bounds and flashes forth by laws which are but another name for electricity.

The universe of countless worlds beams and sheds its immeasurable radiance through it. The science which governs each in its relations to all others, and all in their varied and connected relations is but another name for the grand relations and connections and radiations of the universe of thought, capable of being expressed in writing

The science of writing includes all other sciences. It grasps from each the grace, might, model or material uccessary to the perfection of the expression required, and binds it fast. It takes the graces, the forces, the models and materials and combines them into the expression which is to live. There is a soul beneath it-a roling spirit. There is a life in it as well as a name

Mechanism is the material part of it-

thought is the life which struggles up for

The most perfect master of this art, through all its steps of progression, stands upon the highest round of the ladder of achievement yet reached. The steps lead up and on forevermon.

President Garfield.

General James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, one mouth age chief magistrate of the nation, now his asher repose in a mound that overlooks the blue waters of Eric; there they will remain forever. The "home" city will surely never give them up. In her heart, monthing for him, Americas heromes a multe; factions are forgetten; geographical lines are lost; Religion becomes vach, and the Empire a fact.

ligion becomes rear, and the European His was truly a character of the grandest proportions; his life was pure; his labors berenlean, and his attainments fabulous. Such a man towers in the world; for such there are two immortalities—the immortality of that subtler cosence which we call mind. Grand characters there have been, that like mighty forest trees, in solitudes untroblem and unknown, give yearly fruitage that feeds no life but goes back into the earth, these finally wither, fall and are forever lost.

For such characters, there is no immortality, save that of the spirit. They constitute corps de reserve of the gods—wise and wonderful—but not convertible in what is and is to be, the eternal unfolding of events

and is to he, to determine the state of the control of General Gardield, more has been said and written in the last two hundred days, than ever was said of another in the same time. Science reported, ready scribes recorded, and the lightnings of heaven hore the record to every hearth of the nation the minute history of seventy-nine days of dying. What remains to be said? perhaps nothing. But may there not be an application, a lesson, if not for all the world, perhaps for us,—the students and the teachers of this mation—a lesson, which it were yet well to consider.

President Garfield was from the eradle a student. His essential daily sustemance was acquisition; it grew to be the mode, and the habit of his life.

The seventy-nine days, the last section of the last act, was a period with him of perpetual thought, and inquiry and pupilage on the mysteries of this fearful school of a bloody taking off. The copious history of these seventy-nine days is a book, elementary, for the schools of a thousand years We and he had yet something more to learn. Hurled to the earth bleeding and dying by minutes, and by weeks; his mind sleepless and restless as ever could not forbear to continually study the very torture of the victim of murder, which was himself Having taken the fated cup like Socrates, he rensoned like Seneca, pondered like Plato, and hore torture like the child of Nazareth.

He prayed for one graee—the return home: asked for one pressure—that of his during children: and that the empire might not, by a cowardly assassin, he made beadless, he gave assent to be deprived of both and all. He was not, in truth, made by this greater, brander, grander, than ever hefure. We at last felt the pressure of both herother and master—more than peer—and there came a covered face, and morning weeds, and that work was finished, it beson complete: and so we return as students to that which is the immortality of earth, what is history, and what was and is of him left here.

President Garfield wrote no books. His conversations are mostly best. Some and but a part of that which was. Some and but a part of that which was his daily life will be brought to light slowly and preserved. But that it which we find the most of what we ever had of him here, is his speeches. No olds when or where made, or on what occasion, or subjects.

These always illustrated himself—nothing concealed, all honest. They ever, also, illustrated learning and some central

idea. So thoroughly was he built up of the finer fibre of fuished scholarship, that it cropped out in all that he said, or did. In these specches he was always a teacher, and nothing less, and whether senators or children, "all men" recognized the validity and value of his instruction.

It was the eternal preparation, essential to the hourly business of a great teacher of men, that crowded him continually for time, and made him in nothing so poor as leisure, rest or anusement.

Gigantie as his capacity was, it was overtaxed. There was one question which he was bound to answer in every hour of his life: What does this especial thing or labor reach?

Like the tired galley slave, he could feel the ernel turture of exhaustion and still sing over the onr-admost ulways merry over killing work. Hence, was it true, that before Guiteau's bullet there was some giving out or away of physical forces.

The truth is, he should have remained in the Senate, the lesser labor of which, to him, would have been rest.

Over-labor is not a common student fault, but there are such as might profit by this lesson of overwork and its results.

Poverty is not alone overtuxed in this world; thousands, under pressure it may be, especially overwork the brain. When we overwork the body, we generally know it. But with the mind, often the first warning is the snapping of the strings.

President Garfield's speeches, I said illustrated himself. They are masterly and complete illustrations of every esperial shade of quality or peculiarity that was his. Hence we, as students, shadl give them the emphasis of the classics. We need the whole of them. We should have them by us through life; these will yet be in our roach. These speeches, wanting nothing of the pulsish of Athenian elegance, or the persuasive invention of Cierco or Julian; are madels of a high order in all that concerns oratory, and what is better than all, are always richer in matter than in manner, artistic and complete.

Finally we shall find by inspection that in the life and death of this great master, there was nothing without a meaning or use

It may be that we students, like others, may read and then throw away the books; kluweledge, like money, is only valuable as convertible, and used. We think Garfield illustrated in himself and his life the real and true Americanism that we need. An Americanism honest, pure, above all unselfsh, huganitarism and national. This is more desirable than wealth, or position, or

He, who in this hour, will look every way through American matters, stupendous and complex, and conflicting as they are, must, we think, see that there are dangers alread, that only a return to square honesty and pure principles can avoid.

To truly interpret the meanings of all problems of this and every hour as it comes, and to wisely provide for and meet all emergencies, this will for you and for me, of course, furnish business enough, and what we further need will simply be success. W. P. COODER.

Pen Points.

HOW SOME OF OUR NOTED PERSONAGES SIGN THEIR NAMES.

Chirography and character have long here considered relatives under the laws of mind and matter, but there are so many conspirences exceptions to the rule that students are in doubt. Here, for instance, are some interesting points in the controversy.

Sceretary Robert T. Lincoln writes a hand strikingly like that of ex-President Hayes. Sceretary MacVeagh's signature resembles some of those affixed to the Declaration—that is, it is large, hold, untique and distinguished-tooking. Kirk and Windoon are neat and legible pennen. Postmaster-General James writes prettily, with

several graceful little flourishes. Secretary Blaine's hand is large, bold, and distinct, all letters und words being connected throughout.

If ever a signature could be received a indicative of the character of its owner is that of Roscoe Conkling—"Grand, gloomy, and peculiar." It stands out in the elief of the blackest ink from the paper. Searcely two letters at the same angle with intricate and grotesque flourishes everywhere, it certainly gives expression to the mental ramifications of the great unknown, so far as they can be guessed at-It seems to say, "My master writes like no one else; I stand alone among signatures." Directly below, as is fitting, appears the respectable and business-like chirography of Mr. Thomas C. Platt, which is above vidious criticisus. Colonel George Bliss signs his name in a bold, dashing, running hand, every stroke of which is clearly cut, without a particle of affectation.

General John A. Logan inscribes his name in a series of course black, pright characters. Senator Pendictor's style is somewhat similar, though the letters are hetter joined and hetter formed. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard's hand is a study. Plain, neat and angular, it resembles the hold English namner of writing so much affected by Indies. General Joseph R. Hawley's clegant and graeeff autograph is familiar from its appearance on immnerable diplumas and other decourents, sixued by the Centennial Commission in 1876. Alexander II. Stephens writes hesitatingly in a small, trenulous hand.

General William Mahone, the great Virginian Readjuster, is the possessor of what may be termed a lateral handwriting, if handwriting is a proper term to apply to a sea of broad horizontal dashes, extending from one side of the paper to the other, with here and there a slight ripple of short. upward stems. Hannibal Hamlin appar ently wastes as little time, ink and paper as possible in signing his name; yet there is no need of a second glance at the writing in order to interpret it. Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, writes quite as plainly, but in a pinched sort of hand, like that of a New England "school marm who sets copies to her pupils prettily, in the style of former days. Wade Hampton vails his ferocious personnlity behind a rather pretty lady's hand, which some of his fair constituents might envy. Don Cameron appears to have entirely forgotten that one of the objects of writing at all is to convey ideas to the human mind, as not even the profound handwriting expert, who figures in so many courts, could confront the scrawl described as his signature withont a feeling of awe.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce places on record one of the most dainty and microscopie round hands imaginable. William Pitt Kellogg simply writes his name like other people, and not unlike them in any marked figure. Bob Toombs' signature is an old style round hand, as much behind the age as the views of that venerable fire-pater. Jeff. Davis has a characterless way of allowing little sharp letters to straggle up and down hill, rather in accordance with the imaginary curved line of beauty than with the straight line commonly regarded as the line of beauty most appropriate to chirography. General Beauregard's signature is as distinguished and Frenchy as his three magnificent names, which he gives at full

Ex-Treasurer Spinner, whose autograph has been as eagedy sought for as that of any other man living, appearing as it has in all its strange luxuriance upon millions of greenbacks, writes from his quiet home in Florida a courteous little note, the chief interest of which is that it exhibits in a curious manner the great difference between his ordinary handwriting and his remarkable signature. The latter, however, has lost none of its minute perfection.

"W. T. Sherman, General," appears

upon a visiting eard in strong, upright letletters, with two bold flourishes, just large enough to give emphasis to the whole effeet. Sheridan's signature is as bold and dashing as one of his own fierce cavalry charges. General Hancock writes a beautifully clear and regular hand, which is unfortunately distignred and given a slight appearance of affectation by an unnecessary rofusion of heavy downward dashes. Ben Butler has a great, round, awkward schoolboy hand. McClellan shows a lack of sufficient executive ability to transfer ink to paper in even a decorous manner. General Terry, the renowned Indian fighter, is ponetilious in his penmanship, writing clearly and gracefully, without the least attempt at ornamentation. General Burnside contrived to make a half dozen words cove a whole page of commercial paper, and this not by any ordinary means, as his huge, scrawling characters, plain as those on a ireus poster, seemed to literally chase each other down the page, or rather to be fesgrape vine.

Among journalists and "literary fellers" generally, one is prepared to look for remarkably illegible serawls. That this is not always the ease, numerous autographs in this collection prove. The late Bay Taylor was a fine penman. George William Curtis' signature, although showing some signs of unusual care, is written in an easy, running hand, as legible as print. Whitelaw Reid, although not a fancy writer, evidently gives his compositors no trouble. Admirers of Charles A. Dana would hardly imagine that his fine editorials are written in a small, neat hand, and with a pen dipped in violet ink, instead of in gall. William Cullen Bryant wrete legibly in an old-Lashioned style, though rather nervously toward the last. That A. Oakey Hall could write well, even under trying circumstances, appears from a polite note of his, dated about a week before he thought ht to disappear from New York, some year ago. Eli Perkins is a better penman than any one would believe upon his own unbucked assertion. Bob Burdette of the Burlington Hankeye could, with the necessary knowledge of mathematics, obtain a position in any mercantile house as bookkeeper. Longfellow writes in 'a really brautiful Italian hand, and Whittier and Holmes rival him in their own peculiar George Washington Childs has a style of penmanship which would appear as well at the bottom of a check as verses of one of his far-famed elegies. Murat Halstend is certainly one of the worst writers in the whole world, and the sight of what purports to be his signature would lead one to doubt the truth of this whole paragraph.—Washington Sunday Capital.

A Literary Curiosity. (From the Evangelical Messenger.)

Every student of nouns, pronouns and verbs knows the necessity of transposing language for the sake of ascertaining its grammatical construction. The following shows twenty-six different readings of one of Gray's well-known poetical lines, yet the sense is not affected:—

THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

Essay of S's.

ich strange sorts of souls are on the sphere one social, some silent, some stern and so

Some stooping, some straight, some slender, some stoot,

Some starving in silence, some supping with suffering and sick, some sturdy and

rong. erry and sighing, and some singing song, sancy and scolding, some shiftless, some shrewd, sincere and steadfast, submissive, sub-dued,

The stylish, the simple, the slow, the sedate, Speculators and swindlers and statesmen in

The sculptor and salesman, the savage, the sage.

The saint and the sinner, the speaker on stage.
Segar-smokers, swearers, sots, sailors at sea.
The spreader of scandal, smooth slanderer

istresses, some at the spindle and rs and stewards, and scholars at

and surgeons, and shepherds of eep. s, shoemakers, and sluggards in sleep, slaves and some soldiers, some scoun-

Some staves and scamps, drels and scamps. Some scriblers of stanzas for sake of the —National Baptist.

Superior instruction can now be secured by a number of teachers in our principal cities, and so thorough and comprehensive is this justruction that fuithful pupils can, in a lew terms, accomplish more in the way of improving their penmanship, than a hundred years ago they could in ten times the unmber of terms.

While good penmanship is a thoroughly practical accomplishment, we nevertheless frequently meet with those who lay too much stress upon this study, and sometimes slight other important branches.

We would by no means discourage the young enthusiast in this fine art, if he aspires only to the position of a private writing teacher, or wishes penmanship merely as an accomplishment; but if he aims at becoming a commercial teacher, it is very desirable that he be competent to teach Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and Business Letter Writing. In many of our best commercial schools, with penmauship alone, he is unfitted for teaching, since many college proprietors employ only such men as are able to teach the above named branches.

It is an important fact that the pupils should be started aright in Book-keeping How to Gain Speed in Writing.

By C. H. Petrce, Keokuk, Ia.

The desideratum in this department of education needs no argument from me to substantiate any claims. The truth stares us boldly in the face and demands some thing in keeping with this age of steam. Rapidity is one element of controlling power, without which we would be at a less to know the best results that are within our We investigate all mechanics, and the movement of the busy world, and find that speed constitutes one grand part. From every quarter and in all departments of business the questions "how quickly," "how soon," "when," etc. constitute an all-absorbing problem.

No less do we find it in our own little world, where so many words per minute, or so many pages per day submits itself for

As with machinery in its producing power, so with man in his ability to meet the demands of the times. Competition is so great that those seeking employment must bear in mind that they are chosen from

1. Let the form of each figure be taken singly in order of simplicity,



and thoroughly established.

ception not the rule.

2. Speed-taken singly. Be very careful not to go any faster than the work can be done well. Practice at least half an hour each day, and it will not be long until a perceptible gain has been made.

3. Speed -in mixed figures; i. e., changing from one to another. This is quite difficult to accomplish, and will bear the same practice that rapidity in addition demands.

4. Spacing and general arrangement. 5. Habit established. Practice patiently and earnestly until a poor figure is an ex-

Thus it will be lound that a power has been gained that nothing else can give so soon, and the transition to speed in writing will become an easy matter.



The above cut is photo-engraved from pen and ink copy executed at the office of the Journal

What He Should Be. By E. M. Huntsinger, Providence, R. I

There never was a period when there so many professional pennien of such matchless skill, and so many good business writers as at the present time. Why this gigantic stride forward in this beautiful and useful study? For the simple reason that teachers, amateurs, and admirers of penmanship follow out the great truth that "System reigns in every department of successful art as well as of nature." It is the secret of success everywhere else, and it would seem absurd that teaching should form any exception; indeed, the uccessity seems greater here, in proportion to the greatness of the duties and responsibities

The grand principle followed out by many, is, that a person succeeds best in his pursuit, of whatever character it may be, who attaches the greatest importance thereto; and his success, other things being equal, is generally measured by his dev tion, and the high estimation in which he holds his services

as well as penmanship, having placed before them such a model of arrangement style and explanation, that it will be riveted upon their minds so that they can never forget it, and, consequently, can always be guided thereby. The pupil being thus started in his Day-hook, with a model of neatness, accuracy and arrangement, all the remaining books should be opened for him with the same care and perfection.

The Ledger, which is the smomary of all accounts and the book in which the teacher's skill will have full play, should surpass all preceding books in detail and point of explanation

The ruling, which forms no unimportant feature in a neatly kept set of books, should be accurate and light; not at any time to be heavier than the original ruling of the book

Finally, the teacher of penmanship should be the teacher of book-keeping and kindred brauches, and if he possesses energy and is a good disciplinarian, he will command the best positions.

the standpoint of SPEED as much as from

Young men are unmindful of their best interests, if they fail to acquire speed in their haudwriting. To do this is not an easy matter; YET IT CAN BE DONE! And it is my belief that the easiest and best method is through the FIGURES.

Let the August JOURNAL be a guide for form and general directions. If a sufficient interest is generated I will not hesitate to offer a suitable prize for the highest rate of speed. The June number of the JOURNAL contains the rate of speed of each figure, and it is hoped that a large per cent, of its readers will aspire to like results.

Remember that all things considered more good mixed figures can be made per minute than poor ones. Doubtless the pleased to give results each month.

To be more explicit and to accommodate the general reader, I will give a few leading points necessary to a full development of

The September number of the Penman's ART JOURNAL is one of special interest and value. In this number the editor has furnished his readers with a most practical paper ou "Bad Writing: Its Cause, Effect and Correction." In the preparation of this interesting and instructive article we can see and Correction." In the preparation of this interesting and instructive article we can as contact it was necessary for the author to devote a large amount of time in gathering the facts upon which he has based his practical instruction and illustrations. He chief has drawn, for all who write, much valuable information, were the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its general operating department, the chief offices of the several leading Express companies, some of the largest Newspaner offices, the New York Post Office, and other similar departments, each of which fornish an abundance of examples for a treatise on We laws currefully examined this article and are fully convinced of its practical utility and value to good as well as poor personen. It is of itself worth many times the price of the number, and yet, it is but one of Imany excellent articles which we find most aby discussed in this particular issue.

—The Book-keeper.



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We hope to render the JOHEVAL sufficiently inter-ing and attractive to secure, not only the paironage all those who are interested in skillful writing or teaching but their earnest and active cooperation as correspo-ents and agents, yet, knowing that the laborer is wor-of his blrs, we offer the following

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To every new authersher, or teneral, incleasing \$1, vo will said the Juli (NAL on your and neut in early of the state of the Contential Payme of Payme 20, vol. 10, v

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Or " a common system or Leifering Flourishing. There makes and \$1 we will forward the large Con-tensial peters, "seek and \$7 we will forward a copy of "Williams & Pickurit & Guidet"; relatis for \$3. "For treview subsequences and \$2 we will seed a copy of "Areas Composition and \$2 we will seed a copy of "Areas Composition of Oronaucial Promissions," For Tack's manner and \$2 we will forward a copy of "Williams & Forkard's Gosso of Promission,", retails &r \$5.

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Notice will be given by postal card to subscribers at the expandion of their subscriptions, at which time the paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription is renewed.

Bad Writing as a Mark of Genius.

A few years since a young artist who was more aspiring than talented had occasion to write in our presence his autograph, which he did in a manner scarcely more legible than would have been Egyptian hiero glyphics. Perceiving that our attention was attracted by its striking peculiarity, be iunoccutly and with perfect candor said, Do you not know that all great men write bad bands?" That young man (who, by the way, has proved to be a most distinguis failure both as an artist and a man) ex pressed an idea quite prevalent among shallow-minded persons who, apeing great ness, perceive a fact without understanding

It is the painful experience of all ready thinkers that their hand and pen up utterly incapable of keeping pace with the thoughts, either as regards rapidity, or duration of effort. In its protracted and weary endeavor to perform an impossible task, a hand, though trained and acenstomed, when not unduly taxed to write a good hand, will, under editorial or profes sional urgency, soon degenerate to a con glomeration of pot-hooks, dashes and slurrs, whose vagueness will vary according to the preency under which they are exe

The pen of a Greeley or Webster could ore he expected to keep pace with their thoughts than could a pedestrian with a locomotive; and when goaded to its utmost endeavor, it must do its work awkwardly and badly. Thus the bad writing of great thinkers is to be viewed rather as a physical

result arising from the inadequacy of the hand as a recording agent of the mind, than as the direct result of greatness, as some of our weak-minded writers of hieroglyphics would have us believe.

The Teacher.

It is said that when Jupiter offered the prize of immortality to him that was most useful to mankind, the court of Olympus was crowded with competitors. The war rior boasted of his patriotism, but Jupiter thundered. The rich man boasted of his magnificence, but Jupiter showed him the widow's mite. The Pontiff held up the keys of heaven, but Jupiter pushed the doors wide open. The painter boasted of his power to give life to the inanimate can vass, but Jupiter breathed aloud his derision. The orator boasted of his power to sway nations with his cloquence, but Jupiter marshalled the bosts of heaven with a nod. The poet spoke of his power to move even the gods with his praise. Jupiter blushed. The musician claimed to practice the only human science that had been transmitted to heaven. Jupiter hesitated when, seeing a venerable man looking with intense interest, but himself preferring no claim, "Who are thou?" said the benignant monarch. "Ouly a spectator," replied the gray-headed sage. "All these were once my pupils." "Crown him! Crown him!" said Jupiter. "Crown the faithful teacher with immortality, and make room at my right hand .- Educational Review.

Filling Orders-C. O. D.

It undoubtedly seems to those who favor us with small orders for books, merchandise, engraving, etc., that it is, or should be, entirely satisfactory to us to fill such orders C. O. D., but were they to know how frequently packages so sent are re-turned to us with double charges, because parties, who had ordered, were unable or unwilling to receive and pay for them, they would see how very unsatisfactory it mus be to us. We are obliged, therefore, to ask that the cash should in all cases accompany such orders, and nuless it does so, they will not be filled.

We frequently receive orders for clahorate and costly engravings, to be filled ((). D. In such cases we have usually deemed it proper, though quite unpleasant for us, to write to parties requesting a remittance of a portion of the eash before filling the order. No order for such work should be sent unaccompanied with cash to at least one-half of its estimated cost. Such work, when returned to us, is entirely worthless, and our risk in assuming that all persons sending such orders can and will pay for them when delivered, is, as know from experience, too great to be safely assumed.

Entertaining Angels Unawares.

It grieves us exceedingly to refuse the gentlemen and ladies who, by postal card solicit specimens of penmanship, as we are not unconscious of the honor thus conferred upon us; neither are we blind to the facthat they would like to get them, for other wise they would not have asked for them And the fact that they order by postal card redounds greatly to their credit for goodness of heart, as should they be able to procure such samples gratuitously, they could thus save the cost of samples (as obtained in the ordinary manner of a legitimate busines transaction), to devote it to some unostenta tions charity. As we cannot always judge one's motives aright, dead-bead specimen hunters will be as merciful to us as possible

For 15 cents we will mail a copy of an elegant pen-portrait of President Garfield urrounded by an highly artistic display of lettering with rustic and floral work. It is a beautiful and attractive picture for framing-Size 13 x 15 or 8 x 10. A copy of each size will be sent for 25 cents. Postage stamps

The King Clubs

for this mouth comes from D. L. Prichard, of Raduor, O., and numbers twenty-five Mr. Prichard has just completed a course of writing under the tuition of G. W. Michael, at Delaware, O., and has not only acquired a good "hand," but has become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the "beautiful art." His style speaks well for both teacher and pupil.

The second largest club comes from H. C. Clark, Principal of the Titusville (Pa.) Business College, and numbers twenty.

The third club in size, numbering eighteen, is sent by C. O. Sutton, Teacher of Writing at the New Jersey Business Col-

lege, Newark, N. J. A club of twelve subscribers comes from J. N. Curray, of the Pennsylvania Business

College, Harrisburg, Pa. Other clubs worthy of mention come from L. L. Tucker, of Schofield's Business College, Providence, R. I., and W. V. Chambers, of Dixon (III.) Business College, each of which number eleven.

An unusual number of large clubs are promised for next mouth.

The December number of the JOURNAL will have twelve pages, and will be the most interesting and best illustrated number ever issued. It will be worth to auyone interested in any department of penmanship as teacher or artist more than the price of a year's subscription.

Vanderbilt's Wealth.

W. H. Vanderbilt has invested in U. S. bonds \$50,000,000, which is supposed to be not above one-half of his wealth. The honds at 4 per cent. interest give an annual return of \$2,000,000. It is safe to say that his Railroad bonds and other invest ments pay him at least as much as 4 per cent., which would give him the comfortable yearly income of \$4,000,000; daily, \$10,904, over \$454 per hour, \$7.58 per minute, 12½ cents every second. He could daily buy a \$10,000 farm and have almost \$1000 working capital. If he should convert his entire estate into ten dollar gold pieces and lay them out in a string they would reach 1756; miles, and his income for one year would produce ten dollar gold pieces sufficient to reach over fifty miles. man!

Something for Nothing,

Since the publication of the JOURNAL there have been many persistent efforts to secure it gratuitously under the plea of wanting a "specimen copy," and daily a stack of postal cards so requesting it are received. To these, when geonine, we freely respond, but when month after month, cards under various protexts come from the same individual, the thing becomes an imposition and fraud, which none but a mean, petty swindler would perpetrate.

Before us is a pack of twelve postal cards, all in the same (though in some instances disguised) hand-writing, and all written withio a year, requesting under all sorts of pretexts, sample copies of the JOUR-

As to the real name of the writer we are in doubt, as the cards are variously signed, William Willard, Willard, William, W. L. N., N. L., L., N., Normao, Linwood, and Norman L. Hickok. The twelfth card reads-"I would like a copy of your Jour-NAL very much, as I have heard it is a good paper."

We are sorry to disoblige so "appreciative" and "liberal" a patron of the Joun-NAL, but hereafter this Multus Hickok and all others who wish a second copy of the JOURNAL will be under the necessity of inclosing stamps to the amount of ten

The peu which Garfield used in writing his last letter to his mother is now in the possession of his devoted nurse, Steward Crump.

To Advertisers.

We regret the necessity of calling the attention of many parties who have sent copy for small advertisements in the Jour-NAL mnaccompanied by cash, to the fact that our terms for all advertising are positively cash in advance, and that it is en tirely useless to send copy upon any other terms. Bills have been at once sent for such advertisements, and where not paid, advertisements have been, and will be omitted from the JOURNAL

Good writers are good workers and good thinkers

Good teachers and good writers avail themselves of the best aids, and are, therefore, subscribers for the JOURNAL.

Abbreviated Script, or Editorial Shorthand, which any one can learn to write on sight, is one of the grand features of our forthcoming publication of Standard Practical Penmanship, now being prepared by the Spencer Brothers.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns: all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

Special Inducement.

To any person receiving a specimen copy of this issue, we offer to mail the remaining two numbers for 1881 and all the numbers fer 1882, (in all, fourteen numbers of the paper), and a choice of the four premiums r \$1.00. Give it a trial.

Books

Martin's Compendium of Ornamental ART is a book of 126 8no. pages, devoted to giving practical and valuable information relative to all departments of art. The book is well written, and treats upon all kinds of drawing, painting, and practical and ornamental writing, together with the implements and materials used. It is a decidedly interesting and valuable work for all in any way interested in any of its subjects. Published by the author, J. M. Martin, at Quiney, Ill., for \$1.

George A. Bates, of the Naturalists' Bureau of Salem, Mass., has just published a work of 560 8mo, pages, entitled "Primitive Industry," by C. C. Abbott, M. D The work describes and illustrates the implements and other remains of the Iudians of eastern North America. It is a handsomely printed and well gotten up work, and is a complete hand-book of Archeology in the United States. Price, \$3.00.

The publishing house of Ivison, Blake man, Taylor & Co., New York, is probably the largest school-book courern in the United States, if not in the world. We have received samples of the Countinghouse and School Script Rulers, an entirely new, interesting, useful invention, offered by this bouse to the stationery and school These rulers present, io a masterly trade. style, the salient features of standard practical writing. Orders to the JOURNAL for these rulers will be filled by mail on re-ceipt of 10 cents for School Ruler-25 eents for Counting-house Ruler.

Penmen's Convention.

Shall we have a Peomen's Convention, it so, when, where and who will be there Several names are already upon the roll, which will be published in the next issue of the JOURNAL. Who next? We hope that the roll will be amply long not only to warrant the holding, but to insure the success of such a convention



Central Normal College, \ Danville, Ind., Oct. 8th, 1881.

Editors of Jot RNAL: - Will you answer the following questions through the Jour-

What portion of the time would you de vote to movement exercises in a normal

Which would you use first: off-hand or fore-arm movement

Would you drill them rapidly first of the on drill them.

Hastily yours,

J. C. Brown. term?

Ans. 1. The time proper to be devoted to movement exercises during a lesson in writing must vary according to the length of the lesson. In a half-hour lesson from five to ten minutes; in a lesson of an hour, from ten to lifteen minutes may be devoted to movement exercises to good advantage.

Ans. 2. We should teach the fore-arm movement before the whole arm, and to persons who were purposing to become simply teachers of practical writing, we should not advise the teaching of the whole arm movement at any time as elementary training.

Ans. 3. We believe that deliberate and thoughtful practice is best until the ability to make correct forms and combination of the letters has been acquired, and then practice rapidly for speed

Calibroga, Cal., Oct. 7th, 1881.

Ediors of JOURNAL: - In my eard-writ ing, superscribing envelopes, etc., without a ruled base line, excenting the capitals with the whole-arm movement, and the small letters with the ordinary writing movement, I noticed that the capitals, unless prevented by special effort, invariably slauted more and that their base line ran down across that of the small letters at an angle of about tea degrees

Examining the writing of other pennen, I saw the same relative deviation of slants and base lines. The cause of this deviation I discovered to be produced in changing the center of motion from the shoulder, in whole-arm movement, to the muscular rest and the arc of circles thus described by the pen intersect at about that angle. The remedy is to turn the top of the paper to the right until the natural lateral off-hand motion is parallel with the base line of L. B. Lawson

STATE RIFORM SCHOOL, Porfland, Me D. T. Aues,

Dear Sir: - We acknowledge the receipt of your ART JOURNAL since May, 1881.

You are very kind to respond so gene ously to our request. It encourages us to know that those who have carned position and influence in life are so ready to extend to us a helping hand. Be assured the pleasant hours we spend in reading your publication are made more happy by the knowledge that it is your gift.

We promise you we will now try harder than ever to forsake bad ways and form good habits, and make for ourselves char actors that will be strong for the right, and that we will endeavor to prove worthy of the many generous friends who show so deep an interest in our welfare.

In behulf of our school-fellows.

LEIGH A. HUGHES, KENNETH McKAY, JOHN J. KILFFIER,

It was with satisfaction that we received the foregoing letter. It evidently comes from lads who from some cause have strayed from the "straight and narrow way," and is a sincere expression of their earnest de-sire, "to forsake bad ways." They may be assured of our best wishes for their suc We hope that they have all read, thoughtfully and carefully, the most excellent address to young men by President Garfield, published in the September num ber of the JOURNAL. It is full of good thoughts and advice to them, as well as to every young man in the land. His noble life and grand achievements should also be to them an inspiring example; by following which they may yet regain all worthy friends and make for themselves good and bonored names. They should be, as was he, honest and mauly, diligent and carnest in study, seeking carnestly after knowledge by reading good books and mingling with good and intelligent companions

Many of these lads will remember that their first bad act was suggested by some evil companion. If they would become good and remain so, they must forsalie and shun all cyil-disposed associates. rounded by good companions reform will be easy and permanent, but difficult, if not inpossible, among bad ones.

We trust that the lads whose names apear above as the [representatives of th fellows may in future be more distinguished representatives of their fellows in high and honored places

SCHOLFIELD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, ? PROVIDENCE, R. L. Oct. 26th, 1881. Mr. D. T. Ames,

Dear Sir: I wish to thank you for the prompt and careful manner in which the JOURNAL and premium was sent to my last No mistakes occurred and all express themselves as more than pleased with paper, while they regard the Centennial Picture as worth in itself more than the subscription price. It is needless for me to repeat my opinion of the JOURNAL. I would not do without it. Shall send auother club soon. Yours with respect,

L. L. Tucker

" Mind Your Own Business and Go Ahead.'

BY H. RUSSELL

Commodore Vauderbilt, when asked the secret of his great success, replied in the words that head this article, and when we apply them to success or failure in life, there certainly seems to us a world of meaning in them which all would do well to consider it they desire prosperity. Any one, even if he is not a close observer, can doubtless call to mind dozens of his acquaintances who have failed miserably by inattention to business in fact, many failures seem to result from amazing diligence and attention to everybody's business but their own. How few, comparatively, of even our business men adhere strictly to this motto. Ninety per cent, of business men fail on account of not attending to their own legitimate business.

To have some business, and to understand it thoroughly, and stick to it constantly, has made our boot-blacks nullionaires, and paupers princes; it is what has given us the best inventions of the century, and enabled us to outstrip every nation on earth in the grand race of progress. For what nation can present such a long list of persons who have come up from the most humble poverty to alliuence! It is certainly then, an extremely good motto for every young man, be his calling or business what it may, "to mind his own business and go ahead." If it enabled Vanderbilt to amass the colossal fortune of one hundred millions of dollars, surely anyone that has the determination to succeed, can accomplish vastly and infinitely more than by the irresolute, uncertain methods adopted by

ow much better, wiser and happier would all the world be if all people were to adhere to this motto. We should then be spared the tales of the scandal-monger and numberless other busy-bodies, who display such wonderful faculties of close attention t everybody's business but their own. Perseverance, with a firm, fixed determination, and stordy industry, is proof against all the ill-luck that fools ever dreamed of. me a young man that is steady, temperate, and not vacillating in his course, and I will show you a man that is bound to succeed. Shiftlessness has consigned the life of noney a brilliant scholar to oblivion.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; so, also, is it the price of all true succe 'Ho! all who labor, all who toil, ye wield a

The salt who shor, he who ton, ye wied a lofty power;
Do with your might, do with your strength, fill every golden hour;
The glorious privilege to do is man's most noble dower.

mible dower.

Oh, to your birthright and yourselves, to your own souls be true.

For a wretched, weary life is his, who has no work to do!"



J. E. W. Morgan is teaching penmanship at the Morris (Ill.) Normal and Scientific

F. M. Babcock is special teacher of pen-manship and book-keeping in Union and public schools of Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Bahcock writes a very handsome letter.

Lew E. Darrow, formerly a popular con-mercial college teacher, and a splend business writer, is now engaged in the banking business at Corning, Iowa.

An elegantly lithographed circular, giving an interim view of the college rooms, has been issued by Mess. Howe & Powers, of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago,

The Muskingom Valley (0.) Normal School, conducted by Prof. Jacob Schwartz, and which recently closed, was a grand success. Mr. S. is not only an elegant writer, but cipos the requisition of being a very successful teacher of writing. For twelve years he has been teacher of writing In the public schools of Zanewille, Ohio.

"Captain Tyler," who for many years has been the special teacher of welting in the public schools of Fort Wayne, Ind., was from ill health obliged to relinquish his position last spring, but he has so far re-gained his health as to have been lately wrap-pointed, and has resumed his former labors.

A Bill of Particulars.

A certain gentleman of this city sent a very fine French clock to a well-known jeweler to be repaired, saying that he wished each item of repairing specified. The following is a copy of the bill as rendered:

dered?

To removing the alluvial deposit and obegations conglomerate from check as In French.

To replacing in appropriate juxtaposition the considerant compensate of said check the appear of pinton or soil check the appear of pinton or soil check the appear of pinton or soil check the appear of pinton of soil check the distribution of said check.

To originating the acoustic resultant of except wheel percuision upon the verse than the considerant percentage of the distribution between the appear of the distribution between the considerant considerant

paliets of said clock, o adjusting the distance between the center of gravity of the pendulum and its point of suspension, so that the vi-brations of the pendulum shall cause the index hand to indicate approxi-mately the daily arrival of the sun a its meridian height.

Worcester Spy.

The Senator's Visiting Card.

Washington Correspondence Buston Inarnal.

The mystic letters written on visiting ards are a source of bewilderment to the Congressmen from rural districts, who canongressmen from cand districts, who can to decipher their meaning. Once that decipher their meaning. Once that alwart Kentuckian, Senator McGreery, act a forpish young constituent who had sat returned from Paris, and said to him: I received your eard the other day. I state the same as yours, and supposed that it was his one; but what did the letters E. P., written a corner, mean?" "Why, Mr. Sentian, and with the same as yours, and supposed that it was his one but what did the letters. P., written as comer, mean?" "Why, Mr. Sentian, and with the same as yours, and supposed that it was his one but which did the letters. I set with the same in the second of the same of your work of science keeps them in their places. While we by are inspect the found, as we written P. P. C., the initials of Pour personner to take leave. As it was, alling myself, I write E. P., the initials of Ender Personner in person," "Oh!" said McGreery, "I understand." "Oh!" said McGreery, "I understand." "Oh!" said Active of leders in the he'd of thought, By Nature sent, they come to us unsought. not decipher their meaning. Once that stalwart Kentuckian, Senator McCreery, met a foppish young constituent who b just returned from Paris, and said to him
"I received your eard the other day. recognized your father's name which is the same as yours, and supposed that it was his same as yours, and supposed that it was no son; but what did the letters E. P., written in a corner, mean?" "Why, Mr. Sen-ator," replied the travelled man, it is customary in Paris to write the initials of certain words on leaving cards. For example, had I been going away, I should have written P. P. C., the initials of Pour prendre conge-to take leave. calling myself, I write E. P., the initials of En Personne—in person," "Oh!" said En Personne—ia person." McCreery, "I understand."

again, and the young man said: "Senator, I received your card, but I couldn't compre-hend what the letters S. B. A. X. in the corner meant. Pray interpret them?"
"With pleasure," said McCreery, his eyes twinkling with bumor. "S. B. A. N. are the initials of Sent By a Nigger!" young man tried to hough, but really couldn't see the point of the inscription. Others did.

Writing and Science. BY TALBOTT.

That writing as nart on which rely
The arts and sciences, who can deny?
The arts and sciences, who can deny?
The arts and sciences, who can deny?
The open from the family of arts, this one.
The chain of history would go be rast.
The chain of history would go be rast.
The paths of commerce over the deep unsought,
The paths of commerce over the deep unsought,
The world to divinces soon would full a prey.
The world to divinces soon would full to early
Our halts of learning soon would full to early.
And all that's noble, the, unknown at birth.
In our case, and pleas, the past in doubt weed
In our case, and the paths the past in doubt weed
In our case, and the paths the past in doubt weed.

In model/ring piles, the part in doubt word read,
To mere entjecture, wrongfully concrete:
To mere entjecture, wrongfully concrete:
Woodling and the pulse by others tried
Woodling and lights, our wond ring feet to
Woodling and the piles of the string to the
Woodling and the piles of the piles of the piles
The shadows dark, the mind in settled gloom
Of ignorance, would find its living tomb;
And all that elevates would be the cost,
The thunder of the hostlic common's run.
The work of shangher in the paths of war,
And thoseands armed, their brother's blood to
split.
Solid and the words—"He
sells."
And an illions in the claims of shavey hound,
And millions in the claims of shavey hound,

Have believed all to written words,—"Be still."

a still in the claims of a layery hound, a still in it were discounted as the claims of a layery hound, a still in the claim of the layer of which is the claim of the layer of the layer of the layers. In silent, living characters expressed. And bear the news to every fibering ear. And bear the news to every fibering ear. To interest, instruct, to grieve or cheer.

On beaution at the layer word rose are thy pressed to see the layer of the laye

what ever the wealth, how poor the growling Perfection, grave and heavily are of haven, A forether, grave and heavily are of haven, A forether, grave and the register, Oh pity! censure and the vacant mind. That fails a pleasure in its store to find. It satilized of charma to house hath few. It satilized of charma to house hath few. While he whit's truly bleet with powers to think, Mr. Germine thank who gave him pen and ink. And those who with the pen can only servel. They each with each in imperfection view. One houses the cur, and now disguists the eye. Who cannot write his thoughts bath few in-And fewery when that he who cannot read.

Whe cannot write his thoughts bath few intheed.

And he who writes, and hard a thought to tell,
And he who writes, and hard a thought to tell,
And he who writes, and hard a thought to tell,
And he who writes, and hard a to write it well.
Man's ereund to this wildering to write itself.
Or, only at the world to take a person,
In this unission is to write it obscuring vail.
That opes the misty way to truth and art.
In this, and only this he finds his part.
In this, and only this he finds his part.
In this, and only this he finds his part.
In this, and only this he finds his part.
In this, and only this he finds his part.
In this, and only this he finds his part.
In this, and only this he finds his part.
In this and only this he finds his part.
In this and only this he finds his part.
In this and only this he finds his part.
In this and only this he finds his part.
In this and only this he finds his part.
In this and only this he finds his part.
In this and only this he will be a part of the world of the control of

gone.
Than at the grave, a monument of stone.
Read much what well is written, think and write,
write,
Your thoughts cachain, th' inspiring muse
invite.





A very creditably written letter comes from Fanny M. Pender, Tarboro, N. C.

A most elegantly written letter con from W. H. Flickinger, of Philadelphia, Pa

I'riah McKee, teacher of writing at Oberlia (O.) College, writes a handsome letter.

John A. Weber, of Walpole, N. H., incloses a well-executed set of business capi-

F. H. Madden, teacher of writing at Johnson's Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo., writes an elegant letter.

A fine specimen of letter-writing comes from L. L. Williams, President of the Roeliester (N. Y.) Business University.

A fine specimen of business writing comes from James M. Young, with James Camp-hell & Son, Publishers, Toronto, Ontario.

C. Hills, teacher of writing at the Critten den Commercial College, Phila., Pa. Sends a package of handsomely written copy-slips.

One of the most graceful and correct specimens of letter-writing we have ever seen was received from H. W. Shaylor, of Portland Me.

S. S. Landrum, of Easonville, Ala., sends specimens of writing and flourishing. His specimens are skillfully executed. The writing is too much flourished.

Specimens of card writing and flourishing were received from J. C. Brown, teacher of penmanship at the Central Normal College, Danville, Ind.

A very nicely written letter, in which were inclused several superior specimens of ractical writing, comes from Frank C Fewrett, a pupil at the Crittenden Commercial College, Philadelphia, Pa.

A handsomely written letter and an elegantly gotten up catalogue has been re-ceived from J. M. Benish, one of the proprietors of the Island City Business College, Galveston, Texas.

A line specimen of flourishing from W. P. Macklin, of St. Louis, Mo. is worthy of a place in the columns of the JOURNAL, but being executed with pale tok, it is impractical

J. M. Vincent, teacher of writing at the Los Angelos (Cal.) Business College, sends an attractive specimen of drawing and lettering, and also writes a very handsome

A set of Sixty-three Tracing Exercises upon Manilla paper 4x4 inches, have been received from C. H. Peirce, of Keokuk, lowa, which exhibit a remarkable degree of skill and command of hand.

A large and artistically-arranged poster, showing an entire interior view of Hubbards, Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, Boston, Mass., has been received. This institution is having a perfect tide of

An imperial-sized photograph of a piece of penwork, 22x28, has been received from E. L. Burnett, of Elmira, N. Y., which, as far as we can judge from the photograph, is highly meritorious. It embraces a variety of skillfully excented lettering, drawing and flonrishing.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

The two pens used in signing the treaty of Amieus were sold in 1825 for £500.

In Norway the education of children from 7 years in towns, and from " years in the ountry to 14 years is compulsory

The obnoxious rule of the Chicago Board of Education, interdicting the employment of married women as teachers, has been repealed. - Western Educational Journal.

Miss Abbey F. Goodsell, the new lady prin-cipal of Vassar College is the first graduate of that institution to obtain a place among its

Everything in Texas is taught to shoot of cept the young idea. There are over 30,000 white children over eight years old in that State who do not know the alphabet.—Ex.

The always welcome Allegheny Teacher has been consolidated with the Educational i and the Teachers' Advocate. The new publica-tion is entitled The Educational Review, and bids fair to take an honorable position among

The Notre Dame (Ind.) Scholastic, in the extent and character of its personal and local items, in its reviews, its art, music, literary and scientific notes, is excelled by none of i class; while its more extended articles and essays are, in the best sense of the term, truly

Columbia College, New York, has established a professorship of architecture at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, in connection with the School of Mines. W. R. Ware, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was elected to the professorship.—N O. Cheis

The Annual Annuancement of the Shorter College, of Rome, Ga., gives catalogue of students, with description of the unsurpassed location of college, and the appointments of the several departments. This institution seems eminently fitted to impart a liberal edu cation to the young ladies of the vicinity, as well as of the South generally. Not the least noticeable and creditable of its features is the fact that permanship is taught throughout the

The whole annual income distributed among 358 colleges of the United States 1878, a trifle short of \$2,550,000. The English unniversities of Oxford and Cambridge alone had, according to the returns published in 1871, revenues amounting to \$3,770,000, exclusive of benefices, which must amount to nearly \$2,000,000 annually. We see, there fore, that all the American colleges combined cannot vie with the two great English semi-natics in the scope of their pecuniary means. V V School Journal

Copenhagen is the intellectual center of We find there a university, an academy of fine arts, a polytechnic institute, a school of veterinary surgery and agriculture a conservatory of music, a royal library with 500,000 volumes, a university library with 270,000 volumes, and several museums, among which the Museum of Northern Antiquities and the Thorwaldsen Museum are especially noteworthy. In 1877 Copenhagen had five naving and six free schools for primary educa-tion, with a total number of 11,396 pupils. The expenses of the city for education in 1877 unted to \$168,000.

From the Tenth Annual Report of the Com missioner of Education for the year 1879, re-cently given to the public, we learn that the duration of the school year is longest (about 170 days) in Connecticut, Maryland, Massa-chusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia. In the latter it is 189 days. The total number of teachers employed in the public schools of the States 270,163; in the Territories, 2,523-Idahi was 270,163; in the Territories, 2,523—1dans not reporting, and the Choctaws, only, in In-dian Territory. The District of Columbia pays the highest average salary to men, viz.: \$59,47, and Arizona the highest to women. ciz.: \$68. The lowest average salary for men is in South Carolina, viz.: \$25.54, and for women, in New Hampshire, viz.: \$22.83. The expenditure per capita of school population varied from 95 cents in Georgia to \$15.26 in Massachusetts, and per capita of enrollment from \$1.41 in North Carolina to \$17.17 in

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

"Learning," says a down-easter, "is well enough, but it hardly pays to give a five-thousand-dollar education to a five-dollar boy."

"Master Tom, stand in the corner," "What for t" His Teacher, "Because you are a bad boy," Master Tom, "Can't I be a bad boy here just as well?"

There are two boating Associations b wrote a Japanese student bome, "called Yale and Harvard. When it rains the members read books."

What is the relation of a university to au or nary college? It is a step farther

on know the reason I am going to whip you?"
Yes." replied the hopeful, "I suppose it's because you are bigger than I am.

" I wish I lived in Anger," said the little boy who had just been reprimanded with a shingle "What do you mean by that nonsense?" " our teacher say that children should never be punished in anger.

Instructor in Christian Doctrine; "Well, my son, speaking of poetry, what part of the 'Bur-ial of 'Sir John Moore' do you like most!" Smart youth: "'Few and short were the prayers we said." "Notre Dame Sholastic.

Force of habit:—"Why are you so late?" asked an Austin school teacher of a little girl who bung ber head and said, "We have got a little baby at our house," "Don't let it hap pen again," said the teacher, fiercely, and the litte girl said she would not and took her seat - Texas Siftings.

Schoolmaster to new scholar . " Now, my hoy, be industrious. Remember, what you once learned no one can take away from you. New boy: "Yes, sir; but it'll be just the sam if I don't learn anything at all. I'd like to know what anybody could take away from me

An English critic of the revised New Testa ment thinks that elegant modern English should have been adopted, and would begin the parable of the prodigal son as follows:
"Agentleman of opulence and fortune had two
offspring of widely differentiated characters."

Scene at Harvard. Chinese class. Student who has just failed in a Chinese sentence, to Professor)—"Thou tea-chest!" Professor (furious)—"What! you dare to—" Student (calculy proceeds)—"Thou tea-chest a most difficult language." (Red fire, curtain.)

Said the teacher: *7 And it came to pa when King Hezekiah heard it, that he rent his clothes.' Now what does that mean, children, he rent his clothes?' Up went a little hand.
"Well, it you know, tell us." "Please ma'am," said the child, timidly, "I s'pose he hired 'em

"Which is the most delicate sense, feeling or sight?" asked a professor in Columbia Col-lege. "Feeling." responded the student, "Give a proof of it with an example," said the professor. "Well, my chum can feel his mus tache, but nobody can see it," responded the

A young lady graduate read an essay entitled "Employment of time." tion was based on the text, "Time waste existence: used is life." The next day she purchased eight ounces of zephyr of diffe parenased eight of the state of zephy asky-blue dog with sea-green ears and a pink tail on a piece of yellow canvas. She expects to have it done by next Christma

The following was evolved recently from the brilliant brain of one of our juniors, who has evidently been thinking seriously of his oric: 'Most lies are hyperboles. Hyper bole is a figure; hence most lies are figures. But figures can't lie. Evyo, a lie is not a lie,

tance who said: "I'm a little short, and should like to ask you a conundrum in mental arithmetic." "Proceed," returned the gentlemen. "Well," said the "short" man, "suppose you had ten dollars in your pocket, and I should ask you for five dollars, how much would re-"Ten dollars," was the prompt

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that "Llaufuirpwichgomyugergobwlch-landyssiliogogo," the name of a Welsh parish, is pronounced as is if written thus: virepoolehgwingergoboolchlandisiliogogo," but the majority of the people will keep right along pronouncing it as it is spelled.—Free Press.

ORTHOGRAPHIC A pretty young girl fall of pique. Got down in the mouth so to spique And when people hughed She thought she was changhed. And she stayed in the house for a wique

Mr. Whittier, the poet, says he receives two-hundred applications for his autograph in the course of a year.

VALUABLE.

MARTIN'S

Compendium of Ornamental Art.

A Composition of Valuable Information on all classs of Mechanical Automate and Scientific Draw-ing. How any one of ordinary ability can be some a Line Artist or Organization Pennan in a servision.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING

Muney sent otherwise than by Express, Postal Orde Druft, will be at the risk of the sender. No Stange C. L. MARTIN, Artist and Penman, Quincy, III.

SPECIMEN Bank of flourishing (12 pages), 50e; 1 decrease, plan, 18e., 2 easy marking alphabets, 25e; 2 doren flourishing; 55e, each, or all for \$100. Samples we encoder, 10e.

A E. DEWHHRST, New Horlord, N Y. New Hardford, N Y.

THE DAY SPACING

Shading Square.



AN INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUMENT VALUE OF THE RECOGNISTICS OF THE RECOG



D. T. AMES. Esq.—Detar Str.: One of your pulses unares has been in constant time. One of your pulses under the street of the street of the street undersor of drawing to which I have applied it. Very truly yours, Evenue E. JONES. Designer and Draftsman, with D. Appleed & Co.

with D. Applicate & Co.

D. T. Abdo, E.-Q. — Dror. Ser. T. The square came is and safely, and ufter putting them to be severest code in order to the form of the form of the form which is can be accessed.

It is an instrument test should be used by every enhance. The contract of the contract of the state of the state





The above out is Photo-lithographed from pen and ink copy executed at the office of THE JOURNAL. The shading around the letters is done with our patent Shading T Square. Orders for all manner of relief cuts received and promptly executed.

63 THACING EXERCISES, ALL DIFFERENT dash executed on manula paper 4 x 4 inches, for 75c 1 to compress the first step in freedom of motion, 14-14 Address, C.R. PRIGUA, Keokak, In.

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Lesson in Practical Writing.

No. XVI.

BY D. T. AMES.



which, for professional writing, is admissible, and often, as in eard and dishpayed writing, is desirable; but for all lusiness purposes the abridged form, as given in the copy; is decidedly preferable to the more complex form, and should be practiced and taught outside of professionals exclusively. The demands of business for rapidity in the exceedits of writing calls for the elimination of every line or shade not absolutely neces-

sary to the legibility of writing.

The following movement exercises should be carefully and extensively practised before ond during the writing of the regular copy of the lesson:



How to Teach Beginners to Write.

LYMAN D. SMITH

Editors of Journal :-- Since you invite discussion on this subject, I would like to offer a few thoughts. As I have offen said in these columns, I believe the teaching of single lines, pieces of letters, or extended practice upon whole letters, is bad for the beginner who wishes to acquire a knowledge of writing in the quickest and casket mauner. On the score of morement, it is bad, as it teaches the raising of the pen contioually. As each line, or part of a

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In connection with this lesson, we present the cettire Speacerian analysis of writing, which has been engraved specially for Hill's new Album of Biography and Art, and therein presented in connection with a biographical sketch of Platt R. Speacer, the founder of the "Speacerian." The plate is worthy of the careful study of every student and teacher of writing. It gives at a glance unt alone the cutire analysis, but the correct out alone the cutire analysis, but the correct proportions, spacing and shading of the entire system.

letter, or single whole letter, is made, the peo must be raised—an uncatural way 15 write, and one that should not be encouraged. The beginner will raise his pen quite often cough, if combinetions or short words are given him as soon as the letters of these combinations or words have been learned singly, and needs to be drilled in the proper movement as early as possible, to prevent this; too much single-letter practice is not the practice that produces free and easy motion of the hand and arm. If

is bad on the score of form, as it is necessary that the beginner see the whole letter at the start in order to get a clear mental image of its form, and not its disconnected fragments. Single letters should be given just long enough to gain a fair knowledge of their forms, then given in combination with some other letter previously learned by single practice: this is writing. Combining letters easily without raising the neg at every step is more difficult to learn than the forms of letters. I can teach a beginner a good knowledge of the form of any letter in the alphabet in one-tenth the time required to produce that letter in even a fair manner. Dou't try to teach children the minutest details of form. If they understand these points perfectly, there must come the long-continued practice with the pen to execute them perfectly. Expect from children about what children are able to do, and not what older and more experienced ones can do. As they ripen in age and practice, these finer points will be better comprehended, and the hand will be better able to execute

In practical writing the fieger movement is always combined with the lateral motion of the forearm; and this combined movement should be drilled upon from the start. The reason why so many of our publicschool children are unable to write with any degree of facility and repidity, is, that only the finger movement has been taught them-that is, to form letters-and they have not learned the combined movement, that is, to slide the forearm neross the paper, while the fingers are at the same time ex tending and retracting to make the oblique lines of the letters. The tendency of the pupil at the start is to drow the letters with a slow finger movement, and, iostead of sliding his hand from letter to letter, to twist it round to the right, thus eramping his movement at every step. Exercises should be constantly given to counteract this tendency, and to call into play the lateral motion of the forearm. Constant drill upon lines and single letters calls into play only the finger movement, and should not be relied upon exclusively for elementary practice. Letters is combination should be given in the very first lessons; as soon as two letters have been learned, they should be combined. The combining of letters calls into play the combined move ment, that is, the finger movement in form-ing letters, and the lateral movement in connecting them. The pupil ought not to be compelled to spend his first two or three years in school is merely drawing letters for the purpose of the study of form, and graduate without baying half learned to write. It is all very well to say that a child must creep before he can walk; but be should learn something besides creeping before he leaves school.

It may be asked, Why not take up one thing at a time, and let the pupils draw the letters with the finger movement, hundreds of them, "egulation style, until they become familiar wit hieri forms, and thee drill them in the writing movement. Because, to using the finger movement exclusively, pupils invariably fall into a cramped drawing movement. Practising the lateral movement right along with the floger movement counteracts any such tendency. As I said above, it is comparatively easy to teach form, but to write with fluency and easrequires constant practice from the start in the true writing movement. In this way every letter or combination of letters that the pupil writes is cot only a study of form bot a drill in movement. Form and move ment cannot be separated without injury to the one or the other.

Give the child at the start practice in the correct writing movement, just as give him correct forms to imitate. His first attempts will be crude, and very inferior to the copy; his "movement be uncertain and wavering; but, by constant practice in the right direction, he will gain strength and confidence, and, as the muscles become gradually trained to obey the will, the letters will gradually assur the form the pupil is aiming for, and the writing will gradually assume strength and To the great business world, writing is not a fine art, but a language : legibility and rapidity are its requisites; and the pupil should leare to write a legible hand with a fair degree of rapidity before leaving school. If the pupil is taught to write and not to draw letters, by the time he has gone through a common-school course, he will have a practical handwriting that will be his hest letter of credit to business life.

Explanation of Programme "B."

(Continued.)

ITHOLE-ARM-MOVEMENT.

BY C. H. PEIRCE.

3. PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION.—There is a certain power or sleight-of-hand that every one must possess, if he would make the excution of capitals easy and graceful. To execute any pen-work, however, is not, in the strictest sense of the word, " difficult" or " hard to do." To say that certain work requires great skill is in proper keeping, because we can then infer that a systematic course of training is the essential through which great results are achieved, Skillful work is the outgrowth of INTELLIGENT PRACTICE, coupled with patient, earnest, determined repetition. If the student, from the outset, seeks to learn to write by superficial scribbling, do not condemn him, but rather show him a better way.

Intelligent practice is the only true guide. and every step taken in a well-conceived plan of instruction will grow results which are sure to lead to perpetual advancement

This power of execution, this sleight-ofband, I give the name of Philosophy of MOTION, and is one strong point eml in the phrase, " intelligent practice." I con sider it the connecting link between extend ed movements and capital letters. It is a power behind the throne; and without a proper understanding of it, I have failed to cover that encouragement attends the average student or makes the work easy for even the most precicious.

In the teaching of long division all must learn that there are four points necessary for a full development. So, also, do we find four principles in the Philosophy of Motion. Given in the order of simplicity:

- 1 Motion off the paper
- 2. Motion larger than results 3. Time same on as off the pape
- 4. Going from circle to straight line

MOTION OFF THE PAPER. - By this is meant that in the formation of all capitals a

certain speed or power must be reached hefore a letter can be smoothly executed Therefore it is usual to count 1, 2, and pro duce the letter or part of a letter on the 3d count. For example, take the capital loop in its simplest form, or the capital J, and count 1, 2, 3, completing the work on 3d This is illustrated in jumping, while standing at a given point. The arms are tum, that is, as a rule given a certain mount determined by count, I, 2, 3, or 1, 2, go

MOTION LARGER THAN RESULT .- This is deemed necessary in order to insure a cer-

tain amount of capacity, and at the same time generate enough reserve force to carry the hand through a letter without materially ediog its progress.

Illustration .- The laborer must not only possess the required strength or capacity to perform a day's work, but must also

have reserve force, that be may not become exhonotted but can recuperate in a single night

3. Time same on OFF THE PAPER.-This oint is explanatory

In all mechanism, time an indispensable requis-

Let no one attempt to change the speed and then look for the best

4. GOING FROM CIR CLE TO STRAIGHT LINE .- To produce the desired curve in a capital, it is necessary to move the hand in a circle, or nearly so, say an oval form-depend ing entirely on the letter to be produced-before placing the pen on the paper. Just preceding the formation of a letter

however, it is necessary to attempt verging into a straight line in order that the proper

curve may be produced. Illustration.-The hee, after gathering honey, invariably flies in circles until she has her bearings, and then darts away in a "beeline" to her home

Why is this sof

(Criticisms and questions solicited.) To all amateurs I would most earnestly recommend the study of this CENTRAL POWER, that you may gain the desired goal more easily and quickly than by hap-hazard practice, while at the same time it may save many from discouragement, and perhaps abandoning the work altogether, or become

ing only ordinary in their production To the professional, who may ask this question, Why is it that I can execute good capitals and have never heard of the Philosophy of Motion?" I would answer, that it is possible to do many things, among which may be mentioned the working of a problem in cube root without knowing the reasons why

Capitals.—These follow in the order of simplicity, and, according to the letters given in the " Peircerian " System, are as follows :

[Note.-Of course you will not attempt orm the straplest capitals until the cap tal loop is well formed on the basis of the philosophy of motion. In your practice notice in what point or points you are most deficient, and correct as per rule.]
V, U, Y, N, M, X, Z, Q, W, J.

Then practice on capital O, to establish philosophy of motion, and follow with capi-After satisfactory results take

I, S, L, H, K, C, G.T, F, P, B, R, A, D. E Like all other work, these are passed singly for the first time. Second, a line of each one to determine the greatest failures, or to find out how many good letters can be need out of a certain number. Third and last effort, to gain the proper association as to height, slant, spacing, shading, general uniformity, comparison of like parts in different letters, and a judicious selection from the variety of capitals found in No. 4 of the " New Spencerian Compendium."

Standard Practical Penmanship. Oning to the labor of engraving, the pub-

lication of this work has been delayed beyond expectation, and it is not yet ready; but we are confident that all orders will be filled before Christmas. It will, in our opinion, be the most complete and valuable guide to good writing, with or without the aid of a teacher, that has ever been pub-

lished, and will be mailed as soon as issued for \$1.00.

If you are a subscriber to the JOURNAL and have found it interesting and valuable, do your friends and us a favor by asking them to subscribe



Daniel T. Ames,

Editor of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL DESIGNER AND ARTIST IN PEN DRAWING.

From Hill's Album of Biography and Art.

Daniel T. Ames, the chirographic artist of New York, holds the same relation to pen-drawing that Spencer did to practical penmanship, and that Williams did to flourishing. Both of the latter stood at the head of their respective departments, and so does the subject of this sketch. Both Spencer and Williams systematized their work and gave it to the world for copy, and Mr. Ames has done the same. The town of Vershire, Vt., was his birth place in 1835. Here he sted upon a farm in the summer and attended a district school in the winter. At the age of sixteen he entered as a student the Chelsea, (Vt.,) Academy, where he attended the writing-classes of Prof. S. L. Lyman, and later of O. W. Smith, then th most skilled and successful master of writing in Vermont. For several winters he taught district and village schools in Verat. In the spring of 1854 he became a student and instructor of peumanship and other branches at the Topsfield (Mass.,) Academy, where he remained four years, and, having graduated, he commenced the study of law with Judge Cobb, at Stafford, Vermont. Finding that the proper undertanding and trial of law-suits often required a knowledge of book-keeping, he entered, in the fall of 1859, a student at the Oswego (N. Y.,) Commercial College. Mr. Ames experience and skill as a teacher of writing, and other branches, led to his almost in mediate employment as an instructor in the college of which he soon became part proprietor and ultimately principal. In 1861, having sold his interest in the Oswego College, he purchased two commercial schools at Syracuse, (N. Y.,) and opened the Ames National Business College, which he con ducted very successfully until the spring of 1868, when he sold his college to his competitors of the Bryant & Stratton College. He at once re-entered upon the study and practice of law at Syracuse, and became a member of the New York bar in 1869. Subsequently he became a partner in the firm of H. W. Ellsworth & Co., of New York City, and assisted in the revision and publication of the Ellsworth system of practical penmanship, then largely used in the New York City schools. From this co-partner ship he retired in 1871, and opened rooms as a publisher of works upon ornamental penmanship and as general pen artist-

Since that date with the aid of photo-eu graving and photo-lithography, Mr. Ames has done more than any other person in the United States to systematize and utilize the art of ornamental penmanship, being assisted by the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, a mouthly publication of large circulation, which he established in 1877, and "Ames Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship," which he published ie 1878, and later, his book of "Alphahets," which, like his other works, has attained to a large sale and great popularity

To the lover of the artistic, and the beautiful Mr. Ames' studio ou Broadway ut Fulton street, just below the Post-Office, is one of the most interesting places in the city to visit. Here a corps of pen artists are, husy engrossing in elegant style for raming, albums, and in other attractive forms, resolutions, memorials, testimonials, diplomas, etc., as well as designs to be pl oto-engraved, and used for commercial purposes, while the walls are hung with elaborate and ornate specimens of pen-draw-

Possessing a good command of language, decision of purpose, clear judgment, legal knowledge, and a keen discernment for determining the authorship of different hand writings, the services of Mr. Ames, of late years, have often been sought in the various ourts of justice as an expert examiner and witness, respecting questioned writing. Upon the following pages may be seen copies of two of Mr. Ames' pen-drawings.

The drawing above alluded to are the "Garfield Memorial," and the "Lord's Prayer," reduced copies of which appear on another page of the issue. Copies of which, printed for, as premiums, to subscribers of the Journal, and for fifty of the Journal, or sent by mail for fifty cents rach.

Commercial Colleges and Writing Academies Across the Sea.

BY WM. II. DUFF.

You wanted, you said, some information as to Commercial Colleges and writing, across the seas, and you got the easily given promise, while I have now the toil of fulfil-The toil is the greater, because I have so little to say. I must be not narrator only, but to an extent ereator also. Many things prevented any acquisition knowledge about foreign "business schools;" pleasure was my quest, not teachers, or pu pils, or methods. Truth to say-had I been on the hunt for them, there were but few such schools to find-of my own knowledge I can speak of two only. One was in Belfast, Ireland's trim, pushing, new worldlike city, astride the Lagan. tious sign, Belfast Mercautile Academy projected itself across a square space, caught my eye whilst enjoying a carriage ride with friends. Bidding them a hasty adieu for a time, I was soon in the Academy ie the presence of the principal, a fine-look ing Irish gentleman, whose modified Scotch accent proclaimed him of the race which has made the North of Ireland what it is, as co tradistinguished from the South, and which, be it said in passing, is the peer of any any where. Characteristic Yankee curiosity, in its characteristic mode of expression by way of questioning, opened to me such information as the gentleman had on the subject of business schools, and furnished an opportunity for an interchange of views.

The "Mercantile Academy," I soon found was not a Mercantile Academy at all, according to American notions; nor indeed, according to any well-considered notions of what such a title should indicate. Its pupils were children-boys and girls, from ten to sixteen years of age; not young men on the threshold of life, getting ready for business careers, such as are found with ue in institutions of this kind, and its curriculum was as unmercantile as was the character of its students. Latan, Greek, and the Sciences, in fact, the ordinary branches belonging to





The above cut is photo-engraved, one-half size, from a Diploma, lately got up for Napa Collegiate Institute, Napa, Cal., and is given as a specimen of Diploma work. The original was executed with a pen, at the office of the JOURNAL. The pen shading around the lettering of the head line, and the tinting in the panel, around the word Diploma was done with our patent T square. Orders for simple work promptly filled.

a liberal education were those taught in this "Mercantile" Academy-the branches distinctively Commercial played but an incidental part. There were reasons, of course for the plau pursued. First of all was the notion, as I learned, prevalent amongst the Irish (and among many other people, too, the orthodox theory), that education means a study of the classics, and that if boys and girls are to go to school at all, they must study Latin and Greek, or the time is altogether lost. Coupled with this is the other notion, which goes naturally with the first, that a classical scholar, and even a person no scholar at all, can easily pick up houkkeeping in the counting-room. As to penlittle whether he can write neatly or elegantly. In fact, according to my Irish friend's theory, both book-keeping and penmanship are outters of practice, and a little experience suffices to make experts in them.

State of California, on this_

But he gave me as a further reason why so much attention was give to the classies. This explanation that a competitive examination was held in Belfast once a year, participated in by the scholars from all the schools, that school whose representative stands highest in Laitu, gains the best reputations. Reputation, of course, brings scholars, and scholars brings tuttion fees, and hence this Mercantile Academy is mercantile only according to methods, which will bring "moury to the purse" of my Trish friend, its principal. Fearing to carry my Yankee proclivities too far with this genial personage, I did not ask him why be unamed a classical a uncreatible academy, but coucluded that he wanted a good soundage title, and adopted that which with w

means so much. You must not suppose that I gathered all the information, without rendering to the giver thereof a quid proquo. So far as my scartly time would perunt, I descated upon Mercantile Colleges in America—their history, their requirements, the sphere of their influence, and their success. The result of my brief tecture seemed to be, if not information, at least a surprise to my audience of one. I dare not hope, however, that it can have any great influence towards the establishment of the American idea on Irish soil.

From this one, a fair sample of the sucalled Commercial schools in Great Britain, learn them all. Higher education is there, it would seen, of the first importance, the Commercial only secondary. That of Bedfast was the only-sign announcing a business college that I saw until I had shout finished noy travel. There are onnerons schools advortising a Commercial in conjunction with a Scientific and Classical education, but these I had neither the time nor the inclination to investigate. The sign of Smart's Wring Academy, on Regent St., Londou, of which Mr. Packard has given you a history, caught up eye, but as I was, on that particular day, on a special junot, I deferred attention to it until another time,

I had but one other commercial school experience. Oo the night before sailing from Liverpool for "tay owo, my native land," while taking a stroll through a drenching rain, my attention was attracted by a small glass sign, with a light inside of it, announcing "Smarts Writing Academy." To investigate further was a kind of pastime which then suited both the weather and my mood, and so I weeded my way through a narrow hall, up a narrow stairway and into a small room, about 18x20, part of which was divided off by a green cutain, so as to make an office or private room. Here I found Mr. Smart, a young man of twenty-one or two years of age, eugaged with two or three pullis. Upon introducing myself, we retired, at his invitation, to the curtained space, and there talked an hour or more. His father, I learned, was a brother of the Smart in Loudous, and he, therefore, (my informant) was the "original Smart," while the opposition across the street was, as he also assured me, a fraud.

It did not take long to discover that this College principal's main fund of conversation was the opposition across the way. great mistake, as it seems to me, shared in by some of our college proprietors, who have so much to say against the opposition college that they have no time or breath to speak of themselves. I was disposed, however, to make due allowance for the mistake made by Mr. Smart, as he was young in his business as well as of youthful years. He had an exalted opinion of his ability and versatility as a writer, in which respect he is not unlike some penmen on our own side of the water. He seemed desirous of au opportucity to show his talent in the New World-in my humble opinion, a rather hazardous undertaking for him, as he would he likely to find many on these shores to

Ou the continent, amidst foreign tongues, I found such difficulty in the pursuit of knowledge as to needful matters, that I gave no thought to Commercial Colleges. Had I bethought me that such a subject was likely to bave a readable interest in this JOUNAN, I might have made an incursion into some of the Dutch, German and Freedo Schools. As it is, however, I feel sure that we are as far alread of the old countries in Commercial Schools, as we are in hotels, railroads and newspapers. So that a discussion of foreign experience of this kind, while it might amuse, could profit the readers of the JounAn Dutning that the restriction of the strength of the properties of the strength of the strength

In my sight-seeing, I went to Birmingham to visit the Gillot Pen Manufactory, and will only add to my afterady long-drawn out article, that if any of the errit should be favored by a trip abroad that they should visit this luteresting establishment, and see how the little instrument, which is so mighty in more than one seese of the word, is made,

A Little Nonsense.

If wit is badinage, what must it be in youth?

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-spokeo young loan, "he'll just have his hands full." Those who heard him looked at his ears and smiled.

"I have come to the conclusion," said Brown, "that the less a man knows the happier he is." "Allow me to congratulate you, Brown," said Fogg.—Boston Transcript.

I'm going to Havre," quoth Bob to his friend.

"Being ill, it may make me much better."

I wish you much joy, and may fortune attena,

"Who is she, and when do you get ner

It is estimated that only one in a hundred persons, who engage in husiness in New

THE PENMANS (7) ART JOURNAL

Collection of Autographs.

A BROOKLYN BOY'S GREAT SUCCESS

HOW THE SIGNATURES OF CHOWNED HEADS, PRIME MINISTERS, DUKES, PRESULETS, GENERALS, POETS, NOVELISS AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONS HAVE BEEN OPTAINED—SOME PERSONS HAVE QUOTATIONS AND SENTIMENTS.

Edward W. Bok, of Brooklyn, age eightees, has a hobby which he rides with deligence and persistence. His ruling passion is the collecting of autographs. In his purait he is danted neither by unnouvered letters nor verbal jerfusals. Beginning or August 27, 18-20, with his father's signature, he has accumulated a collection of about 300 names. This is of exceptional interest. Mr. Bok possesses the signatures of emperors, presidents, dukes, prime iministers, generals, poeth, novelists, scientists, rottors.

figure its and professional men and women of eminers. Nearly all the numer are those of preminere at the present day. Some have been obtained in answer to requests three or four times repeated by letter. Others have been secured by personal interviews, and some hure been secured for the

collector by his friends. Mr Bok is employed in t',e office of the attorney of the Western Union Tel egraph Company at No 195 Broadway. His father, recently deceased, was widely known as a linguist abroad, and at the time of his death held the position of translator for the same company. When the son failed in securing answers to his requests, the father often wrote personally for the autograph, thus obtaining many names not usually seen. In such collections Mr. Bok states that autograph-hunting is increasing here to a surpris ing extent, but it is said by distinguished visitors not to have assumed one teath of the proportious here that it has abroad. Albion W. Tourgee and Thomas A. Edison wrote Mr. Bok that they accumulated drawers full of requests for autographs and oceassionally devoted a day simply to signing their names. Another promincet man receives an overage of 39 letters a day asking for his autograph.

The chirography of wany of the distinguished mea whose names Mr. Bok possesses would be the despair of n writing-master. His collection is probably one of the best in the country

ju the distinction of the writers. In a document appointing Dr. Bok Vice-Consul in Holland appear the signatures of the Emperor William and Bismarck. inches beneath the wavy lines of the "Wilhelm" is the crabbed, stiff "Von Bismarck." This distance is required by law between the signatures of the Emperor An official document apand a subject. pointing Mr. Bok's father Consul in the Province of North Holland is signed "Willein" in a rather effeminate hand, the signature of King William III, of Netherlands The only appointments receiving the royal signature are those in the diplomatic corps. The latter document is certified by a Minis ter of Justice. The signature " Fredrick, Pr dea Nederlandess" appears on an appointment of Mr. Bok, Sr., as the Grand Master of the Dutch Ledge. Next in the

list of royal personages is the plain, bold signature of Kalakaus, obtained at the Hotel Brunswick through a member of his suite. The Doke of Sutherland signed his name in the young collector's book at the Windsor, remarking, somewhat irritably, "I don't see the sense of collecting autgraphs." Two letters bearing the stamp of Privy Seal Office are signed with mbling Pigott, which is in reality Argyl. He was requested to obtain the autograph of the Queen and Prince of Wales, and replied: "I regret that it is not in my power to supply you with the autographs referred to in your letter of the "W. E. Gladstone" is of June." firm characters is written on an envelope as frank. The envelope contained a from his secretary saying that Mr. Gladstone received too many opplications to

and inclosed sheet that came in reply to a letter. Mr. Bich has several signatures of U. S. Grant with one of his wife, Julia D. Grant, and the signatures of several members of his cabbet, including Hamilton Fish, W. W. Belknap, B. H. Bristow, and George M. Roheson. Accompanying these are the autographs of ex-President Hayes and his wife, W. A. Wheeler and the Cabinet—Messrs. Evarts, Sherman, Devens, Ramsey, Goff, Maynard, Key, Thompson, and Schurz. Three letters produced no effect on Mr. Thompson, but he yielded at a personal interview. The late President Garfield sent simply his autograph at first, but in response to another request through Mrs. Garfield he wrote:

MENTON, OILIO, Nov. 13, 1880.

Dear Master Bok: In answer to your request, I take pleasure in saying that I am very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

CONOR SINCE STATES

The above cut was photo-engraved for Hills Album of Biography and Art, from a pen and ink drawing 22x28, cereated at the office of the JOUNNAL Larger Copies have been printed by photo-lithography upon fine plate paper, 12y24, one of which is given as a premium to every subscriber to the JOUNNAL Copies undeed to other than subscriber, for 60 centex copies.

send autographs to each, but that the envelope bore one of his regular franks. As order of admission to the House of Commons hears "Joho Bright" in fine legible letters. "At your father's wish, Chas. Bradlaugh," as the reply to a letter from Dr. Bok after his son had failed. The name is almost inclused in the flourish of the "C.P. But the letter is to be returned to him for the date, as this is a matter of prune importance to professional autograph lauters.

When the Marquis de Rochambeau was receiving Governor Cornell and his staff at the Fifth Arcove Hotel, he was natonished by the apparition of Mr. Bok, autograph book in hand, and the result is, "A. de Rochambeau" in delicate feminene characters. "Edw. Thoraten," in a coarse, beld hand, was signed both on the envelope

An illustration of the high pressure at which General Garfield was living at this time is found in the repetition of the concluding syllable of pleasure—"pleasureure."

Mrs. Garfield wrote:

I have never objected to having my name placed heside General Garfield's. It is pleasant, therefore, to grant your request. With kind regards, very trolly yours,

LUCRETIA RANDOLPH GABFIELD.

Signed notes from the members of the Cabinet, Messrs. James, MacVegh, Lincola, Windom, Hunt, and Kirkwood, were writtee in July or August, and all dwell upon the conditions of the President. Secretary Hunt wrote as follows under the date of Sept. 1:

Sin: Everyone who knew the qualities of President Garfield before an attempt was unde upon his life by an assassin, recognized bis intellectual power, his enlarged patriotism and his generous nature. But two weary months

of suffering, when his life has been to his own knowledge resulting in the taltance, have reknowledge resulting in the taltance, have retenderness and an morelish devotion to others, a breat charity of judement; a trust in God, and a logisty to family, riends, and country has been nearest to him in his hours of trish and, whilst developing the true greatness or his character in their syes, have bound him to the regard.

Thank God, I believe the life of this noble man will be spared. Your obedient serv't. WILLIAM H. HUNT.

Mr. Bok bas also President Arthur's signature, and intends as soon as events permit to secure those of his Cahinet. A letter from General Sherman complains of the difficulty of writing with no subject to write about. The bold signature of P. H. Sheridan is attached to a letter which is regarded as a great triumph in antograph collecting. Three letters derew ao response

from the late General Burnside, but his autograph was finally procured a friend. General McClellan gave his signature after some personal persuasion. General Hancock's letter is peculiar in its chirography. There are long down strokes, very heavily shaded, starting abruptly at different angles General Rosecrans, John C. Fremont, Fitz John Porter, and Generals Kilpatrick and Banks, are among the other Union Generals; and Beauregard, Early, Johnston, and Longstreet annong Confederates In connection with a letter from Dr. Schliemann, the explorer of Troy, the fact is interesting that Dr. Bold rescued him from the breakers whea he was wrecked the Island of Texel, off the coast of Holland, and resuscitated him. The two became, afterward, warm friends.

The lists of poets is headed with "A. Tenny-This was the result of nine letters costing fifn cents each. Longfellow, on the contrary, is known among autograph hunters us one of the promptest to reply. Lowell sent his name after one or two letters. Brynat's was procured from a friend. Robert Browing sent quetation; John G. Whittier's round signature is appended to a verse of poetry; and Holmes signs a verse of "The Chambered Nautilus." Alexandre Duweary myself, this is how it begins; he wearies me. this is how it ends. Such is in two words the story of the first fault of women.

Jules Verne and de Lesseps also abswered in French. A. C. Swinburne sent a short note. Another sheet bears the following:

Women can resist a man's love, a man's free man's love, a man's personal appearance, and a man's man's more; but they cannot resist a man's tongue when he knows how to talk to them. From the "The Woman in White," by WILKIE COLLINS.

Another sheet bears simply:

Edward W. Bok, caligrapher, from Charles Read, Kakographer.

William Black, Authory Trollope, Mrs. Oliphant, and George Baseroft are among the signatures of other literary persons.

Professor Max Muller wrote from Oxford:
"No language without reason. No reason
without language." Ruskin wrote in respouse to a letter from Dr. Bok:

It is a great joy to hear of a good son in these days of disobedience. I wish I could write my name better for him; had I better



imitated my own father in writing and many other things it had been better for me. I hope your son will read what I write more of late years with at least as much stlention as my

Charles Darwin, in a curious, jerky hand, writes a letter, saying :

My collecting led me to science, and 1 hope that it may have the same effect on you; for there is no greater satisfaction than to add how-ever little to the general stock of knowledge.

-New York Tribune

"The Charge of the Lightning Judge."

BY J. H. W. BILEY

Up from the beach the other day, Bringing to Stenos fresh dismay.

As he thought of his failures off before,
Rose the lightning Judge, to charge once mo
The air was warm and the hour was hite;
And the Judge started off at a rapid rate,
And suon was going like the wind,
With Stenos fifteen words behind.

And faster still from that swift tangue rolled The words, like a torrent unconfrolled, 17th through the court-room secured to pour Two bondred words a minute or more. And there in the shadle of the waning light, Shoving his quilt with all his might. Shoving his quilt with all his might. Sa Meno reventy words behind.

Then swift from his pen the dashes flowed, Taka echiken-tranks in a per manday rand; And as he thought of the terrible need, He scratched away with his utmost speed. But soon on he face came a pleasant smile, As he began to catch the dulges surface, And as phrase-, and word-sign came to min He soon was part when words sign came to min the soon was part when words should be hind.

The first that came into his head were groups Of books and circles, and then the loops; Now a page trings bin up close, or, perchance, Carries him two or three words in advance; And so, page after page, away he sped, Sometimes behind, and sometimes AHRAD! And when they reached three ad-not paramidal The Judge was fitteen words behind!

How Postage Stamps are Made.

[From the Scientific American.] The number of ordinary postage stamps issued in 1881 was 954,125,410, and value \$24,040,643. The method of printing postage stamps is as follows: The prioting is done from steel plates, on which two hundred stamps are engraved, and the paper used is of a preuliar texture, somewhat reseabling that employed for bank-not Two men cover the plates with the colored inks and pass them to a man and girl, who print them with large rolling hand-presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put in operation, if accessary. The colors used in the inks are ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, chrome yellow and Prussian blue (green), vermilion, and carmine After the sheets of paper on which the two hundred stamps are engraved have been dried, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. Gum-arabic is not desirable, because it cracks the paper badly. The sheets are gumned separately; they are placed back upward upon a flat wooden support, the edges being protected by a metallic frame, and the gum is applied with a wide brush. After having been again dried, this time on little racks which are fanned by steam-power for about as hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard, and pressed between hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The sheets are next cut in halves; each sheet, of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to the perforating-machine. The perforations between the stamps are effected by passing the sheets between two cylinders provided with a series of raised bands, which are adjusted to a distance apart equal to that re quired between the rows of perforations Each ring on the upper cylinder has a series of cylindrical projections, which fit corresponding depressions in the hands of

the lower cylinder; by these the perforations are punched out, and by a simple con trivance the sheet is detached from the cylinders, in which it has been conducted by an endless band. The rows running longitudinally of the paper are first made and then by a similar machine the tranverse ones. This perforating machine was invented and patented by a Mr. Arthur, in 1852, and was purchased by the Government for \$20,000. The sheets are next dressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed away is another room, preparatory to being put up in mail bags for dispatching to fulfil orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. The sheets are counted no less than eleven times during the process of manufacturing, and so great is the care takeo in counting, that not a single sheet has been lost during the past twenty years

The postage stamp would seem to be only a humdrum sort of article, which fulfils a very useful, but withal extremely prosaic, purpose. Yet we learn from the Chicago Inter-Ocean that it can be made a delicate and subtle medium of delightful flirtation or romantic love, when skillfully manipulated by the sender of a letter and intelligently interpreted by the receiver who by one swift glauce at the stamp may instantly learn, from the manner of its affixture, whether to expect bliss or misery from the contents of the inclosed missive. The explanation of the whole matter, as given by the Inter-Ocean, is as follows: "Some iogenious persons have given a meaning to the location of a postage stamp on a letter. For example, they say that when a stamp is inverted on the right hand upper corner it means the person written to is to write no more. If the stamp be placed on the left hand upper corner and inverted, then the writer declares his affection for the re ceiver of the letter. When the stamp is is the centre at the top, it signifies an affirmative answer to a question, or the question as the case may be; and when it is at the bottom, or opposite this, it is a negative Should the strup be on the right hand corner, at a right angle, it asks the question if the receiver of the letter loves the sead while in the left-band corner means that the writer hates the other. There is a shade of difference between desiring one's acquaintance and friendship, for example: the stamp at the upper corner on the right expresses the former, and on the lower lefthand corner means the latter. The learned in this language request their correspondents to accept their love by placing the stamp oa a line with the surname, and the respons is made, if the party addressed be engaged by placing the stamp in the same place but ersing it. The writer may wish to say farewell to his sweetheart, or vice versa, and does so by placing the stamp straight up and down in the left-hand corner. And so on to the end of the chapter." There are in the world about six thousand varieties of stamps. The museum at Berlin contains hetween four and five thousand specimens, half, of which are from Europe, and the rest are from Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. Among the many kinds of decoration which have been used on stamps are coats-of-arms, stars, eagles, lions, the effigies of five emperors, eighteen king three queens, one grand duke, several titled rulers of less rank, and many presidents.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL for May is the handsomest paper that eaters our sanctum this month. Twelve large fourcolumn pages filled with valuable instructions, beautiful specimens, and everything that tends to promote the art of chirography. Terms, \$1.00 per year; numbers ten cents. Mention the Monitor Address Penman's Art when writing. JOURNAL, 205 Broadway, N. Y .- Barneg-Bea Monitor

Illinois College has four Egyptian students and Roanoke has four Choctaws.

An American Sailor's Muscle. HOW A VANKEE GOT THE BEST OF THE QUEEN'S NAVY.

We recently heard an interesting ancedota by which one can deduce a novel and adorn it into a tale, of how second thought eo often prevents vast complications. There is a Yankee skipper from Maine, well known as a coal trader-Captain Pitcher. He is like most Maine men, largely proportioned and powerful. Some years ago be ran the Kraaz from Washington to Boston, but has been abroad since trading between this country and the Continent. As the story goes, a British troopship, commanded by an irritable, impetuous officer of the Queen's navee," was at anchor in a foreign port. Captain Pitcher's bark was being piloted in. and through some mismanegement fouled the jibboom of the troopship, doing, however, little or no damage. The old officer, in a fury of rage, howled: "Come on board, sir,"

The Yankee skipper, not exactly knowing what to do under the circumstances, pulled in his gig to the ladder of the troopship and mounted to the deek. He was somewhat startled when, as he stood upon it, the old officer called:

"Seutry, arrest that maa."

The skipper was astounded, but quickly wered

"I am an American citizen. I am unarmed, but no man shall arrest me.'

"Arrest him, sentry. Don't you hear me ?" roared the captain.

The sentry advanced to seize the skipper, but was met with a left-hander that would discount a piledriver. Quickly the Yankee made for the gangway, striking down every man who interfered, leaped into his gig, and pulled off to his bark. Straight to the American Consul he went, and put his case before him. The latter told him he would attend to the matter, and the next day the skipper called. The Consul sat at the contre of the table; to his right was the English officer, no other than Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., in all the splendor of his uniform

"Admiral Hope, Captaia Pitcher," introduced the Consul

"Captaia, I am delighted to meet you," responded the Admiral. "And now let the war go on."

He spoke in the suavest manner, and with the sweetest of smiles. The skipper blunt-ly said that he thought the English officer should apologize.

"Not at all; not at all, my dear friend. You came on board of my ship, whipped the entire Queen's navy, and escaped without a scratch. Is not that sufficient satisfaction? Don't let us have any Alabama claim business; please don't ask an apology; you are too good a fellow, I know, to force it."

"Well, Admiral," began the Captain, greatly mollified; "well, Admiral, I sorter guess that perhaps it's all right."

" Of course it is. We are diplomats, and I have some splendid brandy in my cabin These are excellent cigars; we will adjourn to our brandy and segars, and our two nations will postpone war. If all of your sailors are like you, I should prefer that the war be indefinitely postponed."

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is a publication that should be in the hands of every lover of true progress in the art of penmanship. The long, varied, and successful experience of Prof. D. T. Ames, in all matters relating to pen art, affords e guarantee that his Journal will be in the highest degree meritorious. Each number, besides all important news about peamanship and penmen, contains one or more elaborate designs in lettering or flourishing that to the student of pea art are worth more than the subscription for a whole year. We consider the JOURNAL the ablest peaman's paper that has ever come ander our notice. - Short-hand and Business Journal.

The Earth Drying Up.

From the New York Times.

There is abundant evidence that the amount of water on the surface of the earth has been steadily diminishing for many thousands of years. No one doubts that there was a time when the Caspian Sea communicated with the Black Sea, and when the Mediterraneau covered the greater part of the Desert of Sahara. In fact, geologists tell us that at one period the whole of the earth was covered by water, and the fact that continents of dry land now exist is proof that there is less water ou our globe now than there was in its infancy. This diminution of our supply of water is going on at the present day at a rate so rapid as to be clearly appreciable. rivers and smaller streams of our Atlantic States are visibly smaller than they were twenty-five years ago. Country brooks in which men now living were accustomed to fish and bathe in their boyhood, have in many cases totally disappeared, not through any act of man, but solely in consequence of the failure of the springs and rains which once fed them. The level of the great lakes is falling year by year. There are many piers on the shores of lake-side civing which vessels once approached with case, but which now hardly reach to the edge of the water. Harbors are everywhere growing shallower. This is not due to the gradual deposit of earth brought down by rivers or of refuse from city sewers. The harbor of To-ronto has grown shallow in spite of the fact that it has been dredged out so that the bottom rock has been reached; and all the dredging which can be done to the harbor of New York will not permane tly deepen The growing shallowness of the Hudson is more evident above Albany than it is ia the tide-water region, and, like the outlet of Lake Champlain, which was once navigable by Indian canoes at all seasons, the upper Hudson is now almost bare of water many places during the summer. In all other parts of the world there is the same steady decrease of water in rivers and lakes, and the rainfull in Europe, where scientific observations are made, is manifestly less than it was at a period within man's mem-

What is becoming of our water? Obviously it is not disappearing through evapora iou; for in that case rains would give back whatever water the atmosphere might absorb. We must accept the theory that, like the water of the moon, our water is sinking into the earth's interior.

The Noise of the Finger,

e. Hammond says that when you poke the end of your fiager in your car, the roaring noise you hear is the sound of the circulation in your finger, which is the fact, as any one can demonstrate for himself by first putting his fingers in his ears, and then stopping them up with other substance. Try it, and think what a wonder of a mnchine your body is, that even the points of your fingers are such busy workshops that they roar like a small Niagara. The roaring is probably more than the noise of the circulation of the blood. It is the voice of all the vital processes together-the tearing down and building up processes that ere always going forward in every living body from conception down to death .- Madison Co. Record

The Very Worst Yet.

A maidea went into the water To bathe; but her mamma she sater, And after some effort she cater, And back to the seabeach she brater, Like a lamb led away to the slater, She told her she always had thater An obedient dutiful dater, And if she had done as she'd tater, She'd have staid on the shore; and shu'd ater Resist her desire for the water.

See special club rates in first column of page 1418. The premiums are certainly worth more than the cost of subscription t large clubs.

ART JOURNA

Good Writers who Write Badly.

Among journalists and "literary fellers" generally, says the Brooklyn Eagle, one prepared to look for remarkably illegible scrawls. That this is not always the case numerous autographs in this collection The late Bayard Caylor was a fine penman. George William Curtis' signature, although showing some signs of unusual care, is written in an easy, running hand, as legible as print. Whitelaw Reid, although not a fancy writer, evidently gives his compositors no trouble. Admirers of Charles A. Dana would hardly imagine that his fine editorials are written in a small,

nest hand, and with a pen dipped in violet nk, instead of in gall William Colleg Bryant wrote legibly in an old fashioned style, though rather nervously toward That A Oakey Hall could write well, even under trying circumstances, appears from a polite note of his, dated about a week hefore e thought fit to disanucar suddenly from York, some years ago. Eli l'erkins is a better pennian than any one would helieve upon hisowu unbacked assertion. Bob Burdette, of the Burling Hawkeye, could with the necessary knowledge of mathe matics, obtain a position in any mercantile house as hook-keeper. Longfellow writes in a really beautiful Italian hand, and Whittier and Holmes rival bim in their own peculiar styles. George Washington Childs has a style of penmanship which would appear as well at the bottom of a check as in the verses of one of his far-famed elegies Murat Halstead is certainly the worst writer in the world, and the sight of what purports be his signature would lend one to doubt the truth of his whole paragraph.

Good writing implies good judgment, good taste, a correct eye and power for close applications, which are the real elements of success in any pursuit. In these respects good writing is certaily highly indicative of the character of the writer.

Omaha spends about \$80,000 a year in instructing 5,000 school children.

The average expenses per annum of the class

The oldest existing literary society in the United States is at Yale. It was organized in

Harvard College has the largest freshma class in its history, numbering 250. Amberst has 97, Williams 85, Yale 255, Brown 70, Tufts 23 Destmouth 45 - School Journal

Miss Margaret Hicks, who has recently graduated from the course in architecture at Cornell University, is said to be the first wo man who has ever adopted architecture as a

The common schools of Germany are wellknown to be thorough in their methods and excellent in the results they attain. These won by teaching rather than text-books. The cost of text-books for one pupil in a course of eight years is only \$.67.—N. F. School Journal.

The salutatorian at Yale last year was a German, the valedictorian, a Hebrew, the prize declaimer, a Chinaman. But when it came to real classical culture our native land came to the front. The pitcher of the Yale Baseball

Club was an American. - Ex. 'You don't know how it pains me to punish u," said the teacher. "I gness there's the the boy, feelingly. "'T any rate, I'd he willing

According to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Geora, the "Empire State" of the South, expended for the support of common schools \$411,153—a sum less than one-nineteenth of that expended for the same purpose by the State of Ohio.

The average age at which students enter American colleges is seventeen; a century ago it was fourteen .- The Occident.

A Kinkinnati editor has just written a kolum b about the pronunkiation of Kickero.

Teacher: "If your father should give yo ten cents a week for ten weeks, bow much money would you have at the end of that time ! Boy: "I shouldn't have nothing. I'd er spent it all for a pistol and a box o' caps and a quar-

der."-N. Y. School June

The number of Stu-dents at the Vienna University is now 3,457, exed students, or considera-bly more than at the German Universities of Berlin and Leipsig. Thirty-five are Americans.—Notre Dame Schol.

A scholar in one of the Binghamton public schools who had "been over the map of Asia, was reviewed by teacher, with the follow ing result: "What is geography?" Scholar: Abig book." Teacher "What is the earth com-posed of ?" Scholar: "Mud." Teacher: "No; posed land and water." Schol-ar: "Well, that makes mud, dou't it ?" Teacher What is the shape of he earth " Scholar: Flat." Teacher: "You know better; if I should dig a hole through the earth, where would i Out of the hole."-Notre Dame Scholastie

Practical arithmetic: You can't add different things together," said an Austin school-teacher 'If you add a sheep and a cow together it does not make two sheep or two cows." A little boy two cows." A little boy, the son of an Austin avenue milkman, held up his hand and said: "Tha may do with sheep and cows, but if you add a quart of milk and a quart of water it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it tried. The pres

women students at the University of California, has, the San Francisco Bulletin says, contributed to establish a whole some standard of conduct on the part of the young men have been among the cleverest students of the institution. They have carried off a large proportion of the priz

and honors, and they are working with great

PRONUNCIATION

Maritime, combatant, exquisite, myths Maritime, combatant, exquisite, mytis. Communist, tympanum, vehement, withes; Beheinoth, gondola, mischievous, cuff, Silhuuette, simony, sinecure, slough.

Admixtion, abdomen, acumen, facade, Althea, alarum, aroma, tirade; Archangel, carotid, enervate, unique, Miscoustrue, Parisian, precedence, critique.

Fair stiquette, and recitative In a hold confident the burlesque should re

A robust jaguar, in a good magazine, seen chewing the quene of a poor man darin.

American*Educator.



re out was photo-engraved for Hill's Album of Biography and Art, from a pen and ink drawing C4x30, executed at the office of the JOURNAL. Larger copies have been printed by photo-lithography upon fine plote paper 1922, one of which is given as premium to every subscriber to the JOURNAL. Copies mailed to others than subscribers for fifty cents each.

many people's lives."

puzzled schoolmaster.

them," replied Johnny

in order to go to heaven?"

replied the little out

gunu off on a lark.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Education embraces the culture of the whole man with all his faculties The School Board of St. Louis has added to

the course of studies at the public schools of that city, a series of oral lessons on etiquette The total expenditures upon industrial chools in England amount to \$1,580,000

There are now about 15,000 of these school Yale has recently added a curious collection

The mas recently another is currous someoness of 17,000 German pamphlets, many of them old and cave, to her library.—The Occident.

The Philadelphia Record says, that of the 54,000 primary scholars in that city, varely fifty per cent. go into the secondary schools, begretzen, amount, of though who due or from Forty-two per cent. of those who do go from the primary into the secondary schools never go any further.

There are now four hundred American ols in Turkey, which are attended by about 15.000 scholars

Texas has appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose of erecting buildings for the State University at Austin.

A Sunday-school boy, upon being asked what made the Tower of Pisa lean, replied "Because of the famine in the land."

It is only a schoolbuy who can enjoy bad health; and even he must have it bad enough to keep him out of school.

Teacher. "What does it mean to say that a on bears off the palm?" Boy . " It means that he takes the cake

nd a meteor? One is a sun and the other a Fresh: "May I have the pleasure!" Miss Society: "Oul." Fresh: "What does 'we' mean!" Miss S.: "O, U, and L."

certiser to have said at the Concord School, that "Actuality is the Thingness of the Here." What is the difference between a fixed star The iderctieer adds. "An ordinary person dislikes to set up an opinion against so high an authority, but sometimes it does seem as

though Actuality is really the Hereness of the Thing.

"Pins," said little Johnny, "have saved

A Waterloo Sunday-school little miss was asked by her teacher: "What must people do

A school-teacher asked : "What bird is large

enough to carry off a man?" Nobody knew; but one little girl suggested "a lark." And then she exclaimed: "Mamma said papa

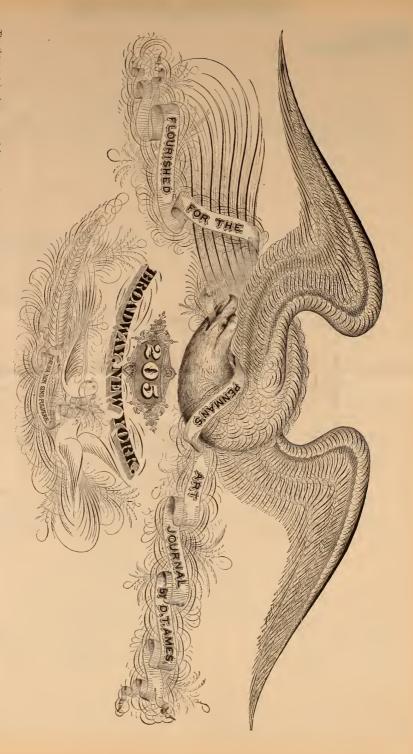
wouldn't be home until Monday, because he'd

Mr. Alcott is reported by the Portland Ad-

"How so?" asked the

By not swallowing

" Die," I suppose,



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original pen-and-ink specimen of our own design and execution; the size of the original is 23 x 48. We have the same photo-lithographed and printed upon good plate-paper 24x32 inches in size, and it is given as a premium, free, to any subscriber or renewer of subscriptions to the JOURNAL. Copies mailed for fifty cents.





Published Monthly at \$1 per Year D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPARATOR, 205 Remoderay, New York. Single copies of the JOURNAL sent on receipt of 10c pecumen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES

Single Invert	ino, 25 ce	ots per li	ine nonpar	eil.
1 coloma		\$55.00		1 year. \$150.00
i "		15.00	56,00 35.00	88.00 65.00
1 Inch, 12 lines Advertisements				15.00 vable in
in advance; for six iii	relation fr	one year	payable o bove rutes	Road.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

PREMIUMS:

To every new subscriber, or renewal, inclosing \$1, will mail the JOUNNAL one year and send a copy of to "Garfield Memorial," 19224, "Lord's Prayer," 19x; "Finarchiel Lagic," 94x12; the "Centennal Picture Progress" 22x28, or the "Bounding Sing," 34x32, F \$2 to, all four will be sent with the first copy of the JOU

twelve names and \$12 we will forward a copy of hums & Packard's Genes of Pennonship"; retails

TO CLUBS:

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eved on or before the 20th.

exahould be by Post-office Order or by Regis.

Money enclosed in letter is not sent at our PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 205 Broadway, New York.

LONDON AGENCY,
absorptions to the PEVSAN'S ART JOURNAL, or
res for any of nor publications, will be received and
support publications, will be received and
NTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,
INTERNATIONAL SENS (Elect.), London, England.

Natice will be given by postal card to subscribers the expiration of their subscriptions, at which lime it paper will. In all cases, be stopped until the subscriptic is renewed.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1881.

The Close of Volume V.

With the present number the JOURNAL closes its fifth volume. The past year has been one of substantial progress, both as regards the number of its subscriptions. which has nearly doubled, and its own liter ary and artistic improvement; during the year it has, upon four occasions, been neces sary to increase the size to twelve pages, in order to give place to the large amount of valuable matter that was presented for its

It has been most gratifying and enconraging to its publishers to note the growing esteem that has been unmistakably manifested on the part of patrons and the public generally during the past year; from every quarter have come not only kind and flattering commendations, but substantial support in a very general and generous effort on the part of patrons to ioduce their friends and others to become subscribers; in many places, where there was a single anharibe at the beginning of the year, there are now many, and it has been a not unusual occurthat clubs, numbering a hundred or more, have been forwarded by teachers from a single school; particularly encouraging has been the growing and very substantial support outside of the "profession," so to speak, by teachers and pupils in public schools, school officers, parents having childree whom they desired to interest and improve as to their writing, and young and middlo-aged persons seeking self-impr ment,-indeed so general has become the interest in and the patronage of the JourNAL that it can scarcely, with propriety, be longer styled a class paper, unless its class be construed to comprehend all persons who write, for all appear to have been about equally interested and liberal as its patrons

For the future we have no promise to make, but point to the record of the Jour-NAL for the past live years, and say that we hope and trust that Volume VI. will give satisfactory evidence to patrons that their liberality is not only appreciated, but is carnestly reciprocated by its publishers in an increased effort to render the JOURNAL worthy of the art and profession it repre-

Five years since, when the publication of the JOURNAL commenced, it was the prevailing belief that a "penmau's paper' could not long survive, that penmen were too few and impecunious generally to sustain such a paper; and many hastened slowly and cautiously to its support by remitting mouthly for copies, as if expecting that each issue would be the last. But, in spite of all doubts and lukewarmness, it has ade a steady and healthy progress from the start, and has now come to be too firmly established to leave ground for a ressonable doubt as to its permanency; nor can there he a doubt that it has been a most powerful agent for awakening a proper interest, on the part of teachers, pupils, and school officers, respecting the importance of good writing and better teaching. It has also been fruitful of suggestions from the mosnoted authors and teachers, who have been its correspondents, as to the best methods of teaching and practicing writing.

No effort will be spared on the part of its editors to render it more and more interesting and valuable to all classes of its

Failure and Success.

In an address, delivered at the late anniversary of Packard's Business College, in the Academy of Music, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presented in a felicitous manner many most valuable suggestions relative to the causes which lead to success or failure in life.

Of six young men employed in one of the large establishments of this city, five arrive in the morning a little after the place opens, and during the last hour or half their eye is on the clock to see when the time will come that they can go. Should they be called upon to do more, or other work than that r which they were not specially employed, they decline, or do so with an upplensant degree of reluctance-they were not hired to do this or that, etc!

They enter as walkers and become tramps, in charge of a tape counter-the yard-stick will always measure their attainments and progress. As an assistant bookkeeper, there they remain; they will do nothing for which they were not engaged, and are paid for. Their experience and qualifications therefore never extend beyond their counter, or special department, and since there is little or no increase in the degree of their usefulness, so there is little or no promotion or increase of salary. When ouraged or disgusted with their lack of promotion, they seek employment clsewhere. Their limited experience prevents their obtaining a more desirable positioa.

The sixth young man is at the place when it opens, and at once sets about doing any thing that needs to be done. He does not know that there is a clock in the estab lishment, he remains until his work is done. If from any cause an employee is absent, he volunteers to do extra duty and labor. is not loog before he knows about every department of the business, and when a place more desirable than the one he occupies, is vacant, he is promoted to fill it.

A manager or head of a department is wanted, be is called to the place. A vacancy in the firm occurs and he becomes its junior member, and, finally, if the senior member chances to have a lovely daughter whom he desires to be well provided for, there is sure

to be a way opened for the young man to make her acquaintance, and he ultimately becomes senior member of the firm.

"Blows Hot or Blows Cold.

We clip from the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican, the following advertisement:

Republican, the following advertisement:

ONAMENTAL BOSIL—It is unaccountable how any institute, seminary, or other school of standing can advertise as part of its course of standing can advertise as part of its course of the course of the

We remember a few years since, while in a city in New Jersey, having our attention attracted by an unusual display of all sorts of fancy psumanship, accompanying an announcement that the undersigned (G C. Hinman) was about to organize a class for instruction in practical penmanship.

We believe, however, that there was a failure to secure a class, and that the pripters still have unliquidated bills for advertising against this particular "pen and ink tramp." How it is with the boarding-bonse keepers we are not informed.

In view of these facts the above quoted advertisement seems suggestive of "eour grapes" rather than reformation.

Had the advertiser passed the severest restrictions upon the use of flourishes and superfluities intermingled with practical writing, he would have had our most hearty asscot. But when he denounces ornamental penmanship, per se as "nseless stuff," "not known among the arts, professions or employments," he hetrays either a lack of sense or a smack of the knave.

Ornamental penmanship has come to be an art, admired and liberally patronized by people of the most cultivated and refined tastes. In our large cities numerous pen artists are now constantly employed at a liberal remuneration, designing and exec ing all manner of artistic pen work. Memorials, testimonials, resolutions, etc., are engrossed with not only elegant lettering, but ornamented often with highly artistic and exquisitely executed pictorial designs, and now since the introduction of the various photographic methods of reproducing designs executed with the pen, penmanship has largely asurped the work of the brush and graver, and is the means not only of producing many of the more common of mercial forms, such as business eards, letter and bill-heads, certificates of membership. stock, diplomas, etc., etc., but most of the illustrations in the illustrated periodicals of the day, the Doily Graphic is almost exclusively so illustrated, while Harper's and Leslie's great weeklies are largely so. penman's art is looking up, and possibly its rapid strides, has left "the advertiser" so hopelessly in the rear as to lead him to seek patrouage and consolation in falsifying and denouncing as attaisment which he evidently does not possess to a degree requisite for bestowing upon him either honor or profit. Honor consists in rising above, rather than degrading competitors.

Packard's Anniversary,

On the evening of November 22d, Packard's Business College held its twenty-third anniversary at the Academy of Music, which was filled with the elite of the city. the platform were Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Wickham, Judges Davis, Larremore Cowing and Gedney; Messrs. Hunter and Wood, of the Board of Education; the Rev. C. II. Taylor, Professor Doremus, Major Bundy, H. C. Wright, S. R. Hopkins, D. T. Ames, and others. After some brief remarks in his usually happy style, Professor Packard introduced the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered the address of the evening, which was most able, interestieg, and appropriate to the occasion, full of practical advice for young men aspiring to an honorable business career. The address to the graduates, who numbered thirty-six, by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, was highly interesting and appropriate. Excellent music was furnished by Eben's 23d Regiment Band. The entire exercises were of rare interest and highly creditable to Prof. Packard and his college.

Our Premiums for 1882.

In addition to the premiums offered during the past year, we now offer a copy of the "Garfield Memorial" (see reduced copy on another page), printed on fine plate, 19x24. It is among the finest gems of pen art ever executed, and in view of the noble example and exalted attainments of President Garfield, it is a most fitting picture for the adornment of eny home or school-room in

On other pages of this issue will also be seen copies of three others of the premiums offered. The remaining one, the "Centennial Picture of Progress," is too large to be reduced to a size convenient to print in the JOURNAL; it may, however, he safely regarded as equal to any here represented, in the quality of its execution, while in the extent and character of its design it very far excels them all.

It will therefore be seen that to every subscriber or renewer of a subscription, during the prescut month and 1882, there will be given a choice of any one of five premions, viz:

The Garfield Memorial, - - - -The Lord's Prayer, - - - - 19x24 The Centennial Picture of Progress, 18x26 The Flourished Eagle, - - - 20x32
The Bounding Stag. - - - 20x32 The Bounding Stag,

Any premium additional will be sent for 25 cents; all five of them, with the Jour-NAL, for \$2.00.

The King Club

for the month comes from F. F. Judd, principal of the Commercial Department of Jenning's Seminary, Aurors, Ill., and num-bers fifty. Mr. Judd is an accomplished penman, and evidently a popular teacher.

The second club in size is sent by Harry T. Bidwell, a student at Soele's, Bryant and Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, Pepu., and numbers thirty-five. Bidwell says: "On Prof. Soule's suggestion that the JOURNAL would be of advantage to us, I undertook to raise a club in which I have been successful." We believe that a college or school principal who induces a pupil to become a subscriber to the JOURNAL does him a substantial service; many, and the most appreciative, and successful teachers are recognizing the fact, and through their influence large clubs are being forwarded.

The third largest club, numbering seventeen, comes from P. R. Cleary, who has been teaching writing with marked success during some time past, at Albica, Mich.

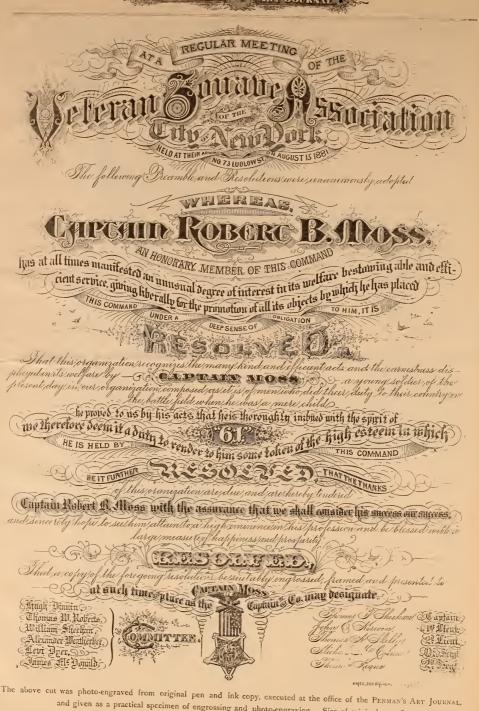
Lesser clubs have been too numerous to mention, and sufficient to keep the editors

Subscribe Now.

And begin with the new year and new volume, while subscriptions may commence at any time since December, 1877 it is desirable to begin with the volume, as the period of subscription is then more readily remembered, and the numbers are in better and more complete form for binding. We are confident that there will be few papers published during the coming year that will give greater satisfaction to their patrons than will the Journal, and none that can offer more liberal and valuable premiums to their subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe and secure clubs.

Part Six of the New Spencerian Compendium

is now ready, and is one of the most practical and valuable yet issued, being devoted more largely to practical writing. It gives in full the "sixteen lesson course," which the Spencer Brothers have taught with marked success in Washington and elsewhere. Mailed to any address for 60 cents, the publishers price.



and given as a practical specimen of engrossing and photo-engraving. Size of original, 22 x 28,

THE PENMANS TO AND LOURNAL

Penmen's Convention.

We invite attention to a communication in another column, from Robert C. Spencer, President of the Business Educators' Association, in which he suggests that the penmen meet in conjunction with the conve that Association. We are disposed to favor that plao, inasmuch as a large number of the most accomplished penmen are identified either as proprietors of or teachers in com mercial colleges, and would be equally interested in the proceedings of both conve A special convention of penmen might be held immediately before or after the convention of the B. E. A., which would render it onvenient for those who desired to attend the sessions of both associations

We shall be pleased to hear from penmer relative to the plan proposed by Mr. Spencer, or suggestive of any other plan which they may deem preferable

A Double Number.

In order that readers may be better in formed respecting the character and value of the premiums which we offer with the JOURNAL, we have deemed it proper so far as was practical, to give fac-similes of them in The Journal. Accordingly we have printed that double size, and there will be found in this issue reduced copies of four of the premiums, the fifth-The Centennial Picture of Progress-is too large to admit of the necessary reduction. It should be borne in mind, however, that larger priots of these works on fine plate paper present a far better appearance than can the smaller copies, printed on inferior paper, and on s common press. Either of the prints offered are fine pictures, and worth to any admirer of fine penmanship, more than the yearly subscription price of the JOURNAL.

Newspapers of the World.

It is estimated that there are published in the world about 20,000 newspapers, divided nearly as follows: In North America, 9,129: in Europe, including Great Britain, 9,000; in Asia, 387; in Africa, 50. It will be seen by this estimate that the Americans are decidedly the leaders in the newspaper world, there being on the average a newspaper published to every 6,000 of its people; while Europeans are supplied at the rate of a paper to each 34,000; the Asiatics indulge their propensity for news to the extent of a paper to every 2,050,000; and 4,000,000 of Africans appeare their literary hunger with a single newspaper. No wonder that mis sionaries go out from the New to the Old

Giving Credit

It is the desire and purpose of the publishers of this journal to give the full and proper credit to all who contribute to it columns, and to all sources from which matter is selected. In some instances this has not been done, from the unknown origin of articles, they having been taken from old scrap-books or inclosed in letters to the

We hereby request all parties, inclosing elippings for insertion in the JOUNNAL, to note, when known, their origin.

To Advertisers.

We regret the necessity of calling the attention of many parties who have copy for small advertisements in the Jour-NAL unaccompanied by cash, to the fact that our terms for all advertising are positively eash in advance, and that it is entirely uscless to send copy upon any other terms. Bills have been at once sent for such advertisements, and where not paid advertisements bave been, and will be omitted from the JOHNAL

Back Numbers.

All or any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, since and inclusive of January, and The Algis, Sailors Magazine.

1878, can be supplied. No number prior to mailed.

All the 48 back numbers, with any four of the premiums, will be mailed for \$3.25, inclusive of 1882, with the five premiums.

Exchange Items.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of other exchanges and periodical as

The Penman's Gazette, published by G. A. Gaskell, of Jersey City, N. J., is full o good reading.

The Scientific News, published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, is one of the finest illustrated, most attractive and valuable of our exchanges

The Pennsylvania Business College Journal, published by J. N. Curry, of Harrishurgh, is gotten up with rare good taste, and filled with interesting reading matter.

The Students Journal, published by A. J. Graham, 744 Broadway, is devoted priccipally to the interest of Graham's ! dard Phonography, and is one of the best edited papers among our exchanges

What has become of the Bookkeeper and Penman. It is now some months since we have seen a copy. Has it gone where the "woodbine twineth," or has it disdainfully skipped our sanctum in its monthly rounds

Rrowne's Phonographic Monthly and Reporters Journal is a tweety-page paper devoted exclusively to short-hand writing, and is full of interesting matter. It is published by D. L. Scott Browne, 23 Clinton Place, New York, for \$2 per year.

Bengough's Cosmopolitan Short-hand Writer, Toronto, Cauada, is a sixteen-page monthly magazine devoted to short-hand writing. It is ably edited, spicy and in-teresting, and contains much valuable reading matter to those interested in shorthand. Mailed one year for \$1.

The Universal Penman, published by Sawyer & Brothers, Ottawa, Canada, for \$1 per year, is a sixteen-page monthly magazine, devoted to pennanship, phonography, and drawing. It is well-edited, and it must be interesting and valuable to all persons interested in these subjects.

Penman's Monthly Bugle is a large fourpage sheet devoted chiefly to industrial mat-It starts off with a creditable degree of editorial skill and vim, and at the low price of thirty-five cents, or fifty cents with premium for a year, it is the cheapest publication that we know, and should be read by everybody.

The Short-hand Business Journal, by John B. Holmes, Laport, Ind., is one of the most reliable school journals that has ever come into our hands. His story of Melville Fairbank & Co., is a happy and truthful presentation of the value and neces sity of a practical business education. Prof. Holmes ranks deservedly high as a practi eal educator, and especially as a teacher of Many of the best short-hand short-hand reporters of the country are indebted to him for skillful instruction.

Minneapolis Weekly, Minn.

The School Journal, New York.

The Rugby Journal, Wilmington, Del.

The Haman Appeal, Cincinnati, O.

The Occidental, Berkley, Cal.

Hinman's College Journal, Worcester,

Our Second Century, New York, La Voz Del Naero Mundo, San Fran-

Educational Review, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Davenport Business College Journal, Davenport, fowa.

Great Western Business College Journal,

Guyer's Stationer, Teachers Guide, Teacher's Institute, Scholar's Companion,



Jennie E. Hanson, of New Haven, Conn., writes a handsome letter.

C. N. Crandall is having good success teaching penmanship at Valparaiso, Ind.

Wm. McClave is teaching writing in the public schools of Seranton, Pa., and also onducting evening classes

L. Fellers is principal of the commercial department of the University of the Pacific, he writes a good practical hand.

Fred F. Judd is teaching writing, and the commercial branches at Jenning's Seminary and Aurora (Ill.) Normal School

I. Madarasz is teaching writing at the Sterling (Ill.) Business College. He is one of the best card-writers in the country.

The Gulf Coast Progress pays a high compliment to penmanship exhibited at the late Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., by Eugene Criehton

E. W. Burns, of Holyoke, Mass., recently favored us with a call, he is a fine, practical writer, and is now dealing to paper stock

In our last issue we noticed "Martin's Compendium of Ornamental Art," giving uthor, J. M. Martin, which was a mistake, it should have been C. L. Martin.

The Titusville (Pa.) Morning Herald speaks highly of the Business College lately opened in that city by H. C. Clark, and which has nearly one hundred pupils in at-

Messrs. Jush & Bemish, proprietors of the Island City Business College, Galveston, Texas, are highly praised by the Galveston Daily Journal for their faithful and successful school work.

C. C. Cochran, who for several years has held the position of Prof. of Commercial Science in the city schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., is conducting a Business Night School in that city. Prof. Cochran is an accoun plished and successful teacher of commercial branches

O. C. Vernon, who has for some time past been teaching writing classes at Sigoier, Ind., is highly commended by the press, and was at the close of a recent course of lessons, the recipient of a very complimentary set of resolutions from the members of his class.



T. H. McCool, of Philadelphia, Pa., sends a superbly executed flourished bird

Au elegantly written letter comes from J. F. Whiteleather, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mary H. Jenkins, public school teacher, in Pittsburgh, Pa., writes a beautiful let-

W. P. Macklin, of St. Louis, Mo., sends a creditable specimen of lettering and draw ing

D. Clinton Taylor, in the U. S. Surveyors Office, Virginia City, Nev., writes an elegant letter.

A. G. Ward, Rock Island, Ill., writes a handsome letter, and incloses several skill-fully executed drill exercises.

Jas. Foeller, Jr., sends an imperial photograph of a very skillfully executed piece of lettering and pen-drawing.

G. R. Demary is teaching writing at Medina, N. Y. He encloses several creditable specimens of practical writing.

C. H. Peirce, of Keokuk, Iowa, sends a package of exercises in figures by 45 of his pupils, which are remarkably good.

J. W. Pierson, of Mercer, Ohio, writes a very handsome letter, in which he incloses several superior specimens of practical writ-

F. H. Hall, teacher of writing in Shields Troy (N. Y.) Business College, writes one of the most elegant letters received during

the month A photograph of what appears to be a very fixely executed pea drawing of a lion seroll and lettering, comes from G. T. Opliuger, Slatington, Pa.

An elegantly written letter and several superior specimens of flourishing and drawing comes from L. A. Barron, associate prietor of Rockland (Me.) Commercial Col-

E. A. Morgan, Washington, Ind., who advertises by mail in another column, writes a letter in good style, and is highly commended by the press where he has taught classes

Ceo. C. Cook, a student at the Pennsylvania Business College, Harrisburgh, Pa., sends a very bandsomely executed specimen of flourishing and lettering, also of practical writing.

A beautifully written letter comes from Lyman D. Smith, teacher of writing in the public schools of Hartford, Conu., and author of "Appleton's Standard System of Peumanship.

Several well executed specimens of practical writing, and a skillfully executed flourish, was received from J. W. Harkins, a pupil at A. H. Himman's Business Colege, Worcester, Mass.

S. Ed. Riley, of Colasa, Ill., who has just completed a course of instruction at Musselman's Business College, Quincy, Ill., writes a handsome letter, in which the ease and grace of movement displayed is quite renarkable

An elegantly written letter comes from our friend, W. H. Duff, of Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Pa., which goes with his por-grait, also inclosed, into our scrap book where they can be seen and admired by all who may honor our sanctum with a visi

P. R. Cleary, teacher of writing, Albion, Mich., sends a photograph of a finely executed piece of pen-drawing. The central figure, a female head, is exquisitely drawn, while the lettering and scrolling that surrounds it are in good taste, and well exe-

H. A. Mumaw, with the Menuonite Publishing Co., Elkhart, Ind., incloses photographic copies of three very finely excuted pen drawings, two of which are portraits of Lincoln and Washington. Mr. Mumaw has also compiled and published a valuable little book of 112 pages, entitled "Fireside Readings," which is composed of selections from various well-known and popular authors. The work is sent by mail, in cloth for 50 cents, in paper for 30 cents

Special Inducement.

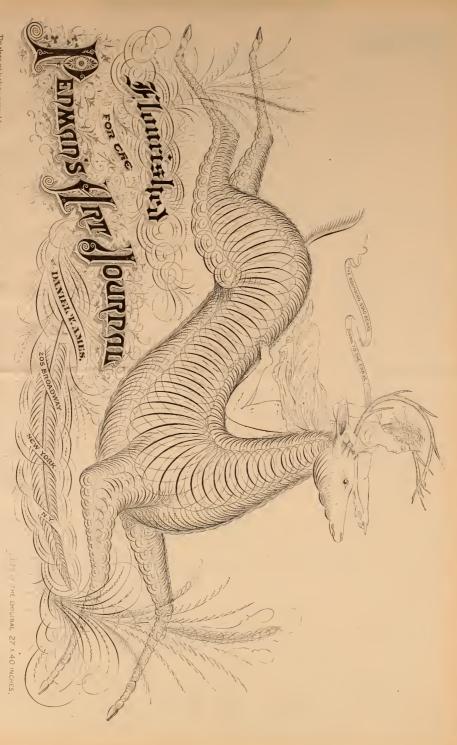
To any person receiving a specimen copy of this issue, we offer to mail the remaining two numbers for 1881 and all the number for 1882, (in all, fourteen numbers of the paper), and a choice of the four premiums for \$1.00. Give it a trial.

Carhart's Class-Book of Commercial Law.

Is meeting with almost unprecedented icress as a text book in Business Schools This is no more than it deserves. It meets a want long felt by teachers of short courses of Commercial Law. Such teachers who have not seen a copy, should send for it. Advertisement in another column.

A good handwriting opens more avenues for employment, and more frequently leads to business success than any other one ac complishment.

Show your "hand," if it is clear, legible, and rapid, there are plenty of places open



The above cut is photo-engraved from our own pen and tak copy. The size of the original is 27x10 inches. It has been photo-integraphed, and is printed upon fine plate paper 24x92 inches in size, and is one of the five premiums, a choice of which is given to every new subscriber, or renewer of a subscription to the JOTESAL. To any one not a subscriber it will be sent for 50 cents. The pen shading around the lettering was done with our patent shading T equare.

THE PENMANS ART JOURNA



W. G. H., Augusta, Me .- Do written cards require postage at letter rates? Ans. Yes; everything that is entirely io writing must pay at the rate of three cents for every

E. H. W., Atlanta, Ga .-- Which is best adapted to left-hand writers, the back or forward slope ? Ans .- We believe that the direct alope is the best and easiest to acquire and practice, and especially will that be the fact when one is deprived of the use of the right hand after having learned to write with it.

H. C. D., Baltimore, Md .- In the execation of large specimens of pen-work, would you commend the use of a drawing board, or would you work with the sheet loose upon the table? Ans. - We should never execute any kind of pen-work without fastening the paper upon a drawing board; work can be done better and with greater facility

D. C. J., San Jose, Cal.-Is it practical to execute good business writing with the whole arm movement? Ans.-It is not. Writing so executed will lack precision, it will be sprawly, and will usually abound with flourishes; the whole arm constitutes a lever too long for proper control in com mon writing, and is adapted only to making large capitals, and writing upon a large scale, and off-hand flourishes

We are regularly in receipt of the PEN-MAN'S JOURNAL, one of the most useful monthly publications upon the entire subject of penmanship to be found in the world The artistic peu drawings that illustrate the pages of this superb periodical, are any one of them worth more than the subscription Teachers send for it by all means Published at 205 Broadway, N. Y., price \$1 per year .- Claysville (Pa.) Sentinel.

"I don't see how you can have been working all day like u horse!" exclaimed the wife of a lawyer, her hoshand having declared that he had been thus working "Well, my dear," he replied, "I've been drawing a conveyance all day, anyhow."

Penman's Convention.

OFFICE OF SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, MILWALISHE, Wils., Nov. 16, 1881.

Editor Penman's Art Journal :- I notice that there is some agitation through your columns in favor of a distinctively Penmen's Convention. I am, I think, by no means indifferent to the best interests of a profession in which I have had the honor for some years to labor, and shall be glad to co-operate in all practicable ways for its advancement. It is possible that a strictly Penmen's Convention would be successful, and the best, all things considered, for that branch of art and education; but on that point I entertain grave doubts. It seems to me that a much better plan would be to organize a Pennen's Section of the Business Educators' Association, to meet at the same time and place. In this way I think a much more general attendance and greater interest would be secured in both, and much matual advantage would result

The next meeting of the Business Educators' Association will be held in Cincinnati. The date is not yet fixed, but the last of May, or first of June, has been suggested.

As President of the Association, I venture to offer the above suggestion to my brethren of the pen, and volunteer my services in making such arrangements in their behalf at naking suc.
Cincinnati as will be mos.
What say you to this f

Fraternally,
R. C. SPENCER. Cinciunati as will be most agreeable to them.

Complimentary to the Journal.

As an evidence of the great popularity and universal appreciation of the JOURNAL, we take the liberty of presenting, through its columns, a few of the multitude of kind and flattering sentiments expressed on its behalf by the press and its patrons

FROM THE PRESS.

FROM THE PRESS.

The PENNAS ART JOHNSA, poshibade by D. T. Ames and H. F. Kelley, 303 Boushway, New York, at the lose press of all per year, is undoubtedly the humboust on labest persolidal per source and season and best persolidal of sits knotl published in the English Boungary. We have no hestitation in asyong that these numbers jung before its are worth a pear sentengian, persons and commercial learliers of the country, together with carefully delified more articles and notes of gord in-treat to pearson and commercial learliers of the nearly together with carefully delified more articles and notes of gord in-treat to pearson and bestlers. We have try commercial to the connection of the critical proper to all students, but repectingly to those in the country-only department of the sustations and acception.—(The Notes Dame, Ind., Swinsheier).

The Softenberg makes of the Penchaley All Schinderier.

scriptions—(The Norte Dame, Ind., Scholastics!)
The September number of the PsetAvia's Art Journal Art Income of special interest and value. In this number the either has formitted her nodes work in most persistent of the property of the

There is probably to man on this continent better qual-ified than Professor Ames to conduct such a periodical. The products of his skillful pen are many non-beautiful, and short that be is truly an M. P.—not Member of Par-hanneni, but Master of Pennsanship — [Student's Journal.]

It is a splendid eight-page monthly, containing lessons a permanship, fac similies at the finest perwork, and care

It is the leading publication representing professional pennion, and an exceedingly attractive and helpful jour nat for all who would become good writers. Its numer ous beautiful specimens are, alone, worth several times the cost -{Harkness' Magazine.}

It is notice, practical journal, devoted most exclusively to permanelup. It is profusely illustrated, and handle this much neglected subject in a masterly manner.—[Can

It is a model paper in its incohenical make-up, and its contents are invaluable to every pennica and bank-keeper, —{My Maryland.[

The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, of New York, requirection to recommend it -- [Young Canadian, Mount

It is an exceedingly handsome monthly. - [Bostoforce Journal.]

It is a valuable publication .- [Kauses City, Mo., Pro-

FROM PATRONS

Henry C. Spencer, Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., "The JOURNAL is the medium of freshews, useful information, best ideas of genual clear-headed sees, mean interestion, took stores of genual clear-headed teachers and perminen in regard to their profession, and a repository of beautiful and attractive illustrations of pen art from your own perfolio, and others. Without thought of finitery, I say slowevely, I think you have the talent, brendth, met, and spret of good will requisite for the management of the IOPENAL?

ingenome of the JULYANAL."

Hen, Iran Maylers, Deltord, Mich; "I have been more from in maybers, Deltord, Mich; "I have been more med more interested in the "nove-serve issues of the JULYANAL from the this tynniher. I become to use to be fulling on important anisolor. I frost it will herent to use dy an important anisolor. I frost it will herent to study and personandity as an Art, but that a period personandity, as a commercial brainch, short, by dis unfaceous materially practice the inference of brainess calanation, a short great finite the inference of brainess calanation, a short great finite the inference of brainess calanation, a short great finite the inference of brainess calanation, a short great finite the inference of brainess calanation, a short great finite the inference of the state of portunes is not yet fully appreciated."

permine is not yet intly appreciated. "I am more than pleased with its fine appearance, and it certainly seems that since we have at last got the right man at the belin, we shall have with has long been needed, a good peamato' journal."

C. R. Rannells, Chicago, Hi. "The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is such a publication as the art which it advo-cates domands. It is able and benutiful, and should be in the bands of every feeder as well as admirer of the art."



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original specimen executed by H. W. Shuylor, Principal of the Portland, (Me.) Business College. Mr. Shuylor has long held a front rank among the successful writers and trachers of the country.

It is finely illustrated, and is the very best of its class in America. This is the fifth year of its publication, and during this period it has exerted a wldespread and pow-erful influence in every department of posiminaship. To

It is one of the ablest confured and best patronized papers in America, its typographical appearance is, in-deed, fine, and the beautiful designs and flucty finished deed, line, and the beautiful designs and threly finished to that allocated to the publishers. Any jersom residual to receive a big return on their investment will feel well publ by sending 81 or the PENAAN'S ART JOURNAL—[Great Western, Omnha, Neb]

Wostern, Onnha, Neb]

It has been our privilege to have perused some of
almost all publications that have been before the public
on this subject for the past twenty years, and we have
sever yet seen anything to equal the PPWMX's Attr
DUCKAL in artistic design, and valuable information in
electronic to practical and ornamental permanahip—
[Terre Hatte, Fox, College-Sourch)

Observer.

No probessional penman or aspirout for pen honors can afford to mus a single capy. The articles are from the pens of some of the best penmen in America. As for the engravings, it is enough to say that Prof. Ames has charge of that department—[Troy, N. Y., Daily Press.]

It is a handsone-looking eight-page quarte fall of good reading on permanship and other kindred subjects. Those desiring knowledge in the art of permanship will find much in the PENNAN SART JOURNAL—(Elzabeth, N. J., Daily Journal 1

A, Dany Joanna J

No better paper of this blad has ever appeared in this
country, and its circulation is already becoming large and
wel distributed. It deserves and will no doubt recove
the locarly support of every enterprising peanum.—[Home

This inbly edited and skillfully illustrated. Its califor, Mr. Ames, is a master in his profession, and will undoubt-selly make the JOTHNAL the chief of its chast, and it valu-table and to all teachers of writing—[New York School

The PENNIN'S ART JOURNAL is an interesting and It fisters and extends a love for good permanship and autains beautiful specimens of the art which should be een and studied.—[Kingston, Ont., Dally News]

It is one of the acutest and most interesting publication we have had the pleasure of perusing in a long time. Nuckoli's Co. Herald, Nelson, Nob.]

Att is a valuable paper for all the layers of pen art, and throughout we can see the grouns of Ames, which is saying enough.—[Pennan's Help]

It is beautifully printed, and illustrated with fine per manship, and is of great value to everybody.—[New Ham

manship, non-iso grant value brively loop, seeker bright dee, Ohas, Enterpies!

It is the only first-class exponent of business education and the art of pennanthip in this country.—[Packard's College Tell-Tale]

It is us excellent paper, filled with good, practical les-sons in writing and post drawing.—Matoon, III. Journal.]

W. P. Cooper, Kingsville, O "I can imagine nothing more obgant or laster. It absorded in choice articles that revives old memoricit and hold frends; and is risk to tholesmon instruction, while its embeddednesses are ampered his of art, and only reduced of progress, but arranged by the excessive brain and causing based of gentral articles of holds.

J. C. Bryant, Provident of the Buffalo Business College:
"The JOURNAL is so beautifully gotten up, and so well lifted with seasoble and a play matter, that I feel it almost a duty to double up subscription. I need not express a bape that it will be a permanent success, for there can be no failured by out keep up the present standard."

On A Guidell; if The variety of the excellent fac ris-iter of your pen-unrk you are giving, as well as its choice reading matter, makes it. In any opinion, superior to any of its prude-vessers. No pename, all or young, veteran or beginner in the profession, can read the journal without

J. W. Swank, United States Treustry Department, Washington, D. C.; "Your JOURNAL is a "Jewel." It is the best drived, the most tably edited, and contains recovered hard pan' Information in the columns than any paper of its class that has ever been published in this

D. J. B. Sawyer, Principal of Dominion Business Institute, Ottawa, Cana da: "Your paper is doing a greenwisk by Seeping up a spirit of cambulation among penata. It we'hule-souled, and absolutely unseitish. Succeeding generations will bless and cherish the name of Ames

position as well as the ability and tasts to give us a first class paper for one dollar a year, which in polest of artistic appearance, and general sadaptation to its work, is not ex-celled by any publication in the country."

Copy-books.

Contributed by R. L. MEREDITH. Copy-books are intended to aid the in-

student a series of systematic and graded copies. Yet it should be understood that they are merely an aid to successful teach ing. They can never take the place of the living teacher. Necessity demanded for our public schools a graded course of writing, and copy-hooks have practically succeeded in supplying the demand. It is well known, however, that they cannot, in and of themselves, produce practical business penmen-There must be something more than a mere copy for the student. The copy represents the science of penmanship applied, but it does not teach the science; hence the pupil who has naught but copy-book practice can never expect to attain the science of penmanship. He learns no law, except that of similarity, and when the copy-book is laid aside he has only an indistinct memory of the forms of letters left to guide him. His motto must necessarily he, "So high and so wide," to the exclusion of all freedom of

In my humble opinion there is altogether too much copy-book practice in the public schools of our constry. The copy-back is taking the place of the live, energetic teacher, and, instead of advancing the cause of penmanship, it becomes the means of retarding it

Teachers and Boards of Education, having adopted a system of copy-books, place them in the hands of the pupils and expect by giving a half-hour's daily practice, with out any instruction in movement or analysis and very little in position, that the pupil will acquire a style of writing that will be an honor to the schools of this grand Republic.

It is refreshing to know that is some of our schools a special teacher of penman ship is employed who can guide the pupil to intelligent practice, but the majority our schools give little or no attention to the teaching of writing.

The High Schools of our country ought to graduate business peninen, and when they fail to do so the public ought to demand better instruction

New Books.

HILL'S ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY AND ART, by Prof. Thomas E. Hill, author of Hill's "Manual of Social and Business Forms," published by The Hill Standard Book Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. This is a work of 327 finely printed and elegantly illustrated quarto pages, giving biographical sketches of six hundred and twenty eight, and portraits of two hundred and twenty-two of the most renowned religionists, warrans, inventors, financiers, scientists, humorists, actors, explorers, poets, lawyers, physicians, statesmen, orators and artists of the world. The subject-matter of the worlt, in its extent and skillful manner of presentation, bears numistakable evidence of great labor and profound research, as well as a liberal expenditure of money on the part of the author. The embellishments are upon a scale most liberal and execllent in taste. The work, as a whole, is one that must be largely sought and highly prized by all classes, not alone as a handbook of valuable and interesting information, but as a heautiful and appropriate ornament for the parlor or drawing-room. a fitting companion of Hill's Manual, which has proved the most popular and ready-selling work of its day, having already reached its thirtieth edition, and into the hundreds of thousands of copies Like the Manual, the new work is to be sold only on subscription through ageots.

Persons wishing to become agents or desiring the work, may procure all desired information by addressing the publishers, 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

If you want card stock of any kind address the New England Card Co., Wood-socket, R. I. See advertisement to another



manship ever published. Sent post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.

The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11×14 in size

Ames' Compendium.

of Practical and Ornamental Peamanship is designed especially for the use of professional penmen and artists. It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exercises, and specimens of off-hand flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of engressed title-pages, resolutions, certificates, memorials, etc. is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional pennun ever published. Scut, postpaid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the JOURNAL.

The following are a few of the many flattering notices from the press and pa-

FROM THE PRESS.

We have never seen a work containing so many alph-ers and deegns of exquisite beauty. The volume hours at once a standard compendium of practical ar-numental penganaship. We hearthy commend the real work to our friends who seek the best designs-althoul Journal of Education.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing nuything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and publisbed; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

The Hartford Courant says of the Chinese student in this country, that when they have entered a school or college, or taken up a study, they have forthwith proceeded to step to the head of the school and to master the whole of the study. It has been amazing to see how in a strange country, speaking a foreign and peculiarly difficult language, they have managed in so many ways, on so many occasions, to beat their American hoy associates.

It is the most complete and artistic work of the kind waver saw, -Jaicet, Ill., Morning News. The art of permanship is triumplant in Mr. Ames ok.—New Fork Evening Post.

FROM PATRONS

officer nutters. You have a long step in and artistic designs for resolutions, and ratistic designs for resolutions, are rather what limb by the limit of the manufacture of the attern what limb by the limit of the limit of the limit of the internal limit of the lim

I consider your COMPENDEM a valuable

It is certainly the book of all books upon the art of pen nuship.—Prof. G. C. Stockwell, Newark, N. J. It is remarkable for its scope, variety, and orig Prof. C. C Cartis, Minneapolis, Minn.

It is the best known work on peningustop publing. Uriah McKee, Oberlin (College) Ohio. 1 find it even more than I unticipated, which was so hing excellent.—O. C. Cannon, Boston,

It is a work worthy of high esteom among a rof M. E. Blackman, Worcester, Mass.

It is a work that no penman in the land should be with at.—Prof. E. L. Burnett, Elmira, N., Y. Il surpasses my most sanguine expectations.—Prof. J. R. Gooder, Columbus, this

It is not only ornamental but instructive.—Prof. E. S. Backman, Lancaster, Pa.

It has enabled me to do more and better work, -Edi-rower, Hartford, Conn.

The COMPRIBITES is a beautiful thing.-Prof. D. L. Musrelman, Quincy, 21t. It is a perfect model of penwork .- F. H. Waters, Gar rettscalle, Ohio

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

"Can I give my son a college education at be able to teach him as much of Greek and Latin, and Mathematics as the college could, er can so thoroughly imbne him with the idea that everybody else is a blamed

Teacher, to a little girl to whom he is endeav oring to explain substraction of fractions; "If you had a pie and I should selv you for a quarter of it, and you should give me what I wanted, how much would you have left?" "I wouldn't have any left," said the little girl. Correct.")

A beautiful maid in Carlisle On the back of her neck had a bisle; When her lover forgot, And hugged the sore spot Her screams could be heard for a misle.

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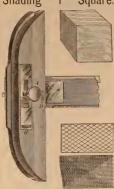
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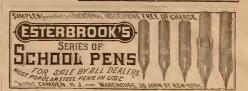
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